

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1210766-0

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: July 24, 1959

FROM : C. D. DELOACH

SUBJECT:

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 McGuire ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

House

There is attached a proposed release to be made by Congressman Francis E. Walter (D-Penn.), Chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, concerning a bill he will introduce to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide for a procedure under which certain final orders of the Subversive Activities Control Board with respect to communist organizations may be made applicable to successor organizations. It is understood Walter will introduce this bill today.

ACTION:

That this memorandum be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate handling.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (w/enclosure)
 1 - Mr. Jones ()

REW:ejp *enl*
 (4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/9/82 BY SP6 BIA/pt

REC-84

EX-113

61-2582-4234
11 AUG 5 1959

ENCLOSURE

62 AUG 11 1959

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"(b) Whenever the Attorney General has reason to believe that any organization is the successor to any organization required by final order of the Board to register under section 7, or determined by a final order of the Board to be a Communist-infiltrated organization, he may file with the Board and serve upon such organization a petition for a determination that such organization is such a successor organization. In any proceeding so instituted, two or more affiliated organizations may be named as joint respondents. Whenever any such petition is accompanied by a certificate of the Attorney General to the effect that the proceeding so instituted is one of exceptional public importance, such proceeding shall be set for hearing at the earliest possible time and all proceedings therein before the Board or any court shall be expedited to the greatest practicable extent.

"(c) Any organization which has been determined under this section to be a successor organization may, within six months after such determination, file with the Board and serve upon the Attorney General a petition for a determination that such organization is no longer a successor organization.

"(d) Each petition shall be verified under oath, and shall contain a statement of the facts relied upon in support thereof. Upon the filing of any such petition, the Board shall serve upon each party to such proceeding a notice specifying the time and place for hearing upon such petition. No such hearing shall be conducted within twenty days after the service of such notice.

"(e) The provisions of subsection (c) and (d) of section 13 shall apply to hearings conducted under this section, except that upon the failure of any organization named as a party in any petition filed by or duly served upon it pursuant to this section to appear at any hearing upon such petition, the Board may conduct such hearing in the absence of such organization and may enter such order under this section as the Board shall determine to be warranted by evidence presented at such hearing.

"(f) In determining whether any organization is a successor organization, the Board shall consider--

"(1) to what extent, if any, the management of the affairs of such organization is conducted by the same individuals who conducted the management of the affairs of the Communist organization alleged to be the predecessor of such successor organization;

"(2) to what extent, if any, the policies of such successor organization are the same as the policies of the Communist organization alleged to be the predecessor of such successor organization;

"(3) to what extent, if any, the assets of such successor organization are the same as the assets of the Communist organization alleged to be the predecessor of such successor organization; and

"(4) to what extent, if any, the membership of such successor organization is the same as the membership of the Communist organization alleged to be the predecessor of such successor organization.

"(g) After hearing upon any petition filed under this section, the Board shall (1) make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts and its conclusion with respect to the issues presented by such petition, (2) enter its order granting or denying the determination sought by such petition, and (3) serve upon each party to the proceeding a copy of such order. Any order granting any determination on the question whether any organization is a successor organization shall become final as provided in section 14(b) of this Act."

Sec. 2. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 14 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 793(a)

and (b)) are amended by inserting ", or subsection (g) of section 13B," in each such subsection, immediately after "section 13A,"

and by inserting "or subsection (g) of section 13B," in each such subsection, immediately after "section 13A,"

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Congressman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities, today introduced a bill to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide for a procedure under which certain final orders of the Subversive Activities Control Board with respect to Communist organizations may be made applicable to successor organizations.

In introducing the measure, Congressman Walter stated:

"Mr. Speaker:

"I am today introducing a bill to plug a loophole in the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 which has become apparent in recent hearings conducted by the Committee on Un-American Activities.

"In proceedings under the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, the Subversive Activities Control Board on June 30, 1955, found the Jefferson School of Social Science to be a Communist front organization. Under the provisions of the Act, the Jefferson School of Social Science was then obliged to register as a Communist front. Shortly after the finding by the Subversive Activities Control Board, however, the Jefferson School of Social Science was dissolved; but it was not long before there was announced in the Communist Worker the formation of a new school known as the Faculty of Social Science. The evidence developed in the course of the recent hearings by the Committee on Un-American Activities establishes that, for all intents and purposes, the Faculty of Social Science is merely a successor to the Jefferson School of Social Science, and that the dissolution of the Jefferson School of Social Science and the creation of the Faculty of Social Science was an evasive tactic by the Communist operation for the purpose of avoiding the impact of the Subversive Activities Control Act. The testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities reveals that the new school is substantially under the same control and management and operates under

61-7582-4234
ENCLOSURE

substantially the same policies as the old school; that the new school teaches substantially the same courses with virtually the same faculty as the old school.

The effect of my bill, Mr. Speaker, is to make applicable to a successor organization the final order of the Subversive Activities Control Board made against a predecessor organization. The bill has procedural provisions governing the manner in which the Board may make a determination that a particular organization is in fact a successor organization.

"I wish, Mr. Speaker, the Congress of the United States could pass a single law to completely and finally cope with the Communist operation in the United States. Unfortunately, this is not possible because the Communist operation is constantly changing its form, its strategy and its tactics. It is in this very area that the Committee on Un-American Activities renders one of its most valuable services to the Congress and the nation. Almost every month in our hearings and investigations we discover some new technique, some new ruse or guise of the Communist operation as it pursues its subversive activities in the interest of international communism.

The text of the bill follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 989) is amended by inserting, immediately after section 13A thereof, the following new section:

"Proceedings with Respect to Successor Organizations

"Sec. 13B. (a) Any final order of the Board requiring an organization to register under section 7, or determining it to be a Communist-infiltrated organization, shall also be applicable with respect to any organization determined by the Board under this section to be the successor of such organization, regardless of the assumed name, from and after the date on which the order of the Board granting the determination that such organization is a successor organization becomes final.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 8/5/59

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-13295)

SUBJECT: HCUA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/9/82 BY SP6 bja/ep

Re: mylet, 7/29/59.

Since the submission of relet, individual letters have been submitted to the Bureau and appropriate offices concerning the following:

Pittsburgh Division

<u>Name</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Pittsburgh file</u>
James Madison Quinn	100-380214	100-9893
Michael Vincent Kemenovich	100-7657	100-192
Robert Charles Kirkwood	100-192930	100-9164
J. B. Richardson	100-377852	100-9122
[REDACTED]	100-365945	100-9729
Nick Steve Kelich	100-11288	100-5752
William Hamlet	100-57701	100-1964
[REDACTED]	100-12380	100-675
Matthew Ahel	100-319683	100-9539

b6
b7COther Divisions

<u>Name</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Thomas James Fitzpatrick	100-326165	New York
David Grant	100-51168	New York
Bessie Steinberg	100-250643	New York

Out of a total of 55 letters concerning individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division, 18 have been submitted.

Out of a total of 38 letters to be submitted concerning individuals residing within other divisions, 29 have been submitted.

A letter concerning the status of this project will be submitted on 8/12/59.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

DGH/bky
(3)

REC-22

61-7582-4235

7 AUG 7 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

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EX - 135

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-17939)

DATE: 8/7/59

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES REPORT ENTITLED "
"PATTERNS OF COMMUNIST ESPIONAGE" (U)
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ReBulet, 7/2/59, and Boston Letter, 7/22/59,
concerning the identification of the "Unwitting Courier"
case.

A discussion of this matter with agents of the NYO familiar with espionage cases has failed to identify the unknown courier. Assuming that the facts were considerably changed in the HCUA report, there is a remote possibility that the courier might be identical with PAUL PETRAS (subject of Bufile 100-399274) who died in July, 1959. He was an old time Hungarian Communist who was in rather frequent contact with officials of the Hungarian Legation in Washington, DC. In 1953, he is known to have acted as a courier for Hungarian Intelligence and carried letters to an individual in Pittsburgh. He apparently willingly undertook these assignments, but it is indicated that he possibly did not know the exact nature thereof. However, PETRAS resided in New York, was a barber by profession, and had only one child. His daughter was not a nun, but had been converted to Catholicism. Allegedly, PETRAS himself returned to the Catholic Church one week before his death. The courier activities of PETRAS were known to [redacted] former [redacted] and it is conceivable that [redacted] might have given the HCUA a garbled version of PETRAS' activities. RUC (U)

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 3/9/82

- 2- Bureau (RM)
1- Boston (65-4302) (Info) (RM)
1- Washington Field (Info) (RM)
1- New York (65-17939)

15 AUG 11 1959

WCR:kmo

(5)

REC-25

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3/12/82

62 AUG 17 1959

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-367548)
(62-7582)

8/4/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-41016)
(62-1664)

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE
AMERICAN FREEDOMS
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES
INFORMATION CONCERNING

10/7/82
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Re mylet dated 7/24/59.

Referenced letter set forth an exact copy of a letter which was sent to FRANK WILKINSON, Executive Secretary, Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, 617 No. Larchmont Blvd., Los Angeles, by the law firm of Rabinowitz and Boudin, attorneys-at-law, 25 Broad Street, New York. Accompanying the letter was a questionnaire or a form for the use of research workers in their examination of the testimony of witnesses who have appeared before the HCUA. On 7/13/59, [redacted] was unable to obtain the form or questionnaire. However, on 7/30/59, informant was able to obtain such a form which was immediately furnished to this office. *W*

There is being transmitted herewith two photostatic copies of referenced form. The inked writing on the form has not been identified, and no attempt will be made to do so since the writing merely seems to be the notes of a volunteer worker engaged in the review of some of the testimony of witnesses before the HCUA. *W*

4 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (REGISTERED)

4 - Los Angeles (1 - [redacted])

(1 - 100-16439 - FRANK WILKINSON)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE: 8/17/59

JST:DRU
(8)

CLASS. & EXT. BY *Spl BJA*
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *3/9/82*

61-7582-
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DECLASSIFIED BY *SP1 GSK/EBB*
ON *6-12-85*

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62 SEP 2 1959

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 8/10/59

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-39625)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

ReWFOlet to Bureau on HCUA dated 7/31/59, a copy of which was furnished New York.

Referenced communication carried as an enclosure the testimony of numerous individuals, which included FRED PAUL MULLER and LEONORE HAIMOWITZ, who at that time resided in the Newark Division. A review of the testimony of each of these unfriendly witnesses has been made in conjunction with a review of the files on these individuals. Both witnesses failed to testify pertaining to anything other than background on themselves, and there is no indication that an interview of either would be warranted. Their testimony adds nothing to that which is in the file and no further investigation is being conducted at this time by Newark.

FRED PAUL MULLER since testifying has moved to New York City, and copies of this letter are being directed to New York for their information.

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
 - (1 - 100-367098) (LEONORE HAIMOWITZ)
 - (1 - 100-422079) (FRED PAUL MULLER)
- 2 - New York (100-115609) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-128630) (FRED PAUL MULLER)
- 3 - Newark
 - (1 - 100-31013) (LEONORE HAIMOWITZ)
 - (1 - 100-43938) (FRED PAUL MULLER)

JVB:mam
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REC-26

61-7582-4237
18 AUG 11 1959

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DATE 3/9/80 BY SP6 BJB/pt

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 8/7/59

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (100-9523)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 586 5/1/82

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 3/18/82

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/10/82 BY SP-6

REVIEWED

RE: Houston letter to Bureau, dated 1/20/59
Bureau letter to Houston, dated 2/12/59
Houston airtel to Bureau, dated 7/30/59.

On 8/4/59 [] Intelligence Section, Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) advised DPS had been informed recently by RAYMOND COLLINS and WILLIAM WHEELER, representatives of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) that committee hearings would definitely be held at Houston, Texas, during the fall of 1959 although exact dates have not been set yet. [] advised he was told the first hearings would be executive hearings and results would not be made public. If sufficient information is obtained during the executive hearings, HCUA indicated that public hearings would be scheduled at a later date. [] was also advised by HCUA representatives that they desired to subpoena various old members of the Communist Party in Texas in an effort to develop a picture of the early history and activities of the Communist Party in Texas.

It is noted referenced Houston letter dated 1/20/59 set forth a list of names then in the possession of HCUA of individuals who had had some connection with the Communist Party in Texas, and who were then considered as potential witnesses by HCUA. In accordance with Bureau instructions, files of those individuals were brought up to date and communications have been directed to the Bureau in individual case files concerning the status of those individuals.

When visiting the DPS recently, HCUA representatives supplied [] with a restricted list containing the names of fifteen individuals who are presently receiving the attention of the HCUA as possible witnesses. While it was not made clear to [] he understood the HCUA plans to issue subpoenas to these 15 individuals provided their current addresses can be obtained. HCUA representatives requested [] to furnish

See Page 1a for copies

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EX 109

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HO 100-9523

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COPIES:

- (17) - Bureau (RM) *1 cc Bureau 1244.*
- 1 - 100-374362 [redacted] ~~18~~ (U)
 - 1 - 100-372345 [redacted] ~~18~~ (U)
 - 1 - 100-14675 [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-377257 [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-379101 [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-26927 [redacted] ~~18~~ (U)
 - 1 - [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-35772 (ADDINGTON)
 - 1 - 100-334227 (ANDERSON)
 - 1 - 100-360073 (BLAIR)
 - 1 - 100-345941 (DEBOSE)
 - 1 - 100-363338 [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-294212 (VAN RAALTE)
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 3 - San Antonio (RM) [redacted]
 - 2 - 100- [redacted]
 - 2 - Omaha (RM)
 - 3 - Newark (100-39625) (RM)
 - 2 - 100-34964 (ADDINGTON)
 - 1 - Dallas (Info.) (RM)
 - 1 - El Paso (Info.) (RM)
 - 18 - Houston
 - 1 - [redacted] ~~18~~ (U)
 - 1 - [redacted] ~~18~~ (U)
 - 1 - [redacted]
 - 1 - [redacted]
 - 1 - [redacted]
 - 1 - [redacted] ~~18~~ (U)
 - 1 - 66-437 [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-7788 (ADDINGTON)
 - 1 - 100-7203 (ANDERSON)
 - 1 - 100-7782 (BLAIR)
 - 1 - 100-7628 (DEBOSE)
 - 1 - 100-7953 [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-7604 [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-7951 (VAN RAALTE)
 - 1 - 100-New [redacted]
 - 1 - [redacted]

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HO 100-9523

them with the current addresses of these fifteen individuals. In this connection, it is known that DPS is in possession of the addresses of approximately half of these individuals.

[] was not requested by HCUA representatives to attempt to obtain such addresses from this office, and no information concerning the location of these individuals was furnished to []

In accordance with Bureau's instructions, if any inquiries of this nature are received from HCUA representatives, they will be requested to submit their request through Bureau headquarters at Washington, D. C.

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The list of names furnished to [] by HCUA representatives is set forth below, followed by comments of this office concerning each individual. In this connection, it is pointed out this office does not know whether or not the HCUA plans to restrict subpoenas to these fifteen individuals, or whether they also plan to issue subpoenas to additional individuals, particularly those identified in referenced Houston letter to Bureau dated 1/20/59.

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Bureau File</u>	<u>Houston File</u>	<u>Last Known OO Or Residence</u>
[]	100-374362	[]	Houston
	100-372345	[]	Omaha
	100-14675		Houston
	100-377257		Houston
	100-379101		Houston
	100-26927		Houston
WENDELL GWYNNE ADDINGTON	100-35772	66-437 100-7788	Houston Newark (100-34964)

HO 100-9523

<u>Name</u>	<u>Bureau File</u>	<u>Houston File</u>	<u>Last Known OO or Residence</u>
CHARLES JOSEPH ANDERSON	100-334227	100-7203	Houston
LUCIUS BLAIR	100-360073	100-7782	Houston
CEPHUS LEROY DEBOSE	100-345941	100-7628	Houston
[REDACTED]	100-363338	100-7953	Houston
		100-7604	Houston
JACOB JOEL VAN RAALTE	100-294212	100-7951	Houston
[REDACTED]			San Antonio (?)

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① [REDACTED] was formerly an Informant of the Houston Office and was assigned Informant Number [REDACTED]. He is presently an Informant for DPS. Information that DPS receives from [REDACTED] is furnished to the Houston Office by [REDACTED] is still active in the Communist Party in the Houston area. DPS advised on 8/4/58 that they were definitely not going to make [REDACTED] available to the HCUA. Since [REDACTED] is a former Bureau Informant, his testimony before the HCUA would probably reveal this fact and any erroneous or false testimony before the committee by [REDACTED] could be of embarrassment to the Bureau. However, since [REDACTED] is presently an active Informant for DPS, and DPS will make the decision as to his availability, it is the feeling of this office that [REDACTED] should not be contacted by the Bureau prior to his testifying. Close liaison will be maintained with [REDACTED] in order that the Bureau may be advised in the event [REDACTED] is allowed to testify. (U)

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② [REDACTED] This is a former paid Informant of the Houston Office who was given symbol number [REDACTED]. She became a member of the Communist Party in order to assist the Bureau in its investigation of communism. Her affiliation (U)

with the Communist Party was not generally known to her associates outside of the Communist Party and was known only to her mother and father within her immediate family. She has since married and present name is [redacted]

[redacted] The Omaha office has previously been furnished information regarding this Informant and the method of contacting her. It should be noted that her husband, as far as this office knows, is not cognizant of her former Communist Party activities or her relationship with the Bureau. Her father, who is now deceased, has previously advised that when contacting her she desired that the agents making these contacts should not make themselves known to her husband. (U)

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2 The receipt of a subpoena to appear before the hearings of the HCUA would prove very embarrassing to this Informant. She has previously stated that she desires to testify regarding her activities in case of a national emergency only. In view of the above, it is recommended that the Bureau take every step possible to prevent this Informant's identity from becoming publicly known. (U)

In the event such action by the Bureau is not feasible it is recommended that the Omaha Office interview this former Informant immediately. It is not known whether or not the HCUA representatives will be able to locate this Informant although she does have a sister who according to last available information resides in [redacted] (U)

3 [redacted] It is recommended the Bureau authorize the Houston Office to interview [redacted] at an early date, in accordance with provisions of Section 1070, Manual of Instructions. It is not known whether HCUA can locate [redacted] but it is not believed his testimony would create serious problems for the Bureau.

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7 4 [redacted]: The Bureau has been advised of the status of [redacted] as an active PSI. In view of the current plans of the Communist Party to reactivate former Negro members in Houston, Texas, it is believed [redacted] represents excellent Informant potential in an area where this Office will shortly need coverage. This office believes that every reasonable effort should be made to prevent testimony by [redacted]. In view of the possibility [redacted] may receive a subpoena, however, it is recommended that Houston be

authorized to interview him at an early date in accordance with provisions of Section 107Q, Manual of Instructions. It is believed any testimony by [] would result in disclosure of his relationship with this office, and thereby destroy his Informant potential. [] name is listed in the current Houston telephone directory and HCUA could easily locate him.

(S) [] name has not been previously mentioned as a possible witness before the HCUA hearings. He is presently utilized as a source in information of this Office and at one time was a paid Informant of this office under symbol numbers []. It is recommended that the Houston Office be authorized to immediately interview [] in accordance with Section 107Q of the Manual of Instructions. It is not felt that testimony of [] before the HCUA hearings would be of embarrassment to the Bureau although undoubtedly his relationship with the Bureau would become known.

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(C) [] is a source of information in the Houston Office. He was formerly an Informant for the Los Angeles Office and was assigned symbol number [] at the present time [] and a member of the International Organization of []. At the present time, he is on an []. It is recommended that the Houston Office be authorized to interview [] on his return to Houston in accordance with Section 107Q of the Manual of Instructions. It is to be noted that [] in the past has stated that he does not desire to make his relationship with the Bureau known except in an extreme emergency. He stated that since he is presently employed [] he would fear for his life if he were forced to testify against [] known to him to be communists. (U)

(7) [] formerly served as a Security Informant of the Houston and San Francisco Offices, being assigned symbol numbers []. He is currently utilized as a source of information of this Office, and his name is listed in the Houston telephone directory. Information was furnished the Bureau by letter dated 5/28/59 under the [] caption concerning [] involvement in a

HO 100-9523

[redacted] which threatened to make public his former membership in the Communist Party. It is noted that [redacted] entered the Communist Party and maintained his membership in order to furnish information to this office. If [redacted] should be required to testify, he would undoubtedly reveal details of his Informant relationship with this office in order to protect his reputation and current business interests. In view of the fact that [redacted] affiliated himself with the Communist Party in order to assist the Bureau, it is felt that in the event he does not desire to testify the Bureau should take all steps feasible to assist him in his desire. In the event such action is impossible authority is requested to interview immediately in accordance with Section 107Q of the Manual of Instructions.

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WENDELL GWYNNE ADDINGTON: By airtel to Bureau dated 7/16/59, the Newark Office indicated that ADDINGTON was being considered for subpoena. Recommendation concerning desirability of interviewing ADDINGTON should be submitted by the Newark Office.

CHARLES JOSEPH ANDERSON: ANDERSON was interviewed on 12/29/58 and was cooperative. He is not considered to be Informant potential at this time [redacted] [redacted] was later approached for interview and was completely uncooperative. It is believed a reinterview of ANDERSON would serve no purpose.

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LUCIUS BLAIR: BLAIR has been interviewed on 6/18/57 and was uncooperative. It is not recommended that he be re-interviewed.

CEPHUS LEROY DEBOSE: DEBOSE was interviewed on 5/28/59 and was uncooperative. The Bureau authorized reinterview of DEBOSE on 6/24/59. Attempts presently being made to arrange reinterview. DEBOSE will be reinterviewed in preparation for annual report unless information is received in the meantime that he has received subpoena. No reference will be made during interview to possible HCUA hearing.

HO 100-9523

[redacted] was interviewed on 9/11/58 and on 10/9/58 results of which have been submitted to the Bureau. It is believed further interview would be unproductive and no recommendation for interview is being made.

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[redacted] DPS furnished the address of [redacted] Texas. The above referred to file on [redacted] reflects that in March, 1946, he resided at that address. The review of this file reflects that closing report was submitted on 9/27/46 and no additional information has been received regarding this individual since that time. This case is being reopened and will be brought up to date. Upon completion of this, a recommendation will be made regarding the advisability of interviewing [redacted]

JACOB JOEL VAN RAALTE: A review of the file of the Houston Office regarding VAN RAALTE reflects that he was last interviewed on May 15, 1956. He was cooperative during this interview. It is to be noted, however, that VAN RAALTE's moral character is reported to be extremely low and for this reason it is recommended that he not be interviewed at this time. His present address has been reported as Columbus, Texas, and the DPS has this information. Although he has been interviewed on several occasions by agents of the FBI, it is not believed that his testimony would adversely affect the Bureau.

[redacted] furnished this name as that of an individual residing at Austin, Texas, who is being considered by HCUA as a witness. HCUA apparently obtained this name through some other friendly witness. On the basis of available information, this individual could not be identified through a search of the indices of the Houston office. San Antonio is being requested to conduct appropriate investigation.

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SAN ANTONIO:

AT AUSTIN, TEXAS:

Will conduct necessary investigation to identify [redacted] will submit background information to the Bureau and will submit recommendation concerning desirability of interviewing [redacted]

HO 100-9523

OMAHA: (INFORMATION)

Two copies of this letter are being furnished Omaha for information inasmuch as the Bureau may instruct Omaha to interview [REDACTED] mentioned herein. ~~(U)~~

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NEWARK:

AT NEWARK:

Inasmuch as WENDELL ADDINGTON will apparently be called as witness by HCUA, Newark should submit to Bureau in the ADDINGTON file recommendation regarding desirability of interviewing him.

DALLAS AND EL PASO: (INFORMATION)

Copies of this letter are being furnished the Dallas and El Paso offices for information in view of the proposed HCUA hearing which may cover the entire state of Texas.

HOUSTON:

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS:

Will maintain contact with [REDACTED] and furnish Bureau and interested office any information developed in connection with this matter.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Houston (100-9523)

September 4, 1959

REC-10

Director, FBI (61-7582)-4238

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Higgins
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. W. Rozamus

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6 b1/b
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4/10/92
DATE OF REVIEW 3/1/82

Reurlet dated 8-7-59 and unairtel 8-18-59.

Since [redacted] has a valid personal reason for declining to appear as a witness due to fact her husband is not cognizant of her former informant activities, and due to the potential of [redacted], the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) is being requested not to utilize them for contemplated hearings in Texas. The Bureau has also received an inquiry from HCUA regarding availability of [redacted] (current informant) and HCUA is being advised that we do not desire that he be utilized at any hearings of the Committee. ~~U~~

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Since HCUA independently has obtained the names of former informants [redacted] and the Committee may subpoena them as possible witnesses, these individuals should be contacted and advised that they may be approached in the future as possible witnesses by a Government Committee, and they must decide for themselves whether to testify. ~~U~~

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Since [redacted] is working for [redacted], which has indicated it will not permit him to be utilized by HCUA as a witness, no contact with [redacted] by your office in this matter is necessary. ~~U~~

If the individuals whom you contact decide to cooperate with the Committee, they should be clearly informed that they must be truthful and factual and not embellish any statements. Also, if they decide to testify you should review their files to determine whether their testimony could jeopardize any current coverage. The individuals should also be informed that although they may be subpoenaed the Bureau did not furnish their names to the Committee for subpoena purposes.

NOTE: See memo Baumgardner to Belmont captioned as above dated 9-3-59, MJR:ssh.

MJR:ssh
(8)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

53 SEP 11 1959

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

EX-102

CLASSIFIED
BY SP6 b1/b
DATE 3/1/82

Letter to Houston
RE: HCUA
61-7582

No information should be furnished by your office to any HCUA representatives. You should respond to any inquiries from HCUA by advising HCUA to have the matter referred to the Seat of Government.

Advise Bureau results of your contacts and any contemplated action of the individuals who may be subpoenaed. Of course you should also keep the Bureau advised of any information which you receive concerning these contemplated hearings.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: August 10, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

SUBJECT: HCUA - CHICAGO HEARINGS
May 5-7, 1959

Re Chicago letter dated August 3, 1959.

The task of checking the testimony contained in the transcript of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) public hearings held in Chicago on May 5-7, 1959, against the data in Chicago files is progressing and upon completion thereof, the preparation and submission of the letters in the 60 some odd individual captioned matters will be undertaken.

② - Bureau
1 - Chicago
GCT:lac
(3)

REGISTERED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 BIA/pk

EX 101

REC-37

61-7582-4239

26 AUG 13 1959

SUBV CONTROL

53 AUG 17 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 8/12/59

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

SUBJECT: HCUA

Remylets, 7/29 and 8/5/59.

Since the submission of relet, 8/5/59, individual letters have been submitted to the Bureau and appropriate offices concerning the following:

Pittsburgh Division

<u>Name</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Pittsburgh file</u>
Margaret Gertrude Nelson	100-426476	100-9458

Other Divisions

<u>Name</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Origin</u>
William Albertson	65-38100	New York

It is noted that one letter concerning an individual residing within the Pittsburgh Division was inadvertently omitted from the total set forth in relets. The corrected total is as noted below.

Out of a total of 55 letters concerning individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division, 20 have been submitted to date.

Out of a total of 38 letters to be submitted concerning individuals residing within other divisions, 30 have been submitted.

A letter concerning the status of this project will be submitted on 8/19/59.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

JWS/jep
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

3/10

BY

SP00113

EX-102

61-7582-4240

18 AUG 14 1959

62 AUG 19 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

DATE: August 17, 1959

SUBJECT: HCUA - Chicago Hearings
May 5 - 7, 1959

Re Chicago letter dated 8/10/59.

The task of checking the testimony contained in the transcript of the HCUA public hearings held in Chicago on May 5 - 7, 1959, against the data in Chicago files should be completed during the latter part of the current week subsequent to which the preparation for dictation of the letters in the 60 some-odd individual captioned matters will be undertaken.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/10 BY SP6 bjt/gpt

EX-124

REC-10
REC-10

61-7582-4241

AUG 19 1959

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago

GCT:EEK
(3)

3
50 AUG 21 1959

SUBV CONTROL

F B I

Date: 8/13/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)
 FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)
 SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/10/82 BY SP-10 BJA/STW
 P-10 BJA/STW

Remyairtel 6/11/59.

The following information obtained from WILLIAM A. WHEELER, HCUA investigative staff, this date: HCUA hearings have again been postponed to 10/14/59 at San Francisco and 10/19/59 at Los Angeles.

On 8/10/59, local American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) sought federal court injunction at Los Angeles on behalf of Mrs. FLORENCE SLOAT (Bufile 100-385777), one of the subpoenaed teachers, to prevent HCUA from disclosing names or testimony of teachers subpoenaed for forthcoming hearings. However, U. S. District Judge WILLIAM C. MATHES, Los Angeles, denied the request.

ACLU counsel, A. L. WIRIN (Bufile 100-17242) expected to appear before U. S. Appellate Court, San Francisco, Tuesday, 8/18/59, but appellate court expected to uphold district court at Los Angeles, in which case WIRIN expected to try to locate Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS or HUGO BLACK, of U. S. Supreme Court, to obtain a stay of district court judgment. It is for this reason primarily that the hearings are being postponed.

Investigative files on each of individuals to be subpoenaed at Los Angeles will be brought up to date and info furnished Bureau on the individual caption on or before 10/9/59 unless hearings are again postponed.

- REC-33 61-7582-4242
- ③ - Bureau (61-7582) (AIR MAIL) (REGISTERED)
 1 - San Francisco (100-36985) (REGISTERED)
 4 - Los Angeles (62-1664) (100-25268 - FLORENCE SLOAT)
 (100-4876 - A. L. WIRIN) (100-3267 - ACLU)

MMB:DRU
 (8)

EX. - 133

Approved: 3 BJA
 50 AUG 21 1959 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SUBV. CONTROL

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

8/21/59

SAC, WFO (100-22169)

HCUA

SAMPSON ISAAC SKOLNICK, dob 12/27/25 at Brooklyn, New York, testified in Executive Session before HCUA at Los Angeles, Calif., on 7/31/59.

A transcript of this testimony is enclosed for the Bureau and the Los Angeles Office.

This testimony was obtained on a highly confidential basis and the fact that we have it should not be disclosed. If any information is reported therefrom, it must be paraphrased and covered with a T symbol to protect the source (HCUA).

- 2- Bureau (Encl. -1)
- 1- Los Angeles (Encl. -1) (Info) (RM)
- 1- WFO

JAC:pac
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6BIA/AN

1 61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 20 1959

5 SEP 2 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-22169-12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 18, 1959

A. H. Belmont

F. J. Baumgardner

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE
AMERICAN FREEDOMS (CCFAP)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Mr. Kleinfelt

37161

[redacted] has advised that Frank Wilkinson, executive secretary, CCFAP, received a letter from Victor Rabinowitz of the law firm of Rabinowitz and Soudin, New York City. Letter states in part that the Solicitor General of the U.S. and counsel for Lloyd Harenblatt have consented to the filing of an "amicus brief" in support of a petition for reconsidering the Harenblatt case; a group of lawyers are undertaking to direct research project regarding activities of House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) over a period of years with a view of compiling material for presentation to the Supreme Court in support of brief and for future use in connection with hearings and litigation regarding HCUA; project to include review of transcripts of HCUA hearings regarding both friendly and unfriendly witnesses before HCUA; volunteers would work on project in Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York; and enclosed forms for use in analyzing testimony of past witnesses before HCUA. (U)

Los Angeles let 8/4/59 enclosed photostats of forms. Review of forms discloses one is a cover sheet for setting out names of witnesses concerning whom "Fact Sheets" are attached and names and addresses of individuals abstracting information; second form is a "Summary Statement" and sets out such items as title, date and place of hearing, number of friendly and unfriendly witnesses, names of friendly witnesses, abstract of opening statement of HCUA; and third form is a "Fact Sheet" to be filled out on each individual who refused to answer questions of HCUA. Third form is rather detailed and includes items such as title, date and place of hearing; whether session was executive or public; name and address of witness; name and address of witness' attorney; does transcript show subject under inquiry?; if so, abstract statement to witness showing concerning witness' political views or activities?; was witness threatened during hearing that information about him or a copy of transcript would be turned over to Immigration Service, U.S. Attorney for possible perjury charge or contempt prosecution, to employer?; any evidence committee (pencil notation "or FBI, etc. - any agency" inserted) had been in touch with witness' employer prior to hearing; and any evidence witness had been fired, suspended, etc., due to being called by committee.

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosure
100-387548

60 SEP 3 1959
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6 bwp
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10/1/92

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
13 AUG 31 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN
100-387548-9

Memo for Mr. Belmont
Re: Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms
100-387548 (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CCPAF is under active investigation as communist front. Wilkinson and Rabinowitz are included on Security Index. Barenblatt is the subject of the Barenblatt case concerning whom the Supreme Court recently handed down a decision. Barenblatt was convicted 3/15/56 for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions concerning past Communist Party activities in HCUA hearing in 6/54. His conviction was affirmed by Court of Appeals and on 6/8/59 U.S. Supreme Court affirmed Barenblatt's conviction by a five to four decision.

37162

RECOMMENDATION:

1. It is recommended that attached memorandum to Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, enclosing a set of the forms referred to above be approved and transmitted.

2. It is recommended that this memorandum be routed to Mr. DeLoach for his information in the event he may desire to advise his sources at HCUA concerning this project.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OPENING STATEMENT
CONGRESSMAN FRANCIS E. WALTER
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PUBLIC HEARINGS
JULY 21, 1959

COMMUNIST TRAINING OPERATIONS

In opening these hearings on Communist training operations, I should like to make a brief background statement.

The most appalling fact of this generation is the failure of the free world to grasp the fundamental nature of communism. Communism is not just an economic system. It is not just a political organism within the generally accepted meaning of that term. It is not just military aggression of a particular nation or group of people.

Communism involves an ideology, but it is more than an ideology. It is a dynamic system aimed at the destruction of all moral and spiritual values and of any society built on them. It is a scheme for total regimentation and control of every body and mind in a universe conceived to be exclusively governed by materialistic forces. The treacheries, bloodshed, deceit and violence of communism stem from its basic ideology, but these are perpetrated by people who are Communists and whose ultimate objective in their marauding against the free people is not conversion but conquest.

One of the basic fallacies of the free world in attempting to cope with Communism is to regard it as just another form of government which can be voted in or out at the will of the citizenry. This is precisely what the Communists would have the free world believe, but the facts are otherwise. There has never been a single country taken over by the Communists with the knowing approval of its subjects; and once in power Communists have never relinquished control except where they were ousted by force. Communism generally follows the same basic pattern which in essence consists of first, softening up its prey by deceitful propaganda; second, subversion; and third, force. The

61-7582-4273

success of the Communist conspiracy in any of its operations is in direct ratio to the intensity of the efforts by trained, disciplined Communist agents who, compared to the number of free people, are always relatively few, though they now number a world-wide fifth column of some 33 million. It is no more possible for free people to coexist peacefully with these dedicated revolutionists than it is for the body to coexist peacefully with cancer.

Many people wonder what makes a dedicated Communist. How are intelligent American citizens molded into such thoroughly committed revolutionaries that they will, as Lenin said, devote "the whole of their lives" to the Communist conspiracy? The experience of this Committee compels the conclusion that this process is not accomplished overnight. A first step is often the subtle indoctrination of students by individual Communists who are employed as teachers in non-Communist educational institutions. Beyond this, the Communist conspiracy has two principal organized training operations.

The first consists of schools, forums and courses designed to soften up and condition the students -- whether they are actually members of the party or not -- and to act as a screening or selection program in which likely material is chosen for development in the second type of Communist training operation which is for hard core, disciplined conspirators.

In these hearings which are beginning today, we will sample activities of individual Communists engaged in teaching in non-Communist institutions, as well as each of the two types of organized Communist training operations.

The Jefferson School of Social Science, through the years, was of the first type of Communist training operation where there were taught to Communists and non-Communists alike, courses which were designed to soften up and condition the students, and to develop prospective material for training as hard core Communists.

In proceedings under the Internal Security Act of 1950, the Subversive Activities Control Board on June 30, 1955, found the Jefferson School of Social Science to be a Communist front organization and that it, therefore, should register under the provisions of the Act. Shortly thereafter, the Communist operation devised what looked like a very simple evasive tactic, namely, to dissolve the Jefferson School of Social Science, which they did; but it was not long before there was created with substantially the same faculty and courses, a new school known as the Faculty of Social Science.

We expect in these hearings to explore this Faculty of Social Science to determine if our present investigative leads appear to be correct, namely, that for all intents and purposes the Faculty of Social Science is merely a successor to the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Now, with reference to the second type of Communist operation, namely, the training program of the hard core cadre, in May of this year James E. Jackson, Jr., who is one of the top Communist conspirators operating in the United States, returned here from Moscow to which he had travelled on a United States passport which was issued to him shortly after the Supreme Court struck down the power of the Secretary of State to deny passports to Communists. Jackson's orders from the Kremlin, which have now been transmitted to the comrades in the United States, are to intensify the training of key revolutionaries in sabotage, subversion and penetration.

We have under subpoena the educational director of the Communist Party, Hyman Lumer who, we have learned from our field investigations, is now supervising the secret training programs in key centers of the nation in which select comrades are given specialized training in conspiratorial strategies and tactics.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

3/10/82

BY

sp661/308

UPI-41

(SABOTAGE)

CHAIRMAN FRANCIS E. WALTER (D-PA.) OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES SAID TODAY THE KREMLIN HAS ORDERED RED AGENTS TO STEP UP THEIR TRAINING IN "SABOTAGE, SUBVERSION AND PENETRATION."

WALTER MADE THE STATEMENT AS HIS COMMITTEE OPENED HEARINGS ON COMMUNIST TRAINING AND TEACHING OPERATIONS IN THE U.S.

HE SAID THE KREMLIN'S ORDERS WERE BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY BY JAMES E. JACKSON JR., DESCRIBED BY WALTER AS "ONE OF THE TOP COMMUNIST CONSPIRATORS OPERATING IN THE UNITED STATES."

WALTER SAID THAT JACKSON WENT TO MOSCOW ON A U.S. PASSPORT ISSUED SHORTLY AFTER THE SUPREME COURT STRUCK DOWN THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S POWER TO DENY PASSPORTS TO COMMUNISTS AND RETURNED HERE LAST MAY.

"JACKSON'S ORDERS FROM THE KREMLIN, WHICH HAVE NOW BEEN TRANSMITTED TO THE COMRADES IN THE UNITED STATES, ARE TO INTENSIFY THE TRAINING OF KEY REVOLUTIONARIES IN SABOTAGE, SUBVERSION AND PENETRATION," WALTER SAID.

HE SAID THE COMMITTEE HAS SUBPENAED THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR, HYMAN LUMER, WHO "IS NOW SUPERVISING THE SECRET TRAINING PROGRAMS IN KEY CENTERS OF THE NATION IN WHICH SELECT COMRADES ARE GIVEN SPECIALIZED TRAINING IN CONSPIRATORIAL STRATEGIES AND TACTICS."

WALTER SAID ANOTHER TYPE OF COMMUNIST TRAINING HAS BEEN GIVEN TO "COMMUNISTS AND NON-COMMUNISTS ALIKE" IN THIS COUNTRY OVER THE YEARS AT THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

HE SAID THE SCHOOL GAVE COURSES DESIGNED TO "SOFTEN UP AND CONDITION THE STUDENTS, AND TO DEVELOP PROSPECTIVE MATERIAL FOR TRAINING AS HARD CORE COMMUNISTS."

7/21--GE1105A

61-7582-4243

ENCLOSURE

Central Research Section

Reds in U. S. Speed Training, Walter Says

Prober Reveals Kremlin Order As Hearings Open

By the Associated Press

Representative Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania, said today the Kremlin has sent orders to United States Communists to intensify training of key revolutionaries in sabotage, subversion and penetration.

Mr. Walter, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, made the statement in opening committee hearings on Communist training operations.

Mr. Walter said that in May of this year James E. Jackson, jr., whom he described as "one of the top Communist conspirators operating in the United States," returned here from Moscow.

"Jackson's orders from the Kremlin, which have now been transmitted to the comrades in the United States, are to intensify the training of key revolutionaries in sabotage, subversion and penetration," Mr. Walter said.

Lumer Under Subpoena

The committee chairman also said the committee has under subpoena "the educational director of the Communist Party, Hyman Lumer, who, we have learned from our field investigations, is now supervising the secret training programs in key centers of the Nation in which select comrades are given specialized training in conspiratorial strategies and tactics."

In its hearings, Mr. Walter said, the committee expects to "explore" a new school known as the Faculty of Social Science to see if for all intents and purposes it is "merely a successor" to the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Mr. Walter did not identify the new school further. The Jefferson School of Social Science in New York was found to be a Communist front organization by the Subversive Activities Control Board on June 30, 1955.

Mr. Walter said that shortly thereafter the school was dissolved but "it was not long before there was created, with substantially the same faculty and courses, a new school known as the Faculty of Social Science."

Operations Outlined

Mr. Walter said many people wonder what makes a dedicated Communist.

"A first step is often the subtle indoctrination of students by individual Communists who are employed as teachers in non-Communist education institutions," he said.

Beyond this, Mr. Walter said, the Communist conspiracy has two principal organized training operations — schools, forums and courses to condition the students and screen for the second type of training, which is for "hard core, disciplined conspirators."

The chairman said trained, disciplined Communist agents now number "a world-wide fifth column of some 33 million."

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Baumgardner

Baumgardner

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/18/82 BY 5p6b/af

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star A-1 _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date 7/31/59 _____

*Memo. 7/22/59
to Belmont from
Baumgardner.*

PWD/FGB:lee

101-1582-4243

ENCLOSURE

*Mr SS 11 50 AM '59
FBI - 100-2-100
REC'D 8/1/59*

Final

Office M

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-06-2015
F21M98534

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 22, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES-- HEARING RE
COMMUNIST TRAINING OPERATIONS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-19-86 BY SP-10

1-Belmont _____
1-DeLoach _____
1-Baumgardner _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Gutter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

On 7-21-59, the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) commenced hearings in Washington, D. C., on communist training operations. Press releases reporting the opening statement of HCUA Chairman, Francis Walter, quoted Walter as stating that James Jackson, a leading functionary of the Communist Party (CP), USA, returned to the U.S. from Moscow in May, 1959 (he actually returned on 3-27-59) with orders from the Kremlin to intensify the training of key revolutionaries in sabotage, subversion and penetration. Congressman Walter was further quoted as stating that training would be also given in espionage activity.

Our top informants [redacted] have both discussed Jackson's trip to Russia with him in considerable detail. At no time has Jackson indicated to either of these informants that he was instructed by the Russians to return to the U.S. to intensify the training of key people for sabotage or espionage activities. Further, our intensified coverage of Jackson has not disclosed any such statements by Jackson to other CP functionaries in the U.S. It is also significant that [redacted] Jackson and who held discussions with Soviet Party officials received no such instructions from the Russians and did not even discuss such matters with them. (S)

The press also reported that the Committee had subpoenaed Hyman Lumer, educational director of the CP, USA, who has been supervising secret training programs in key centers of the Nation. Lumer did hold secret leadership schools in New York, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle. We had informants in attendance at these schools. No sabotage tactics were taught, according to our informants.

ACTION

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II,
DATE OF REVIEW

REC-13

24 AUG 19 1959

Inspector H. L. Edwards, Crime Records Division, was requested on 7-22-59 to check with HCUA Counsel Richard Arens to determine the basis for the statements attributed to Representative Walter by the press relating to the training of key revolutionaries for sabotage, espionage, subversion and penetration. *to J*

PWD/FJB:hl

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

03 AUG 5 1959

8/5/59
ECL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *Kemper*

DATE: August 5, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLoach *ansbr*SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES - HEARING RE
COMMUNIST TRAINING OPERATIONS

Tolson	_____
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Reference is made to Mr. Baumgardner's memorandum to Mr. Belmont dated 7/22/59 concerning the above-entitled matter. *Briggs*

SA Kemper talked to Richard Arens to determine the basis for the statements attributed to Representative Walter, and Arens said that they had obtained the statements from what had appeared in [] column in the New York Journal American and that he had presumed [] had authoritative sources. *2*

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b7c

[] *statement*
he was "speculating"
585

1 - Mr. Belmont

ECK:geg
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/18/82 BY SP6 b1A *ecb*

REC-13

61-7582-4244
24 AUG 19 1959

EX-102

5- *DUPLICATE*

08 AUG 25 1959

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384207)

8/4/59

SAC, BOSTON (100-27365)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 bA/v

SM - C
(OO: Boston)

Re Pittsburgh letter 7/14/59 and Boston letter dated 11/14/58.

Referenced PG letter sets forth testimony of former [redacted] wherein [redacted] identified for RICHARD ARENS, Staff Pa. Director, HCUA at Pittsburgh, the name of [redacted] as being a member of the CP. [redacted] was able to identify [redacted] as a result of his 12 years in the CP.

The report of SA [redacted], captioned [redacted], was, SM-C and dated 5/17/54, at Pittsburgh, Pa. sets forth that subject was present on 12/6/53 at a meeting of the Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania and held at Lasakis Hall, 47 Bates Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

It is felt that inasmuch as the information provided by [redacted] before the HCUA, U. S. House of Representatives, both Congress in Pittsburgh, Pa. during March, 1959, concerning subject has previously been reported, and since there is nothing in the above mentioned testimony requiring additional investigation, no additional investigation is being conducted.

On 4/4/58, subject was interviewed by Bureau Agents and refused to provide full and complete information concerning past CP activities of herself and others.

Because of subject's refusal to provide information concerning her past activities plus an indication of emotional instability, no consideration is being given to re-interviewing her at this time.

[redacted] has been the subject of a Bureau investigation and has been deleted from the Communist Index on her activities do not fall within the criteria necessary for inclusion in the Communist Index.

CLOSED

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
193 AUG 6 1959

MB:fnh

3 - Bureau 2 - (100-384207) (RM)
1 - (61 (HCUA-Pittsburgh) (RM)
2 - Pittsburgh (info) 1 - (100-13365) (HCUA-Pittsburgh) (RM)
1 - (6) Boston (100-27365) 1 - (100-384207) [redacted] (RM)

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b7C

b6
b7C
b7D

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b7C

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 384207-91

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 8/19/59

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

SUBJECT: HCUA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/17/82 BY SP6 bjp/pt

Remylet 8/12/59.

Since the submission of relet, 8/12/59, individual letters have been submitted to the Bureau and appropriate offices concerning the following:

Pittsburgh Division

<u>Name</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Pittsburgh file</u>
Antoinette Anderson	100-340062	100-8095
Joseph Rudiak	100-362099	100-9173
Maurice Schindler	100-125019	100-4003
Shirley Nusser	100-387468	100-7718
Thomas Quinn	100-362956	100-9054
Pearl Mitchell	100-369120	100-9867
Gabor Kish	100-46268	100-1193
Mary Kish	100-327944	100-7909

Other Divisions

<u>Name</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Hyman Lumer	100-71811	New York
	100-393600	New York
	100-370769	New York

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b7c

Out of a total of 55 letters concerning individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division, 28 have been submitted to date.

Out of a total of 38 letters to be submitted concerning individuals residing within other divisions, 33 have been submitted to date.

A letter concerning the status of this project will be submitted on 8/26/59.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

EX 109

JWS:mz (3)

REC-57

13 AUG 20 1959

60 AUG 25 1959

61-7582-4245
SUBV. CONTROL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: August 20, 1959

FROM : ^{DSH}
~~EJ~~ SAC, DETROIT (100-22282)SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES (HCUA)Re Washington Field letter to Bureau dated July 31,
1959.

This is to advise that all printed testimony in connection with captioned hearings has been reviewed in accordance with existing Bureau instructions and letters have been submitted under individual captions on those individuals from the Detroit territory who appeared before the HCUA.

Two witnesses from the Detroit territory, BOCHO MIRCHEFF and STANLEY NOWAK, appeared before the HCUA on April 23, and April 24, 1959, respectively. Neither witness gave testimony as to their knowledge of persons involved in Communist Party activities and both, in fact, invoked the 5th Amendment on numerous occasions.

Recommendations have been forwarded to the Bureau under individual captions to continue with the investigations presently being conducted in the Detroit Office of the two witnesses who appeared before the HCUA hearings.

Inasmuch as Bureau instructions have been complied with in this matter, this case is being placed in a closed status.

② - Bureau
1 - Detroit

DJM:NJB
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/18/82 BY SP-10
EX 107

REC-26 61-7582-4246
12 AUG 24 1959

SUBV CONTROL

62 AUG 28 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 8/21/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

SUBJECT:

O HCUA,

JOHN WESLY DICKINSON, dob 7/13/32 at Waterloo, Iowa, testified before HCUA in Executive Session at Los Angeles, Calif., on 7/31/59.

A transcript of this testimony is enclosed for the Bureau and the Los Angeles Office.

This testimony was obtained on a highly confidential basis and the fact that we have it should not be disclosed. If any information is reported therefrom, it must be paraphrased and covered with a T symbol to protect the source (HCUA).

- ②- Bureau (Encl. -1)
- 1- Los Angeles (Encl. -1) (Info) (RM)
- 1- WFO

JAC:pac
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 DJR

E

EX 100
ENCLOSURE
ENC. BEHIND FILE

REC-43

61-7582-4247
18 AUG 25 1959

62 AUG 27 1959

File cc
of this letter in
100-402693
no: Dickinson
SUBV CONTROL

Proffers

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-402693-

DIRECTOR, FBI

(100-333661)

August 21, 1959

SAC, BOSTON

(100-27813)

DOROTHY JESSIE FRIEDMAN, aka.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 bja

Re Washington Field letter dated July 31, 1959,
captioned "HCUA."

Referenced letter enclosed the transcript of the
HCUA hearings held April 22, 23 and 24, 1959 and June 5, 1959,
at Washington, D. C.

A review of this transcript disclosed that DOROTHY
RAY FRIEDMAN appeared before the Committee for testimony on
April 23, 1959.

DOROTHY FRIEDMAN is a Security Index subject of the
Boston Division and her Security Index card is in a current
status.

A review of the transcript disclosed that the
subject in her testimony gave her name, residence and employ-
ment and then refused to answer any additional questions put to
her by the Committee on the following grounds:

"First, this being the second time that the com-
mittee has subpoenaed me to ask me substantially
the same questions, the hearing is without legis-
lative purpose, and is for the purpose harassment.
Second, the committee is without jurisdiction over
the subject of passport, that being a matter under
the jurisdiction of either the House Judiciary or
the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Third, the
resolution creating this committee is so vague as
not to indicate the intention of Congress, and there-
fore my right to due process is impaired. Fourth,
the question is not pertinent to any subject which
might be legitimately under investigation. Fifth,
the question violates my rights under the first
amendment and my rights and constitutional privilege
under the fifth amendment to the Constitution."

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED

136 AUG 25 1959

3- Bureau (2- 100-333661) (RM)

(1- 61-7582) (RM) (HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

2- Boston (1- 100-27813) (1- 100-32353) (HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

AVS:jdb

(5)

33 AUG 27 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN
100-333661-55

BS 100-27813

The subject's file disclosed she was uncooperative in a previous attempt to interview her. In view of this and the fact that she was a hostile witness at HCUA hearings in March, 1958 and April, 1959, no request is being made at this time to reinterview this subject. No new information has been developed concerning the subject as a result of the HCUA hearings and no further action in this regard is being taken at this time.

The data appearing in the transcript of the HCUA hearing concerning the subject will be included in the next annual report.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 8/25/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

SUBJECT: HCUA

10/27 to NY
0-1 to WFO
re 8/25/59
TRW: mm

The following individuals testified before HCUA on 8/5/59, in Executive Session at New York City:

1. JOSE SANTIAGO
1137 Ward Avenue
Bronx, New York
2.
Brooklyn, New York
3. FELIX O. RUIZ
508 West 139th Street
New York City
4.
Brooklyn, New York
5. JOSE RAMON GIBOYEAUX
95 Lawrence Street
Brooklyn, New York
6. EMILIA GIBOYEAUX
95 Lawrence Street
Brooklyn, New York
7.
New York, New York
8.
New York City

b6
b7c

COPIES
WITNESS
W.P. JONES

100-41124
100-41947
100-22344
100-25695
100-42344
100-41900
100-33444
100-41124

Hester re memo
Riboyea

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-41124

- 2-Bureau (Encls. 1)
2-New York (Encls. 1) (RM)
1-WFO

JAC:cal
ENCL (5) BEHIND FILE
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY [signature]
5000

REC-77

12 AUG 25 1959

7 auto. copies
9-25-59

SUBV. CONTROL

100-22169
100-41124
100-41947
100-22344
100-25695
100-42344
100-41900
100-33444
100-41124

WFO 100-22169

A copy of this testimony is enclosed for the Bureau and the New York Office.

This testimony was obtained on a highly confidential basis and the fact that we have it should not be disclosed. If any information is reported therefrom, it must be paraphrased and covered with a T symbol to protect the source. (HCUA).

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 8/24/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

SUBJECT: HCUA

THEODORE JOSEPH VINCENT, dob 10/5/14, at Boston, Massachusetts, testified before HCUA on 8/1/59, at Los Angeles, California.

A transcript of this testimony is enclosed for the Bureau and the Los Angeles Office.

This testimony was obtained on a highly confidential basis and the fact that we have it should not be disclosed.

If any information is reported therefrom, it must be paraphrased and covered with a T symbol to protect the source (HCUA).

②-Bureau (Encl. 1)
2-Los Angeles (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-WFO

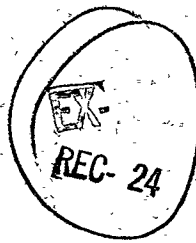
JAC:cas
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/82 BY SP-6 b1A/Cpt

ENCLOSURE

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

62 SEP 2 1959



REC-6

61-7582-4249

25 AUG 26 1959

SEP 1 1959

SUBV. DIV.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-10441-

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 8/25/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-115609)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST TRAINING OPERATIONS
HCUA HEARINGS 7/21/59W. C. Sullivan
J. H. [unclear]
W. F. [unclear]
T. W. [unclear]
B. C. [unclear]

HAROLD COLLINS

Rebulet 7/28/59, which enclosed a transcript of HCUA hearings concerning captioned subject.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, this testimony has been reviewed and the Bureau is being advised accordingly under individual case captions.

Five witnesses testified at these hearings, including HYMAN LUMER, IRVING POTASH, HAROLD COLLINS, MEYER WEISE and friendly witness FRANK S. MEYER. The first four individuals invoked various constitutional amendments in refusing to answer questions. FRANK MEYER identified the following individuals as having been CP members at one time: HERBERT APTHEKER, HAROLD COLLINS, [redacted], ARNOLD JOHNSON, [redacted], WILLIAM PATTERSON, IRVING POTASH, HAROLD SELSAM, LOUIS WEINSTOCK and DOXIE WILKERSON. The information furnished by MEYER concerning the above is being reviewed and the Bureau will be advised of any subversive activities unless such information is currently in the Bureau's possession. The Bureau will also be advised under individual case caption of any investigation contemplated and/or a request for permission to interview any of these individuals.

2 - BUREAU (61-7582) RM

1 - WASHINGTON FIELD (100-22169) (HCUA) RM (INFO)

1 - NEW YORK (HCUA)

JEG:EMD
(4)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/18/88 BY SP6 bfa/p

EX 109

61-7582

100-115609-4350

RECEIVED

AUG 26 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

53 AUG 31 1959

Office

um

UNITED

S GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 8/25/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

SUBJECT: HCUA

The following individuals appeared before HCUA on 8/6/59, in Executive Session at New York City.

1. CHARLES MARSHAL, 190-04 120th Ave.,
St Albans, Queens, NYC
2. WILLIAM NORMAN — *WILLIAM NORMAN MARROU*
100-104799
3. [REDACTED] New York, NY
4. WENDELL G. ADDINGTON, 226 Phillips Road, New
Brunswick, N. J.
5. [REDACTED] Newark, N. J.

b6
b7c

A copy of the transcript of this testimony is enclosed for the Bureau. Copies of pertinent testimony are enclosed for the New York and Newark Offices.

This testimony was obtained on a highly confidential basis, and the fact that we have it should not be disclosed. If any information is reported therefrom, it must be paraphrased and covered with a T symbol to protect the source (HCUA).

- ② - Bureau (Encl. 1)
- 1 - New York (Encl. 1)(RM)
- 1 - Newark (Encl. 1)(RM)
- 1 - WFO

JAC:kar/mw
(5)

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

ENCLOSURE

13/
03 SEP 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/5/81

BY SPI GSK/ECL

REC-98

7 AUG 26 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 8/18/59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISETransmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (100-9523)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

CLASS. & EXT. BY

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 3/18/92

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3/17/92

Re: Houston letter to Bureau, dated 8/7/59.

[] Intelligence Section, Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS), advised on 8/17/59, the DPS at Austin, Texas, had received a telegram from RAYMOND COLLINS, HCUA Investigator, requesting that hotel reservations for COLLINS be made at Houston, Texas. [] stated that COLLINS expected to arrive at Houston on 8/17/59, and would remain until 8/20/59. [] obtained a hotel reservation for COLLINS. [] stated that he could furnish no additional information at this time but he assumed the purpose of COLLINS' trip to Houston was to attempt to locate and interview prospective witnesses for the HCUA hearing to be held at Houston on a later date.

[] also reported he had learned that [] and [] all Communist Party (CP) members at Houston, held a conversation on 8/2/59. [] pointed out that the newspapers had recently announced that HCUA planned to hold hearings at Houston, Texas. [] stated he would contact JOHN STANFORD at San Antonio, Texas.

- 3 - Bureau (AM, RM) 100 PM 1244
1 - Dallas (Info) - (RM) (AM)
1 - El Paso - (Info) - (RM) (AM)
1 - San Antonio (Info) - (RM) (AM)
3 - Houston (100-9523) -

REC-57

61-7582-45

2 AUG 19 1959

ED:djv

(9)
58 AUG 31 1959
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

M Per _____

b6
b7cb6
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b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

HO 100-9523

in order to discuss what strategy CP members should use if they are called upon to testify before this Committee.

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b7C

[] also stated he and STANFORD would attempt to work out some method of obtaining legal counsel in the event any party members are subpoenaed by the HCUA. ~~(U)~~

On 8/17/59, [] was instructed to contact [] and pretend that he was worried about being called to testify before this Committee. Informant will seek the guidance of the [] who are CP members, and results of this contact will be reported to the Bureau. ~~(U)~~

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Information copies of this airtel are being furnished Dallas, El Paso, and San Antonio Offices inasmuch as subjects in the territories of those offices may receive subpoenas from this Committee.

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

DATE: 8/24/59

SUBJECT: HCUA, - Chicago Hearings
May 5-7, 1959

Re Chicago letter dated 8/17/59.

This is to advise that the Chicago Office has completed checking the testimony contained in the transcript of the HCUA public hearings held in Chicago, 5/5-7/59, against information in the Chicago Office pertaining to the individuals mentioned therein. A letter reflecting the results of this check will be forthcoming to the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (RM)
 1 - Chicago
 BSP/mab
 (3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/10/80 BY SP6/BJT

REC-8

61-7582-4253

15 AUG 27 1959

EX 101

SUBV. CONTROL

60 AUG 31 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 8/26/59

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

SUBJECT: H.C.U.A.

Remyairtel 8/13/59.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER of the HCUA investigative staff has advised that the hearings which were scheduled for 10/14/59 at San Francisco and 10/19/59 at Los Angeles have been cancelled and will not be rescheduled insofar as WHEELER is aware. The Committee has decided to furnish its information to the respective school boards concerned for consideration under California's Dilworth Law. The local American Civil Liberties Union through its counsel, A.L. WIRIN (Bufile 100-17242), is reported to be seeking a Federal injunction to prevent this action by HCUA.

In view of the cancellation of the hearings, the various investigative files on the subpoenas are not being reopened for the purpose set out in referenced airtel.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 bja/pr

REC- 73

61-7582-4254
23 AUG 31 1959

- ②-Bureau
- 1-San Francisco (100-36985)
- 3-Los Angeles
 - (1-62-1664)
 - (1-100-4876) (WIRIN)
 - (1-100-4876) (ACLU)

MMB:SAM
(6)

62 SEP 3 1959

BY CONTROL
Frees
Jack

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU FROM LOS ANGELES

Copy of a letter dated 8/17/59 from

Re: HCUA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Bufile 61-7583
LA 62-1664

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/18/82 BY Sph b7c



ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-4285

61-7582-110

b6
b7c

C O P Y

August 17, 1959

Federal Bureau of Investigation
1340 West Sixth Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Gibbs;

On Saturday night, August 15, 1959 at 548 4th Street, at the home of Thomas Potts, Manhattan Beach, a fund raising party was held for two Torrance teachers who have been subpoenaed to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee. The guest list was primarily Unitarian Church of Torrance members. The president of the Faculty at El Camino College was invited to attend and urge interested faculty members to attend. (Mrs. Potts, according to [redacted] a neighbor, works at El Camino College.)

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[redacted] was invited but did not attend because Helene Potts appeared so shocked that Thomas Potts had invited [redacted] heard much of the speeches however, as most of the Bring Your Own Bottle Cocktail Party was held in the Potts back yard. The gist of the speakers of the evening seemed to be that teachers are a motivation for Good in the community, and that therefore, any man or group of men who try to muffle a teacher's right to academic freedom must be Evil. Evil is personified in the House Un-American Activities Committee. Each member of the Committee was vilified, accompanied by much laughter from the guests. Of particular merriment was the statement that one of the members of the House Committee had spent a year in jail.

I will send a copy of this letter to Chairman Walter of the House Committee, as he might like to hear of this charge against a member of his committee.

[redacted]
[redacted] California

b6
b7C

C O P Y

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7583)
 FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

DATE: 8/25/59

SUBJECT: HCUA
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC-77

For the information of the Bureau, enclosed is a copy of a letter dated 8/17/59 which was received by the Los Angeles Office from [redacted] whose reliability is unknown. CALIF b6 b7C

Available information indicates that one of the two Torrance teachers referred to is possibly CLARA RODNEY, 5403 Sunny View Street, Torrance, California.

THOMAS VAN DYKE POTTS, Bufile 100-370895, is a cancelled Security Index subject of the Los Angeles Office.

The individual referred to as having spent time in jail is probably PARNELL THOMAS, former chairman of the HCUA.

- ② - Bureau (Encl. 1) (REGISTERED)
 2 - Los Angeles
 (1 - 100-32082) (T. POTTS)

DVG:nak
 (4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/10/82 BY [signature]

REC-1

61-7582-4255

20 AUG 31 1959

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX 101

ENCLOSURE

SUBV. CONTROL

83 SEP 10 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: August 31, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

SUBJECT: HCUA - Chicago Hearings
May 5-7, 1959

Re Chicago letter dated 8/3/59, and subsequent progress letters submitted by Chicago, in captioned matter.

The preparation, dictation, typing, and submitting of the letters under the individual case caption in connection with this project is proceeding and the Bureau will receive some of these letters during the current week.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 BJA

REC- 57

61-7582-4256

14 SEP 2 1959

EX-135

② - Bureau
1 - Chicago

REGISTERED

GCT:gmf
(3)

SUBV CONTROL

57 SEP 8 1959

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-338501)

August 31, 1959

SAC, CHICAGO (100-16564)

SE - C

CO: CHICAGO

Aka.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 YEP

Re Chicago letter, 4/23/59, in captioned matter and likewise Bureau letter of 11/20/58 to Houston, entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (Subversive Control)", which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

The scheduled public hearings, mentioned in referenced letter of April 23, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959, by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Referenced letter of April 23, 1959, was submitted as being the necessary communication prior to the hearings, whereas instant letter is being submitted as the necessary communication subsequent to said hearings.

The HCUA during the course of its said hearings used [redacted] (former [redacted]) (former [redacted]) (an individual who formerly served Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses". [redacted] according to HCUA Transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1943, whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA.

The above named three "friendly witnesses", however, it should be noted, were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO, and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose.

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - 100-424153 (IAM)
 - ① - 61-7582 (HCUA)
- 3 - Chicago
 - 1 - 100-32125 (IAM)
 - 1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

GCT:ntb
(7)

NOT RECORDED
165 SEP 2 1959

57 SEP 8 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

The transcript of the said NCUA hearings revealed that [redacted] (using the name of [redacted]), an "unfriendly IAM witness" appeared in response to a subpoena and testified before the Committee on May 6, 1959. He identified himself and then gave a very limited amount of information as to his background. The portion of the transcript reflecting his answers to questions relating to his CP membership is as follows:

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"Mr. Arens. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party? [redacted] No, I have never been a member of the Communist Party."

Mr. Arens. Have you ever been knowingly under discipline of the Communist Party?

[redacted] I have not been knowingly under discipline of the Communist Party.

Mr. Arens. It is the information of this committee that you were a member of the Communist Party in Waukegan, Ill., that you were [redacted] Waukegan Communist Party Club in 1949, 1950, and 1951. If that is in error, please set the record straight while you are under oath.

[redacted] I have [redacted] American Veterans Committee in Waukegan, a chapter of American Veterans Committee. As far as the time that you have given I have not lived in Waukegan for the year 1951 at all.

Mr. Arens. Do you say now categorically without equivocation, that you have never been a member of the Communist Party?

[redacted] Yes, sir, I so state.

Mr. Arens. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that will conclude the staff interrogation of this witness."

The substance of the testimony of this subject will be incorporated in the next report submitted in captioned matter by Chicago. [redacted] has been interviewed in the past and was hostile and uncooperative. No interview with him at this time is contemplated.

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For info.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-46002)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ U 8/31/59

SAC, CHICAGO (100-15916)

[REDACTED]
SM - C
OO: CHICAGO

DECLASSIFIED BY: *Sp 6 bJA*

ON *3/18/82*

Re Chicago letter to Bureau dated April 23, 1959 in captioned matter and likewise Bureau letter of November 20, 1958 to Houston entitled "House Committee on Un-American Activities; Information Concerning (Subversive Control)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) hearings, both before and after said hearings.

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The scheduled public hearings, mentioned in referenced letter of April 23, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959, by a subcommittee of the HCUA. Referenced letter of April 23, 1959 was submitted as being the necessary communication prior to the hearings, whereas instant letter is being submitted as the necessary communication subsequent to said hearings.

The HCUA, during the course of its said hearings, used [REDACTED]

(an individual who formerly served Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis), as "friendly witnesses." [REDACTED] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [REDACTED] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [REDACTED] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, (UPWA). (S)(X)

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Classified by: *6076*
Exempt from GDS Category *2*
Date of Declassification Indefinite

- 4-Bureau (RM)
1-100-35658 (UPWA)
1-61-7582 (HCUA)
3-Chicago
1-100-8009 (UPWA)
1-100-28823 (HCUA)

NOT RECORDED

174 SEP 4 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON *9/1/59*

SEP 7 1959

GGT:cjg

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-46002-79

The transcript of said HCUA hearings revealed the following:

[redacted] testified he had known [redacted] as being a member of the CP's Back-of-the-Yards Club and subsequently as a member [redacted] the Packinghouse Section. Chicago's summary report dated July 12, 1954 in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] has furnished considerable information regarding the CP activities of [redacted] and in more detail than in his HCUA testimony.

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[redacted] testified that he had known [redacted] as being a member of the Armour Branch of the CP and as being on the Packinghouse Section Committee and that he had attended Party meetings with him. Chicago's summary report dated July 12, 1954 in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] has heretofore furnished substantially the same information regarding [redacted] activity in the CP. (S)(u)

[redacted] testified that [redacted] had been known to him as being the "No. 1" Party member in packing, the "brains behind the scenes" and the "comrade" who had connections throughout the industry where other members of the CP were employed. He also testified that [redacted] obtained his instructions from "someplace I don't know of and brought them back to the packinghouse workers", that [redacted] proposed programs, suggested campaigns to strengthen the Party, led discussions on how to build the CP, and that he sat in on all the meetings of the "top Party people in the Packinghouse Section." The [redacted] file in the Chicago Office does not appear to contain any data similar to that to which [redacted] testified before HCUA.

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[redacted] himself, in response to his subpoena, testified at the hearings. The synopsis of the HCUA transcript had the following to say regarding his testimony:

[redacted] who had been identified as a member of the Communist Party in the instant hearings by [redacted] appeared in

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-15916

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"response to a subpoena and testified that he was an international representative for the United Packinghouse Workers of America. [redacted] denied current membership in the Communist Party but refused to answer whether he had been a member of the Communist Party at any time within the course of the last 5 years, basing his refusal on the ground that his answer might tend to incriminate him."

The substance of the testimony of these three "friendly witnesses" regarding [redacted] and the substance of the testimony of [redacted] himself will be incorporated in the next report submitted in captioned matter by Chicago.

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[redacted] has been interviewed in the past and was highly uncooperative. Interview with him at this time is therefore not considered advisable for that reason and because of the interval situation within the UPWA and for the further reason that something of a feud has been created between that union and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO, because of the UPWA's accusation that the HCUA hearings were in part inspired and prompted by the Amalgamated.

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-47218)

August 31, 1959

SAC, CHICAGO (100-3323)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARLEY THAY BARR, JR.,
CP - C
(OO:NY)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 SJM
ON 3/10/83

Re Chicago letter to Bureau dated April 23, 1959 in captioned matter and likewise Bureau letter of November 20, 1958 to Houston entitled "House Committee on Un-American Activities; Information Concerning (Subversive Control)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) hearings, both before and after said hearings.

The scheduled public hearings, mentioned in referenced letter of April 23, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5 - 7, 1959, by a subcommittee of the HCUA. Referenced letter of April 23, 1959 was submitted as being the necessary communication prior to the hearings, whereas instant letter is being submitted as the necessary communication subsequent to said hearings.

The HCUA, during the course of its said hearings, used [redacted]

[redacted] (an individual who formerly served Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis), as "friendly witnesses". [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1924 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the United Brotherhood of Carriers of America, A. L. H. C. (UBCA).

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- 1 - Bureau (NY)
1 - 100-3323 (HCUA)
1 - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-3009 (HCUA)
1 - 100-20323 (HCUA)

Classified by 6976 WAH/RWS
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

NOT RECORDED
158 SEP 3 1959

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 9-1-78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-47218

The transcript of said HCUA hearings revealed the following:

[redacted] testified he had known OREAR as a member of the CP's Back-of-the-Yards Club. Chicago's summary report dated January 28, 1954 in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] furnished considerable information regarding the CP activity of OREAR and in more detail than in his HCUA testimony.

[redacted] testified he had known ELMER OREAR as the "section educational director of the Communist Party" and as a representative of the HCUA and that OREAR had told him the Party was really going to "colonize in the packing industry". Chicago's summary report dated January 28, 1954 in captioned matter reveals that WILSON furnished substantially the same information regarding OREAR's status in the Party; however, Chicago's OREAR file does not appear to contain any data indicating that [redacted] had been told by OREAR that the Party was going to colonize the packing industry. (S)(U)

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[redacted] testified that OREAR was on the section committee of the Party's Packinghouse Section and that his job "was to advance educational program, come up with proper literature that he felt that we needed to educate the Party members within the Packinghouse Section." Chicago's summary report dated January 28, 1954 in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] on January 27, 1953 advised that OREAR came to Chicago from Kansas City, Missouri in 1945 for a CP conference on packinghouse activities and that he later came to Chicago in 1946, at which time he was employed by Wilson and Company and was a member of the Wilson Branch of the Packinghouse Section of the CP in Chicago. (S)(U)

OREAR himself, in response to a subpoena, testified at the hearings. The synopsis of the HCUA transcript had the following to say regarding his testimony:

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"ELMER OREAR of Chicago, who had been identified by [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party, appeared in response to a subpoena and testified that he was the editor of The Packinghouse Worker; that he was not currently a member of the Communist Party; and that he had not been a member of the Communist Party since 1954.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-3323

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Mr. GREAR refused to answer whether he resigned technical membership in the Communist Party and whether or not he had ever broken with the Communist Party. Although he asserted that he had at the time of the hearing a strong antipathy to the Communist Party, he declined to answer whether he knew the names of the persons in the Chicago area who were members of the Communist Party in 1952, basing his declination on the ground that his answer might tend to incriminate him."

The substance of the testimony of these three "friendly witnesses" regarding GREAR and the substance of the testimony of GREAR himself will be incorporated in any future report submitted by Chicago in captioned matter.

An interview with GREAR at this time is not considered advisable in view of the internal situation within the UPWA, and for the further reason that something of a rift has been created between that Union and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO, because of the UPWA's accusation that the HCUA hearings were in part inspired and prompted by the Amalgamated.

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EJC
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-115609)

DATE: 9/2/59

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST TRAINING OPERATIONS
HCUA HEARINGS 7/22/59

BT
Rebulet 8/4/59 which enclosed a transcript of HCUA hearings concerning captioned subject.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, this transcript has been reviewed and the Bureau advised accordingly under individual case captions.

The following individuals, ~~LEON JOSEPHSON~~, ~~HENRY KLEIN~~, ~~ESTHER CANTOR~~, ~~SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN~~, ~~SUSAN WARREN~~ and ~~LOUIS WEINSTOCK~~, appeared at the hearings and invoked the usual constitutional privileges in refusing to answer questions. No friendly witnesses appeared at the hearings on this date, 7/22/59, and, therefore, no recommendations can be made in this regard. It is not believed that any interviews are being contemplated with the exception of [redacted] who has been approved for interview under the TOPLEV program.

D.C.

N.Y.

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- 2 - BUREAU (61-7582) RM
1 - WASHINGTON FIELD (100-22169) (HCUA) (INFO) RM
1 - NEW YORK (HCUA) (100-115609)

*WITNESS
CORROBORATE
H.A. [initials]
[initials]*

[Handwritten signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY 646 bjb

REC-73

61-7582-4257

6 SEP 6 1959

EX-133

JEG:EMD
(4)

57 SEP 11 1959

Subsine [initials]

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-362415)

9/1/59

SAC, CHICAGO (100-33017)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SM - C
OO: Chicago

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 3/10/80

b6
b7c

Re Chicago letter to Bureau dated April 23, 1959 in captioned matter and likewise Bureau letter of November 20, 1958 to Houston entitled "House Committee on Un-American Activities; Information Concerning (Subversive Control)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) hearings, both before and after said hearings.

The scheduled public hearings, mentioned in referenced letter of April 23, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959, by a subcommittee of the HCUA. Referenced letter of April 23, 1959 was submitted as being the necessary communication prior to the hearings, whereas instant letter is being submitted as the necessary communication subsequent to said hearings.

The HCUA, during the course of its said hearings, used [redacted]

(an individual who formerly served Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis), as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, (UPWA). (S) (U)

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Classified by 6076 WAF/STB
Exempt from GDS Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

- 4-Bureau (RM)
1-100-35658 (UPWA)
1-61-7582 (HCUA)
3-Chicago
1-100-8009 (UPWA)
1-100-29823 (HCUA)

GCT:ejg
(7)

SEP 4 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

61-7582
NOT RECORDED
165 SEP 2 1959

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 9-1-59

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

It appears from the transcript of said HCUA hearings that [] did not testify regarding [] however, both [] did so and the said transcript revealed the same regarding their testimony.

[] testified that he met [] in "caucus meetings of Party delegates to the convention at Montreal and the convention in Cleveland." Chicago report dated July 16, 1959 in captioned matter shows a signed statement given by [] to Bureau Agents on June 30, 1959. [] said statement reflects that he knew [] to be a CP member from 1946 to 1949 and that during the 1946 UPWA convention in Montreal, Canada, the subject attended a caucus meeting of Party members who were delegates to the UPWA convention. The statement also reflects that prior to the opening of the 1948 UPWA convention in Chicago, [] attended a caucus meeting of CP members who were delegates to the convention. [] upon being asked "Did you know as a Communist []" answered "yes. I knew []", after which he stated that [] was from New York and that he had met him "through the same way I met []". He described [] as having been one of the Party people in the New York area. It does not appear that this information regarding [] has heretofore been mentioned by [] to Bureau personnel. (EX-11)

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[] himself, in response to a subpoena, testified at the hearings. The synopsis of the HCUA transcript had the following to say regarding his testimony:

[] of Chicago, who had been identified in the instant hearings by [] as a person who was a member of the Communist Party, appeared in response to a subpoena and testified that he was employed as international representative, United Packinghouse Workers of America. [] denied current membership in the Communist Party and declined to answer if he had been a member of the Communist Party in the course of the last 5 years, basing his declination on the ground that his answer might tend to incriminate him.

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OG 100-33017

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The substance of the testimony of these two "friendly witnesses" regarding [] and the substance of the testimony of [] himself will be incorporated in the next report submitted in captioned matter by Chicago.

Interview with [] at this time is not considered advisable in view of the interyal situation within the UPWA and for the further reason that something of a feud has been created between that union and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO, because of the UPWA's accusation that the HCUA hearings were in part inspired and prompted by the Amalgamated.

b6
b7c

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: *DeB* Director, FBI (61-7582)

FROM: SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

DATE: 9/2/59

I SUBJECT: *O* HCUA.

Remylet, 8/26/59.

Since the submission of relet, individual letters have been submitted to the Bureau and appropriate offices concerning the following:

Pittsburgh Division

<u>Name</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Pittsburgh file</u>
Isaac Bay	100-327521	100-7717
Anna Devunich	100-419203	100-1023
[REDACTED]	100-35486	100-9152
Thomas Flanagan	100-189966	100-4582
[REDACTED]	100-202357	100-4134
Rebecca Horovitz	100-49255	100-1096
Harry Hosack	100-356891	100-8908
Elmer Kish	100-48157	100-1194
William Kumpus	100-365788	100-9379
Agnes Mankin	100-250432	100-6368
Alma Robinson	100-385727	100-9459
Hymen Schlesinger	100-179494	100-4137
Viola Schmidt	100-366159	100-8621
Joseph Takacs	100-323302	100-7914
Allan A. D. Thomas	100-365935	100-9089

b6
b7cOther Divisions

<u>Name</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Evelyn Abelson	100-365559	New York
[REDACTED]	100-368984	Phoenix
Lila Grushka	100-372169	Phoenix
Steve Nelson	100-16847	New York

EX - 124

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

JWS/jep
(3)

23 SEP 3 1959

53 SEP 11 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/60 BY [REDACTED]

61-7582-4258

PG 100-13295

It is noted that STEVE NELSON, above, was originally included in the list of individuals residing in the Pittsburgh Division in mylet of 6/24/59. New York is now office or origin in the NELSON case.

It is also noted that the original total of 55 individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division was in error. 62 names in this category were included in mylet of 6/24/59. Four of these individuals were deceased and a letter concerning MATTHEW CVETIC (Bufile 100-372409), who was not included in the original list, was subsequently submitted to the Bureau. The correct total of letters to be submitted in this category is 59.

Out of a total of 59 letters concerning individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division (including STEVE NELSON), 49 have been submitted to date.

Out of a total of 38 letters to be submitted concerning individuals residing within other divisions, 37 have been submitted to date.

A letter concerning the status of this project will be submitted on 9/9/59.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 8/31/59

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (100-9523)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SUBJECT:

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~RE: Houston letter to Bureau, dated 1/20/59
Bureau letter to Houston, dated 2/12/59
Houston airtel to Bureau, dated 7/30/59
Houston letter to Bureau, dated 8/7/59.APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3/7/82(U)
On 8/25/59 RAYMOND COLLINS, representative of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), called at the Houston office and advised that he was in town conducting investigations regarding proposed hearings by the HCUA in Houston. COLLINS furnished the following list of names of individuals he was interested in contacting:

NAME	BUREAU FILE	HOUSTON FILE	LAST KNOWN OO OR RESIDENCE
[REDACTED]	100-213586	100-9306	Houston b6 b7C
[REDACTED]	100-403593	100-9304	Houston
EZRA SCHACHT	100-369419	100-7813	Houston
[REDACTED]	100-337752	100-7551	Houston
FRED ESTES	100-295910	100-7422	Houston
JOHN STANFORD	100-347401	100-7781	San Antonio (100-7232)
[REDACTED]	-----	-----	Dallas (100-8149)
[REDACTED]	-----	-----	Dallas (100-8561)
[REDACTED]	100-374362	[REDACTED]	Houston
WENDELL ADDINGTON	100-35772	100-7788	Newark (100-34964)

See page 1a for copies
GWK:hjnREC-26 1-7582-4259
EX 109 SEP 3 1959

17 - Bureau (RM)

50 SEP 11 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)INT. SEC.
H.P. HIGGINS

UNRECORDED COPIES FILED IN CASE FILES

b6
b7C
b7DCLASS. & EXT. BY SP6 BJS/SP6
REASON-FCIM 11-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1/2/82See Memo
Reunited to
Belmont 9-2-59
handling this
matter. JR.

HO 100-9523

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COPIES:

- (17) - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - 100-213586 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 100-403593 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 100-369419 (EZRA SCHACHT)
 - 1 - 100-337752 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 100-295910 (ESTES)
 - 1 - 100-347401 (STANFORD)
 - 1 - [REDACTED]
 - 1 - [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 100-374362 [REDACTED] (U)
 - 1 - 100-35772 (ADDINGTON)
 - 1 - 100-356149 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 100-368464 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 100-334227 (ANDERSON)
 - 1 - 100-377257 [REDACTED]
- 2 - San Antonio (RM)
- 1 - 100-7232 (STANFORD)
- 3 - Dallas (RM)
- 1 - 100-8149 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 100-8561 [REDACTED]
- 3 - Newark (RM)
- 1 - 100-34964 (ADDINGTON)
 - 1 - 100-34618 [REDACTED]
- 15 - Houston
- 1 - 100-9306 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 100-9304 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 100-7813 (EZRA SCHACHT)
 - 1 - 100-7551 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 100-7422 (ESTES)
 - 1 - 100-7781 (STANFORD)
 - 1 - [REDACTED] (U)
 - 1 - 100-7788 (ADDINGTON)
 - 1 - 100-7812 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 66-437 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 100-7203 (ANDERSON)
 - 1 - [REDACTED]

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b6
b7C
b7D

(40)

1a

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BUREAU FILE</u>	<u>HOUSTON FILE</u>	<u>LAST KNOWN OO OR RESIDENCE</u>
[REDACTED]	100-356149	100-7812	Newark (100-34618)
[REDACTED]	100-368464	[REDACTED]	Houston
[REDACTED]	-----	66-437	Houston
CHARLES ANDERSON	100-334227	100-7203	Houston
[REDACTED]	100-377257	[REDACTED]	Houston

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In regard to [REDACTED] Mr. COLLINS had only the last names of a couple residing in the Dallas area by that name.

Mr. COLLINS stated that he intended to contact only [REDACTED] CHARLES ANDERSON and [REDACTED] at this time. On 8/26/59 Mr. COLLINS advised that he was returning to Washington, D. C. and had only been able to contact [REDACTED]. He stated that [REDACTED] gave very little information.

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Mr. COLLINS also advised that he was going to try and locate the Progressive Book Shop which had Post Office box 9085. It is to be noted that this was formerly the headquarters of the Communist Party in Texas and has been out of existence since 1950.

The case files of the individuals listed above as residing in Houston are in an up-to-date status.

Information copies of this letter are being furnished to the San Antonio, Dallas and Newark offices for the files of their subjects listed above.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

9/2/59

Via _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

AIRTEL

ATR NAIT.

To: Director, FBI (61-7582)

From: SAC, Indianapolis (100-11702)

Subject: HCUA, HEARINGS, GARY, INDIANA,
2/10 and 11/58
IS - C

CITIZAL

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY 6501
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/3/77~~

[redacted] advised SA ROBERT G. CASEY 8/31/59 that he had been approached by a CP member earlier the same day and requested to donate five dollars to defense fund of VIC MALIS, [redacted] AL SAMTER, and ED YELLIN. All currently facing Contempt of Congress charges as a result of captioned hearings. [redacted] Chicago attorney, is to defend two of these four individuals but they were not specifically identified and reportedly is demanding payment for her services prior to actually acting as their counsel. Informant advised he was told all CP members, Lake County, Indiana, will be asked for five dollar donation in connection with above. (X)

b6
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3 - Bureau (RM)
4 - Chicago (RM)
 (1 - 100-ED YELLIN)
 (1 - 100-[redacted])
 (1 - [redacted])
8 - Indianapolis
 (1 - 100-8236 CP FUNDS)
 (1 - 100-1623 VIC MALIS)
 (1 - 100-8843 AL SAMTER)
 (1 - 100-9442 ED YELLIN)
 (1 - 100-9050 [redacted])
 (1 - [redacted])
 (1 - 100-11165 CINAL)

RGK:SWTH
(15)

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b7C

REC-1561-7582-4260

13 SEP '4 1959

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b7C
b7D

53 SEP 10 1959

Approved: E. J. P. [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 11/17/19 M Per 11/17/19

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-402693)

9/3/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-44223)

[REDACTED]

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b7C

SM - C
(OO: Los Angeles)

Re BFO letter to Bureau 8/21/59 and Bulet to Houston 11/20/58 which summarizes Bureau instructions for handling transcripts of HCUA hearings, both captioned "HCUA."

This is to advise that cases have been opened on eight individuals identified by subject before HCUA in executive session at Los Angeles, California, on 7/31/59.

The Bureau and office of origin will be advised where pertinent and this matter will be followed to conclusion as instructed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/62 BY SP6/HA/CP

61-1582-
NOT RECORDED
SEP 8 1959

- 3 - Bureau (RECORDED)
(1 - 61-7582)(HCUA)
- 2 - Los Angeles
1 - 100-44223
1 - 62-1664 (HCUA)

WAC:CHA
(5)

53 SEP 10 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The transcript of said HCUA hearings revealed the following:

[redacted] testified that he had known [redacted] as being [redacted] Packinghouse Section of the Communist Party. Chicago's summary report dated September 2, 1952, in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] has in the past furnished similar information and more regarding the CP activities of [redacted]

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[redacted] testified that he had known [redacted] as being a member of the CP, that he had attended numerous closed Party meetings with him, that [redacted] was [redacted] of the Communist Party Section with which they were affiliated and kept all the records of the Section, and that he himself had paid his Party dues to the subject. Chicago summary report dated September 2, 1952, in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] investigation in October, 1951, advised that he had known [redacted] as being a member of the CP from 1943 to 1948. (X) U

[redacted] testified that [redacted] had been [redacted] in the Wilson Branch of the Communist Party's Packinghouse Section, that he had been a member of the Section Committee and had kept the records of the Party's "dues paying members". It does not appear that [redacted] has heretofore furnished this information regarding [redacted] to the Chicago Office. (X) U

[redacted] himself, in response to a subpoena, testified at the hearings. The synopsis of the HCUA transcript had the following to say regarding his testimony:

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[redacted] of Chicago, who had been identified by [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party, appeared in response to a subpoena and testified that he had been [redacted] of Local 25, United Packinghouse Workers of America. [redacted] denied current membership in the Communist Party, but refused to answer whether he had resigned technical membership in the Communist Party but maintained himself in the Communist operation, basing his refusal on the ground that his answer might tend to incriminate him."

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-371540)

September 1, 1959

SAC, CHICAGO (100-21644)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JOHN LEWIS
SM - C

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 3/10/82

OO: CHICAGO

Re Chicago letter, 4/23/59, in captioned matter, and likewise Bureau letter of 11/20/58 to Houston, entitled HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (Subversive Control), which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

The scheduled public hearings, mentioned in referenced letter of April 23, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959, by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Referenced letter of April 23, 1959, was submitted as being the necessary communication prior to the hearings, whereas instant letter is being submitted as the necessary communication subsequent to said hearings.

The HCUA during the course of its said hearings used

[redacted] (an individual who formerly served Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses". [redacted] according to the HCUA Transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949, whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA.

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings revealed the following:

[redacted] testified that he had attended a CP workers school in August, 1945, with JOHN LEWIS. Chicago's summary report dated April 23, 1954, in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] has furnished considerable information

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
 (1 - 100-35658) (UPWA)
 (1 - 61-7582) (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
 (1 - 100-8009) (UPWA)
 (1 - 100-26823) (HCUA)

161-7582
NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 18 1959

63 SEP 11 1959

Classified by 6076 JPH/PLW
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 9-2-59

regarding the Party activities of LEWIS and in more detail than in his HCUA testimony. However, and with respect to the Party's school, apparently referred to by [] in his testimony, it should be noted that Chicago's said summary report reflects that [] on July 23, 1946, advised that this week-long CP school, attended by LEWIS, was held in July, 1946.

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[] testified that JOHN LEWIS who had worked at Hammond and Company and then at Swift and Company, both Chicago, had been known to him as being a member of the "Section Committee of the Communist Party", and likewise as organizer for the Party at Swift and Company. Chicago's summary report dated April 23, 1954, in captioned matter reveals that [] in October, 1951, advised that he knew LEWIS as a member of the CP prior to the time the subject dropped out of the Party in order to meet the requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act. (S)(u)

[] testified that he had known JOHN LEWIS as a member of the Swift Branch of the CP's Packinghouse Section and that he, himself, had attended closed Party meetings with LEWIS. Chicago's summary report dated April 23, 1954, in captioned matter reveals that [] in May, 1951, advised that LEWIS was recruited into the Packinghouse Section of the Party about 1945. (S)(u)

LEWIS himself, in response to a subpoena, testified at the hearings. The synopsis of the HCUA Transcript had the following to say regarding his testimony:

"John Lewis of Chicago, who had been identified by [] in the instant hearings as a person who had been known by him to be a member of the Communist Party, appeared in response to a subpoena and testified that he was employed in the Swift Packing plant in Chicago and that he had held a number of offices in Local 28 of the United Packinghouse Workers of America."

The substance of the testimony of these three "friendly witnesses" regarding LEWIS and the substance of the testimony of LEWIS himself will be incorporated in any future report submitted by Chicago in captioned matter.

LEWIS has been interviewed in the past and was uncooperative. Interview with him at this time is therefore not considered advisable for that reason, and because of the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CG 100-21644

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

internal situation in the UPWA, and for the further reason that something of a feud has been created between that union and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO, because of the UPWA's accusation that the HCUA hearings were in part inspired and prompted by the Amalgamated.

For info.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-364536)

September 3, 1959

SAC, CHICAGO (100-14392)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SM - C
OO: Chicago

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6
ON 3/10/82

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b7C

Re Chicago letter dated 4/23/59, in captioned matter and likewise Bureau letter of 11/20/58, to Houston, entitled "House Committee on Un-American Activities; Information Concerning (Subversive Control)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) hearings, both before and after said hearings.

The scheduled public hearings, mentioned in referenced letter of April 23, 1959, were held at Chicago, on May 5-7, 1959, by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Referenced letter of April 23, 1959, was submitted as being the necessary communication prior to the hearings and instant letter is being submitted as the necessary communication subsequent to said hearings.

The HCUA during the course of its said hearings used [redacted]

[redacted] (an individual who formerly served Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses". [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949, whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

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b7D

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-35658 (UPWA)
1 - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-8009 (UPWA)
1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

Classified by 6076
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 9-1-78

61-7582
NOT RECORDED
168 SEP 8 1959

GCT:gmf

SEP 11 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-364536-7 handled

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-14392

The substance of the testimony of these three "friendly witnesses" regarding [redacted] and the substance of the testimony of the subject himself will be incorporated in the next report submitted in captioned case by Chicago.

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[redacted] has been interviewed in the past and was uncooperative. No interview with him is contemplated at the present time.

For info.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-226074)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 3, 1959

SAG, CHICAGO (100-11060)

SH - C
OO: Chicago

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 3/10/88

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b7c

Re Chicago letter dated 4/23/59, in captioned matter and likewise Bureau letter of November 20, 1958, to Houston, entitled "House Committee on Un-American Activities; Information Concerning (Subversive Control)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) hearings, both before and after said hearings.

The scheduled public hearings, mentioned in referenced letter of April 23, 1959, were held at Chicago, on May 5-7, 1959, by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Referenced letter of April 23, 1959, was submitted as being the necessary communication prior to the hearings and instant letter is being submitted as the necessary communication subsequent to said hearings.

The HCUA during the course of its said hearings used [redacted]

[redacted] (an individual who formerly served Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses". [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949, whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948; [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "Friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

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Classified by 6076 JAH/RWS
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

- ④ - Bureau (RM) 5
1 - 100-35648 (UPWA)
1 - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-8009 (UPWA)
1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

GCM:gmf

SEP 11 1959

NOT RECORDED
172 SEP 8 1959

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 9-1-78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED

CG 100-11060

It appears from the transcript of said HCUA hearings that [redacted] testified with respect to captioned subject. [redacted] upon being asked if he knew "as a Communist [redacted]" answered in the affirmative. He then stated that he had attended "meetings" with her and that ^{she} they had "worked down at the 'Daily Worker' Office on Washington Boulevard".

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[redacted] upon being asked if he knew [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party, replied that he had not known her by that name, but had known her by the name of [redacted]. He then testified that he had met the subject at "city-wide meetings at Van Buren and Ashland".

It does not appear that [redacted] have heretofore furnished the Chicago Office the information to which they testified before the Committee. (B) U

The subject herself, in response to a subpoena, testified at the hearings. The synopsis of the HCUA transcript had the following to say regarding her testimony:

[redacted] of Chicago, [redacted] Charles A. Hayes, director of District 2 of the United Packinghouse Workers, appeared in response to a subpoena. She had previously been identified in the instant hearings by [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party. She denied current membership in the Communist Party but refused to answer whether she had been a member of the Communist Party during the preceding 2 years and whether she resigned technical membership in the Communist Party but maintained herself in the Communist operation, basing her refusals on the ground that her answers might tend to incriminate her."

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The substance of the testimony of these two "friendly witnesses" regarding [redacted] and the substance of the testimony of the subject herself will be incorporated in the next report submitted in captioned matter by Chicago.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-397439)

September 1, 1959

SAC, CHICAGO (100-25232)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] Aka.
SE - C

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 bja
ON 3/10/82

b6
b7C

OO: CHICAGO

Re Chicago letter, 4/23/59, in captioned matter, and likewise Bureau letter of 11/20/58 to Houston, entitled 'HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES' INFORMATION CONCERNING (Subversive Control)', which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

The scheduled public hearings, mentioned in referenced letter of April 23, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959, by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Referenced letter of April 23, 1959, was submitted as being the necessary communication prior to the hearings, whereas instant letter is being submitted as the necessary communication subsequent to said hearings.

The HCUA during the course of its said hearings used

[redacted] (an individual who formerly served Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses". [redacted] according to the HCUA Transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1940, whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1943. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1943. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA.

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It appears from the transcript of said HCUA hearings that [redacted] was the only one of the three "friendly witnesses" who testified regarding [redacted] and that, upon being asked if he had known "as a Communist a person by the name of [redacted]", he answered in the affirmative. Chicago's report dated January 25, 1955, in captioned matter revealed that [redacted] in January, 1955, advised that he could not say to his own knowledge that [redacted] was or had

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- 4 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-35652) (UPWA)
(1 - 61-7532) (HCUA)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 100-8009) (UPWA)
(1 - 100-23023) (HCUA)

NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 18 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GOT:ntb
(7)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 8-31-78
Classified by 602 WAW/hrs
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

62 SEP 15 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-25283

ever been a member of the CP, but that he could say she followed the CP line in her activities. (U)

[] herself, in response to a subpoena, testified at the hearings. The synopsis of the HCUA Transcript had the following to say regarding her testimony:

[] of Chicago, who had been identified by [] as a member of the Communist Party, appeared in response to a subpoena and testified that she was employed [] in the international office of the United Packinghouse Workers of America. She denied current membership in the Communist Party but refused to answer whether she had resigned technical membership in the Communist Party but maintained herself in the Communist operation, basing her refusal on the ground that her answers might tend to incriminate her."

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The substance of the testimony of [] and of [] herself will be incorporated in the next report submitted in captioned matter by Chicago.

Interview with [] at this time is not considered advisable in view of the internal situation within the UPWA and for the further reason that something of a feud has been created between that union and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO, because of the UPWA's accusation that the HCUA hearings were in part inspired and prompted by the Amalgamated.

For info.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-11060

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[] has been interviewed in the past and was uncooperative. Interview with her at this time is therefore not considered advisable for that reason and because of the internal situation within the UPWA and for the further reason that something of a feud has been created between that union and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO because of UPWA's accusation that the HQUA hearings were in part inspired and prompted by Amalgamated.

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b7C

For info.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)
(100-39176)
100-391768

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-30655)
(62-1664)

SUBJECT: HCUA;

DATE: 9/4/59

SAMPSON ISAAC SKOLNICK
SM - C

Re Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau, dated 8/21/59, with enclosure of the transcript of testimony of SKOLNICK, captioned HCUA.

The transcript has been reviewed and appropriate files opened and assigned on each individual mentioned in SKOLNICK's testimony.

The Bureau will be kept advised concerning the status of the review of the above files.

4 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles

DVG:mpo
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY 506 bja/pa

REC-65

61-7582-4261

Z SEP 8 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

57 SEP 11 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-391768-100-39176

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 3, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: ~~COMMUNIST LOBBYING ACTIVITIES IN THE~~
~~NATION'S CAPITAL~~
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIESALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/10/82 BY [signature]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Attached memorandum 9-1-59 from C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson enclosed a copy of the report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) captioned as above and a release concerning the report to be released on 9-3-59.

Digest of Report:

Lobbyists for communist-controlled organizations comply with technical requirements of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act (FRLA) - they register and file reports with proper officers of the House and the Senate with regard to amount and source of funds they expend in their attempt to influence the actions of individual Members of Congress. Although these lobbyists appear to operate within the technicality of the law, their lobbying efforts, in fact, defeat the basic congressional purpose behind passage of this Act in 1946.

Communist-dominated organizations have increasingly engaged lobbyists in order to establish continuous direct contact with Members of Congress. Thousands of dollars are being spent each month by these organizations in their attempt to influence the nation's legislators. Because of this communist conspiracy, congressional reappraisal is in order. Present provisions of the FRLA do not provide information from registered lobbyists as to the true purposes of those who exert direct pressure to influence the course of legislation. Report cites following organizations and their respective registered lobbying agents to back up its recommendations that the Act should be amended:

Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) - Clark Foreman
United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America -
Russell Arthur Nixon
International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union - [redacted]
International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers - [redacted]

61-7582

EX 109

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Fox

FFF:med
(7)

REC-42

12 SEP 9 1959

53 SEP 14 1959

INTERNAL SECURITY

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b7C

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

RE: "COMMUNIST LOBBYING ACTIVITIES IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL"
61-7582

The ECLC is cited as a communist front organization in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published by HCUA, and the Bureau has an active case on this organization as a front group. The three unions mentioned in the report were expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1949 and 1950 because they were communist dominated. Bureau has current cases on each one of these unions as a communist-infiltrated organization. The four registered lobbying agents mentioned in the report are Bureau Security Index subjects. FRLA cases were opened on Clark Foreman and [redacted] but Department, after review of information available, felt prosecution was not warranted.

HCUA has not observed any instance in which the position of these organizations on pending legislation do not coincide with the interests of the Communist Party (CP) when the proposed laws deal specifically with the problem of communist subversion. The committee, therefore, believes that Members of Congress have every right to question the motives of legislative representatives who deal with them on legislative matters while in the hire of organizations found dominated by the CP.

HCUA recommends enactment of an amendment to the FRLA requiring (1) paid lobbyists to disclose whether or not they are members of the CP or have been members of the CP since 1-1-48, and (2) whether the organization they represent has at any time been found by a congressional body to be operating under the domination of the CP.

RECOMMENDATION:

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1. For information.

2. That this memorandum be forwarded to the Investigative Division in view of the fact that this division handles violations under the FRLA.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-10441)

10/1/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-47457)

THEODORE JOSEPH VINCENT
SM - C
(OO: LA)

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau 9/24/59.

This is to advise that these cases continue to be handled per Bureau instructions. Bureau will be kept advised.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 BJA/ST

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
(1 - 61-7582 (HCUA))
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 62-1664)

REH:CEA
(5)

1 61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
193 OCT 5 1959
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (122-98)

DATE: 9/25/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (122-32)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

LERA, 1947
(SECURITY MATTER)
O.O. NEW YORK

CLASSIFIED BY 3911/60
ON

b6
b7C

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED] (an individual who formerly served

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-35658 (UPWA)
① - 61-7582 (HCUA)
2 - New York (122-13) (RM)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-8009 (UPWA)
1 - 100-26323 (HCUA)

GCT:ses
(9)

68 OCT 8 1959

Classified by 6076 DAK/RWS
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
161-7582-
NOT RECORDED
78 SEP 28 1959

b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 122-98-61 handled

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 9-1-59

Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." NELSON, according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose. (S)(u)

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding [] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [] also known as [] instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

9-25-79

[redacted] Illinois, during the course of his testimony at said hearing, testified as follows with respect to captioned subject [redacted] is a member of the HCUA, whereas Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the Committee):

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Pages 575-76

"Mr. Arens. Is there a distinction in your mind based upon your experience in the Communist Party between a person who is a member of the formal entity known as the Communist Party and a person who is a Communist in the Communist operation but who, for reasons of the conspiracy, is not a formal member of the entity known as the Communist Party?

[redacted] The distinction between an ordinary member and a genuine Communist is that a member is just an ordinary member where, in my opinion, a Communist is a leader and operates in leadership of the union.

"Mr. Arens. Are there any persons in the conspiracy as Communists who have resigned technical membership in the formal entity known as the Communist Party?

[redacted] Yes

"Mr. Arens. Now, yesterday, and I am using this only from the standpoint of a simple illustration for the record which we are making today, yesterday we heard witnesses, some of whom had been identified as members of the Communist Party. When they appeared before this committee they said in effect that they were not then members of the Communist Party. When I asked them if they resigned technical membership in the formal entity known as the Communist Party in order to maintain themselves in the Communist operation, they refused to give us responses.

"Do you have any recommendations, based upon your background and information, which could establish a criterion or test that can be applied to determine whether or not a person who has resigned from technical membership in the formal entity known as the Communist Party is, in truth and in fact, out of the conspiracy?

[redacted] In my opinion if a person has resigned completely from the Communist Party he would come before this committee and he would say so and he would testify, the same as

61-7582

I am, and as far as experience I have had with members of the Communist Party resigning for technical reasons, I can cite you one particular case that comes in my mind and that was in the 1948 convention here in the city of Chicago. 37160

"There was a caucus meeting held of top party officials and for the purpose of deciding who was to resign from the party because of the refusal to sign the Taft-Hartley oath and in one particular case there was [redacted] District 6 in New York, whom I knew to be a member of the party, and to my surprise I learned that he had resigned from the party the night before the election of officers took place and that he was now eligible to run for office and he was reelected a district director of District 6 because he was now not a member of the party and free to sign a non-Communist affidavit. b6 b7C b7D

"Mr. Arens. Did he maintain himself for all intents and purposes as an active member of the conspiracy?

[redacted] Yes.

"Mr. Moulder. Just to correct the record, Mr. Arens, I hope I am not too technical.

"But do you know from your own personal knowledge that that reasoning and application of the reasoning that Mr. Arens has stated, applies to the witnesses who testified here yesterday?

"The reference was made to those witnesses and I wonder if you know of your own personal knowledge anything about them in that respect?

[redacted] Most of them signed the affidavit after I left.

"Mr. Moulder. Then you don't know of your own personal knowledge that they are still active or associated with the Communist Party's philosophy and activities?

[redacted] No; I don't. No.

"Mr. Moulder. I see."

Page 5353

"Mr. Arens. Did you know as a comrade, as a member of the Communist Party, [redacted]

CG 122-32

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~INTERNAL SECURITY~~

[redacted]
of District 6 in New York City.

"Mr. Arens. District 6 of the meatpacking?

[redacted] Of the United Packinghouse Workers.
Not meatpacking industry because that perhaps embodied some
other organization. I want to make it clear we are referring
to the United Packinghouse Workers."

b6
b7C
b7D

A review of Chicago's file in captioned matter has
failed to reveal any record indicating that [redacted]
has heretofore furnished the Chicago Office the above informa-
tion concerning [redacted] (S)

Inasmuch as New York is origin in captioned matter,
a copy of this letter is being furnished that office in
accordance with the instructions in referenced Bureau letter
of November 20, 1958, a copy of which is in possession of
New York.

For information.

14-7582-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC-8

Red Quiz Reports

Teachers Sue For Secrecy

Two Bay area school teachers who had been scheduled to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee here, asked the Federal courts yesterday to bar committee investigators from turning over reports of their activities to local school boards.

Mrs. Irma Touminen, first grade and kindergarten teacher at Magnolia School in South San Francisco, and Evelyn Schoenfeld, instructor of handicapped children at Whittier-University School in Berkeley, said in a suit filed here that they face possible loss of their jobs and other punishments if the committee is allowed to carry out its announced intention of furnishing investigative reports to school officials.

The committee announced its policy August 22 when it cancelled hearings originally scheduled here for October 14. Mrs. Touminen and Miss Schoenfeld had been subpoenaed for the hearings.

Their suit seeks similar relief for approximately 38 other Northern California teachers under subpoena. Mrs. Touminen lives at 98 Cumberland St. here, Miss Schoenfeld at 2042 Hearst Ave., Berkeley.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6/HPR

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER
San Francisco, California
Date: 8-29-59
Edition: FINAL
Managing Editor: LISTON von BEROLDINGEN
Publisher: CHARLES MAYER
Submitting Office:
Case:

Classification:

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 1 1959	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

NOT RECORDED
149 SEP 14 1959

53 SEP 16 1959

EX - 124

REC-8

161-7582-A

File

61-7582

Blond

Halliday

SP6/HPR

W 3 BRANCH

ALB

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-10441)

9/3/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-47457)

REBUEN JAMES VINCENT
SM - C
(OO: SA)

Relet from SAC, WFO to Bureau dated 8/24/59 entitled "HCUA," and Telet to SAC, Houston dated 11/20/58 entitled "HCUA, INFORMATION CONCERNING," which summarizes Bureau instructions for handling transcripts of HCUA hearings.

This is to advise that cards have been opened on 54 individuals identified by subject before HCUA in Los Angeles, California on 8/1/59.

Bureau and office of origin will be advised through pertinent and this matter will be followed to conclusion as instructed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 BJA/ST

- 3 - Bureau (RECORDED)
- (1 - 61-7582) (HCUA)
- 2 - Los Angeles
- 1 - 100-47457
- 1 - 62-1604

REB:CEA
(5)

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
183 SEP 9 1959

62 SEP 14 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-10441-2

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-339021)

September 3, 1959

SAC, CHICAGO (100-16529)

BERNARD MARVEY ANGERT
SH - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP-6 JEP

was
Re: Chicago letter dated April 23, 1959, in captioned matter and likewise Bureau letter of November 20, 1958, to Houston, entitled "House Committee on Un-American Activities; Information Concerning (Subversive Control)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) hearings, both before and after said hearings.

The scheduled public hearings, mentioned in referenced letter of April 23, 1959, were held at Chicago, on May 5-7, 1959, by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Referenced letter of April 23, 1959, was submitted as being the necessary communication prior to the hearings *and* instant letter is being submitted as the necessary communication subsequent to said hearings.

The HCUA during the course of its said hearings used [redacted] (an individual who formerly served Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses". [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949, whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

b6
b7C
b7D

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-424153 (IAM)
1 - 61-7582 *HCUA*
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-32125 (IAM)
1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

GCT:gmr
(7)

161-7582
NOT RECORDED
168 SEP 8 1959

50 SEP 13 1959

The above named three "friendly witnesses", it should be noted, were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO, and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose.

The transcript of the HCUA revealed that BERNARD ANGERT, an "unfriendly IAM witness" appeared in response to a subpoena and testified before the Committee. He was represented by Attorney IRVING MEYERS of Chicago. ANGERT identified himself but proved to be an argumentative witness even as to the answering of questions with respect to his background. The portion of the transcript reflecting his answers to questions relating to his Communist Party membership is as follows:

"Mr. ANGERT. I would like to know what the pertinency of my membership in that union is to this committee and its purpose.

"Mr. ARENS. I will then hold that question for just a few minutes. Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

"(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

"Mr. ANGERT. I decline to answer that question, Mr. Counsel.

"Mr. ARENS. Why?

"(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

"Mr. ANGERT. For the reasons that I will enumerate, if I may.

"Mr. ARENS. I didn't hear you, sir.

"Mr. WILLIS. For the reasons he will enumerate.
(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

"Mr. ARENS. Sir, are you now, this very moment, a member of the Communist Party?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

"Mr. ANGERT. I decline to answer, Mr. Counsel, the same reasons just previously given.

"Mr. ARENS. Would you kindly tell us whether or not you are engaged in Communist Party work in the International Association of Machinists as a colonizer or as an agent of the Communist Party in any capacity?

"(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

"Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, so there may be no misconception to this particular question, I should like to make an observation on the record that through the years, over a generation's experience in this work on congressional committees, in fighting communism, it has been my personal observation that the International Association of Machinists is one of the strongest anti-Communist organizations in the Nation, and the fact that I have just posed the question should not in any sense be used as any reflection upon the very splendid program of that organization to rid itself of Communists and to keep Communists out of it.

"(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

"Mr. ANGERT. I would appreciate, Mr. Counsel, if you would repeat your question.

"Mr. ARENS. I must confess at this late hour of the day, the tiring work we are doing here, I have forgotten the specifics of the question.

"Mr. Willis. Are you now engaged—

"Mr. ARENS. Oh, yes. Are you now engaged in Communist Party activities as a Communist in the International Association of Machinists?

"(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

"Mr. ANGERT. I think you are invading—I think I made this clear—you are invading an area which is a question of interference and I don't think you have authority to do that. If you want to ask me specific questions ask them.

"Mr. ARENS. Will you kindly answer the question outstanding.

"Mr. ANGERT. What is your specific question?

"Mr. ARENS. Are you connected in any capacity with the International Association of Machinists?

"(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

"Mr. ANGERT. I am a member.

"Mr. ARENS. How long have you been a member?

"Mr. ANGERT. For 11 years, a little over.

"Mr. ARENS. Have you held any office in the International Association of Machinists?

"Mr. ANGERT. No office in the International Association of Machinists. "Mr. ARENS. Have you ever attended Communist Party training schools?

"(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

"Mr. ANGERT. I decline to answer that question and any similar questions you may have for the reasons I have already given."

The substance of the testimony of this subject will be incorporated in the next report submitted in captioned matter by Chicago.

ANGERT has been interviewed in the past and was uncooperative. No interview with him is contemplated at this time.

For info

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 9/10/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

Attn: Records ^{Section} Center

SUBJECT: HCUA

HCUA has released a publication entitled
 "Communist Activities in the Nation's Capital." Two
 copies of this publication are enclosed for the
 Bureau and one copy is enclosed for the New York Office.

- ② Bureau (Encls 2)
 1- New York (Encls 1)
 1- WFO

JAC:RMR
 (4)

9/17/59
 Report of this report was
 prepared in memo, Sacramento
 to Belmont, 9/3/59, Bufile 61-7582.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 bth/gpt

REC-73

61-7582-4265

EX 104

18 SEP 10 1959

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

2 ENCLOSURE

CONTROL
 [Handwritten signatures and initials]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: September 1, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLOACH *DeLoach*SUBJECT: Release HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
September 3, 1959

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

There are attached one copy of the report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities entitled "Communist Lobbying Activities in the Nation's Capital" and a copy of the release concerning it which is to be released on September 3, 1959.

ACTION: That these be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for their information.

CDD:FML

(4)

Enclosures

1--Mr. Belmont (with copy report & release)

1--Mr. Jones (" " ")

2 ENCLOSURE
(envelope)
ENCL. ATTACHED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 bte

REC-47

EX 109

61-7582-4263

23 SEP 8 1959

CRIME REC'D

50 SEP 15 1959

Memo Document
to Belmont
9-3-59
HLM:met

77
77

cla-v
F. W. X

COMMUNIST LOBBYING ACTIVITIES
IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

REPORT
BY THE
COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION



RELEASED SEPTEMBER 3, 1959

(INCLUDING INDEX)

FOR RELEASE

SEP 3 1959

PLEASE GUARD AGAINST
PREMATURE RELEASE

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1959

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRANCIS E. WALTER, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

MORGAN M. MOULDER, Missouri

CLYDE DOYLE, California

EDWIN E. WILLIS, Louisiana

WILLIAM M. TUCK, Virginia

DONALD L. JACKSON, California

GORDON H. SCHERER, Ohio

WILLIAM E. MILLER, New York

AUGUST E. JOHANSEN, Michigan

RICHARD ARENS, *Staff Director*

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

- * * * * *
18. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

- * * * * *
- (g) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.
(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

Sec. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 86TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 7, January 7, 1959

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

* * * * *

(g) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

18. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

26. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

COMMUNIST LOBBYING ACTIVITIES IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

INTRODUCTION

The Communist conspiracy is engaged in an accelerated lobbying operation in the Nation's Capital.

Unfortunately, on the surface this activity cannot be easily distinguished from that of thousands of legitimate organizations which retain Washington representatives to lobby for or against pending national legislation.

Lobbyists for Communist-controlled organizations even comply with technical requirements of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act to the extent of registering and filing fairly regular reports with the proper officers of the House and the Senate regarding the amount and source of funds they expend in their attempt to influence the actions of individual Members of the Congress.

Although these lobbyists for Red-dominated organizations appear to operate within the technicalities of the law, their lobbying efforts, in effect, defeat the basic congressional purpose behind passage of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act in 1946.

Since 1946, this Nation's security has been increasingly imperiled by a Communist march toward world empire through outright conquest or internal subversion. In the face of this emergency, congressional bodies have amassed a vast store of information regarding the techniques of communism, and the Congress itself has legislated extensively for the specific purpose of defending this Nation from Communist subversion, whether foreign or domestic in origin. The revealed techniques of agents of the Communist conspiracy who operate behind a facade of legitimacy also compel a congressional reappraisal of its lobbying regulations. The attention of the Congress is therefore invited to the following facts.

LOBBYING AS A DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

Congress shall make no law * * * abridging the freedom of speech * * * or the right of the people * * * to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

The first amendment to the United States Constitution thus provides that, in a representative government responsive to the will of the people, all citizens have the right to express their needs and desires to the legislators they have elected.

Lobbying, therefore, in the general sense that citizens address or solicit Members of the Congress in an effort to influence the passage of legislation that accords with their own particular interests, is a legitimate ingredient of the legislative process. As a practical matter, this expression of diverse and inevitably conflicting interests by vari-

ous segments of the American population can be extremely helpful to Members of the Congress in their attempt to legislate for the public good.

However, the increasing number of professional lobbyists—who are hired by an organization or individual to promote certain legislative interests in Washington—created special problems for the Congress. Some paid lobbyists (presently estimated to total no less than 5,000) concealed their real purposes from Members of Congress in seeking to influence their actions with respect to pending legislation.¹ Asserting its right to know the exact nature of the representations made by professional lobbyists, the Congress in 1946 adopted the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Thereafter, persons who solicited, collected, or received money for the principal purpose of influencing legislation, were to register with authorities of the House and Senate and file regular reports under oath regarding their exact legislative purpose, their employing organizations, and the receipt and expenditure of funds in connection with their lobbying activities.

The United States Supreme Court, in a 1954 decision upholding the constitutionality of this Lobbying Act, agreed that:

Present-day legislative complexities are such that individual members of Congress cannot be expected to explore the myriad pressures to which they are regularly subjected. Yet full realization of the American ideal of government by elected representatives depends to no small extent on their ability to properly evaluate such pressures. Otherwise the voice of the people may all too easily be drowned out by the voice of special interest groups seeking favored treatment while masquerading as proponents of the public weal. * * * [Congress] acted in the same spirit and for a similar purpose in passing the Federal Corrupt Practices Act—to maintain the integrity of a basic governmental process.²

COMMUNIST PERVERSION OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES

In the 13 years since the Congress devised the Lobbying Act for determining the source of certain pressures upon it, congressional committees have accumulated extensive evidence on the strategy and tactics of the unique "special interest" group—the Communist conspiracy.

As a result of such evidence, the Congress itself declared the Communist Party to be a foreign-directed instrument for forceful overthrow of our constitutional Government and enacted a great deal of legislation designed to curb the effectiveness of the American tentacles of an increasingly aggressive and powerful world movement.

Hearings and reports of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reveal that operations of the American tools of Soviet imperialism continue unabated. The cunning of the Communist conspirators is perhaps best demonstrated by their proven efforts to pervert many of our democratic processes of government for their own unholy objectives.

The committee's report on "Communist Political Subversion," issued in August 1957, disclosed a Communist campaign to wipe out

¹ See p. 27, S. Rept. 1460, to accompany S. 2177, May 31, 1946.

² *U.S. v. Harris*, 347 U.S. 625.

our Nation's security measures against Communists by means of a simulated "grass roots" pressure on Federal and local governments.

Last February, the committee released a report entitled "Communist Legal Subversion," which revealed that identified Communists had gained entry into the legal profession, where they were in a unique position to serve as instruments to destroy the very democratic processes a lawyer is sworn to defend.

Consistent with such Communist tactics is the exploitation of the lobbying process. Investigation by the committee has resulted in the discovery that Communist-dominated organizations have increasingly engaged lobbyists in order to establish continuous direct contact with Members of the Congress on Capitol Hill. Thousands of dollars are being spent each month by such organizations in their bold attempt to influence the Nation's legislators.

The lobbying operation constitutes only one small fraction of the total Communist effort designed to make an impact on the Government. This report does not purport to embrace the lobbying activities in Washington of Communists, or other persons connected with Communist organizations, who are not required to register under the Lobbying Act because they are not engaged in lobbying for pay.

Neither does this report deal with the activities of hundreds of Communist-controlled organizations across the Nation which engage in letter-writing campaigns, the sending of delegations to the Congress, and similar activities. This subject matter was dealt with in the committee's aforementioned report on "Communist Political Subversion."

The Congress clearly did not provide for the eventuality of Communist lobbying when it demanded to know in whose interests a lobbyist spoke and set up a registration procedure in 1946. Nowhere in the voluminous sworn lobbyist reports now on file with congressional authorities is there reference to any Communist purpose or sponsor.

A Member of Congress who is approached, for example, by lobbyist Clark Foreman would learn from lobbying reports which are on file merely that this individual represents the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, whose purpose is "protection of constitutional rights." The real significance of the pressures exerted upon Members of Congress by this organization and a number of others with registered agents in Washington is revealed only through such records as those compiled by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE LOBBY

After extended investigation and hearings, the House Committee on Un-American Activities formally advised the Congress in its annual report for 1958 that " * * * the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."³

One of the chief activities of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which has headquarters in New York City, involved the

³ See H. Rept. 187, Annual Report for the year 1958, released March 8, 1959, pp. 34, 35; the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee was also characterized as a Communist front by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in its Handbook for Americans, issued in 1956.

dissemination of Communist propaganda material, although it also supplied funds and legal aid to Communists being prosecuted under the Smith Act or other legislation. In 1957, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee became the spearhead of a propaganda campaign aimed at extinguishing the investigative powers of the Congress in the field of subversive activities, restricting functions of the FBI in the same field, and generally fostering a climate of opinion against the exposure and punishment of subversion. Through the media of printed literature and public meetings, the organization sought to stimulate citizens into writing and visiting their elected representatives in furtherance of this campaign.⁴

On January 4, 1959, this same Emergency Civil Liberties Committee boldly opened a Washington office near the United States Capitol. On January 21, 1959, the organization's director, Clark Foreman, executed forms registering himself as lobbying agent for the ECLC.

From congressional lobbying records, it might appear that a new and legitimate organization in the civil liberties field had initiated direct congressional contacts for the purpose of influencing the course of legislation. Scrutinized in the light of information available in the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the action signalized a new effort by the Communist conspiracy to obtain its objectives by clever exploitation of the lobbying process.

The appearance of Clark Foreman as registered lobbying agent of the ECLC is not unexpected in view of his previous experience in other cited front organizations for the Communist Party. He was president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, registering as a lobbyist for the organization in 1946. He later served as director of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. Foreman divides his time between Washington and the New York headquarters of the front organization he now serves as director. The Washington office of the ECLC also produces a weekly bulletin titled, "Congress and Your Rights," which Foreman reported has been mailed to some 500 persons since January 1959. His lobbyist reports list the expenditure of some \$1,500 in the first quarter of 1959 for the purpose of influencing legislation in the Nation's Capital.

The entry of the ECLC into the professional lobbying arena this year augments pressures which have long been exerted by a number of unions found to be under the domination of the Communist Party. Such Red-led unions as the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers—all have paid lobbyists operating in the Nation's Capital.

UNITED ELECTRICAL WORKERS LOBBY

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, commonly known as the UE, has offices in Washington at 1319 F Street, N.W. The national office is located in New York City. The union's legislative representative is Russell Arthur (Russ) Nixon, who has lobbied for the organization in Washington since 1941, with the exception of a two-year period during World War II.

⁴ See "Operation Abolition," report by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, November 8, 1957, for further details of this campaign by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and various affiliated organizations.

As required by the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, Nixon is registered as a lobbyist and files reports with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate. His latest report, filed in July for the second quarter of 1959, typifies the inadequacy of the information Congress obtains from lobbying records. Nixon reported that he received \$1007.51 for services and expense money to compensate for his lobbying efforts in behalf of a "labor organization" known as the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. The organization's "legislative interests" were reported by Nixon to be:

Support all legislation favorable to national peace, prosperity, security, democracy and the general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Since Members of Congress are being subjected to direct pressures from this ostensibly legitimate labor organization, they deserve much more information. They should be aware that the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, as far back as January 3, 1940, and March 29, 1944, reported evidence that Communist leadership was entrenched in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

In 1948, the House Committee on Education and Labor, after extensive hearings, also found that "The Communist Party * * * dominates the largest labor union in that [electrical] industry: The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. It has seized control of its national office, the executive board, the paid staff, the union newspapers, and a number of its district councils and locals."⁵

On November 2, 1949, the national convention of the CIO adopted a resolution expelling the UE from the CIO with the following strong charges:

We can no longer tolerate within the family of CIO the Communist Party masquerading as a labor union. * * *

By the actions of its leadership, by their disloyalty to the CIO, and their dedication to the purposes and program of the Communist Party * * * the leadership of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America have rendered their union unworthy of and unqualified for this certificate of affiliation. * * *

The record is clear that wherever the needs of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union dictated, the leadership of the UERMWA was always willing to sacrifice the needs of the workers.

UE's Washington lobbyist, Russ Nixon, has been identified as a member of the Communist Party by three former Communists in sworn public testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Two of them, Victor Decavitch, a witness on July 14, 1950, and Samuel DiMaria, testifying on October 15, 1952, had worked in the same union organization as Russ Nixon in the 1940's. Mr. Decavitch stated that it was his belief that Nixon—

at one time was one of the most effective, most influential persons in the city of Washington so far as the labor movement was concerned. This man could get to see Secre-

⁵ House Committee on Education and Labor, Interim Report, December 14, 1948.

tary of War Patterson, Forrestal, Secretary of the Treasury, any section of the Government practically upon picking up the phone and saying that he is coming over and I would like to talk to him.⁶

A third witness, Dorothy Funn Swan,⁷ had served as the Washington legislative representative for a Communist front organization for most of the period 1943 through 1946. She testified that she met Russ Nixon in Communist Party meetings convened regularly for those legislative representatives in the Nation's Capital who were party members.

Mrs. Swan stated that it was important that the party membership of Washington legislative representatives, such as Russ Nixon, be kept secret because they could obtain a better reception from Congressmen and Senators as representatives of organizations not openly affiliated with the Communist Party. In practice, however, the witness said, such legislative representatives were guided by the Communist Party's own official in charge of legislative matters and if this official—

found it necessary, he would assign certain of the legislative representatives who were Communists to see certain Congressmen to whom he couldn't go because he wouldn't get an audience with the Congressmen or Senators, so that we would then do the job of lobbying in place of him.

William A. Wallace, another UE member who was in the Communist Party from 1949 to 1955, told the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that he knew Nixon as a fellow Communist and conferred with him as such in Washington in 1951.⁸

Russ Nixon has been questioned extensively on such activities by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which put him under oath as a witness on June 9, 1953, and November 13, 1956. Mr. Nixon invariably invoked the fifth amendment in response to questions concerning his current and past role in the Communist Party. He also invoked the fifth amendment on September 29, 1948, when questioned about party membership at a House Education and Labor Committee hearing on Communist infiltration of the trade union movement.

Nixon's behavior in these instances should be brought to the attention of Members of Congress who hear from him in his capacity as "legislative representative" of the UE. It is significant that Nixon has even denied party membership to a congressional committee before which he sought to present his organization's views on pending legislation. For example, on February 20, 1951, Nixon voluntarily appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee to present certain arguments on tax matters before that body. A member of that committee who formerly served on the House Committee on Un-American Activities interrupted Nixon's presentation to ask him about his affiliation with the Communist Party and whether he truly represented the interests of the workers. Nixon denied being a member of the Communist Party and resisted further questions on

⁶ Hearings Regarding Communist Activities in the Cincinnati, Ohio, Area, House Committee on Un-American Activities, July 14, 1950, p. 2750.

⁷ Investigation of Communist Activities in the New York City Area, Hearings, House Committee on Un-American Activities, May 4, 1953, pp. 1195-1279.

⁸ Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States, Hearings, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, July 23, 1957, p. 4463.

the subject as not germane to the Ways and Means Committee hearing. Since the testimony before the Ways and Means Committee was not under oath, Nixon could speak without fear of being prosecuted for perjury. After the Communist-line nature of the union he represented was also brought to the attention of the Ways and Means Committee, a number of members of that congressional body plainly indicated at the hearing their disinterest in the organization's views on tax matters under consideration.

Records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities also reveal the interesting fact that the UE's legislative representative today serves on the executive committee of the national council of the newest lobbying arm of the Communist conspiracy—the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S LOBBY

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which has headquarters in San Francisco, maintains a Washington office at 1341 G Street, N.W. It has employed a legislative representative in the Nation's Capital for many years.

The current representative, Jeff Kibre, reports on lobbyist forms filed with the Congress that he represents a "labor union" known as the ILWU and that his interest is therefore "legislation affecting unions and their members, particularly in maritime industry." In his report covering the second quarter of 1959, he stated that two-thirds of his activity involved congressional lobbying, for which the union personally compensated him in the amount of \$1697.16, in addition to almost \$1400 in expenses attributed chiefly to office personnel and overhead. Kibre has elsewhere stated that his duties further include representing the ILWU before various executive agencies of the Government concerned with the maritime industry.⁹

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities reported on January 3, 1940, and again on March 29, 1944, that there was evidence that Communist leadership was entrenched in the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

On August 29, 1950, the CIO expelled the ILWU. The expulsion followed hearings by a CIO committee during which ILWU officers had the opportunity to offer rebuttal material, cross-examine witnesses against them, and present statements and exhibits in defense. The findings of the CIO committee, taken from its official report, included the following:

The testimony, both oral and documentary, at the hearing demonstrates incontrovertibly, and the committee finds, that the policies and activities of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, under the leadership of its international officers and executive board, have long been and are today directed toward the achievement of the program and the policies of the Communist Party rather than the objectives set forth in the constitution of the CIO.

The ILWU has consistently and without a single deviation followed the sharp turns and swerves of the Communist

⁹ Testimony of Jeff Kibre, June 21, 1956, Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States, Hearings, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, p. 1618.

Party line and has sacrificed the economic and social interests of its membership to that line.

Jeff Kibre, the latest in a succession of ILWU representatives in Washington, assumed this post for the West Coast longshoremen's group early in 1953. Kibre became part of the official ILWU family in 1950, when the ILWU, recently expelled from the CIO, absorbed another union expelled from the CIO for its adherence to the Communist Party line—the International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America. Kibre had been associated with this pro-Communist fishermen's union throughout the 1940's, attaining the high office of national secretary-treasurer in 1944 or 1945.

In the late 1930's, Kibre worked as a technician in motion picture studios in Hollywood, California. The House Committee on Un-American Activities conducted extensive investigations and hearings over the years regarding the operations of the Communist Party in Southern California. Witnesses who were members of the party in California at that period repeatedly identified Kibre as a professional functionary of the Communist Party, supervising Communist attempts to obtain influence within Hollywood studio unions. Among the witnesses who have testified regarding Kibre's Communist activities and whose testimony is a matter of public record are: Harold and Mildred Ashe, testifying September 17, 1951; Martin Berkeley, testifying September 19, 1951; Charlotte Darling Adams and Roland Kibbee, testifying June 2, 1953; and William Ward Kimple, testifying June 30, 1955. The committee also obtained possession of Kibre's Communist Party registration card for the year 1939, in which he indicated that he had joined the party organization in Los Angeles in April 1935.

Kibre was called as a witness before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on June 21, 1956, in connection with its investigation of charges that Harry Bridges, president of the ILWU, was seeking to extend his influence from the West Coast to the East Coast and, to that end, was dealing with the East Coast International Longshoremen's Association which was ousted from the AFL in 1953 for racketeering. Kibre had been named as one of the agents through which Bridges worked toward this objective. Kibre told the Senate subcommittee that during the winter of 1953 and 1954 he had been asked by ILWU officials "to observe the development, keep in contact with the development, and keep the officers informed what was taking place" in a series of strikes in New York by the International Longshoremen's Association. He invoked the fifth amendment, in response to all questions regarding past and present Communist Party membership and activities.

A subsequent report issued by the Senate subcommittee declared that, from the evidence it had received, Jeff Kibre and another ILWU employe "seem to have served as spearheads for the ILWU and the Communist Party among the East Coast longshoremen in furtherance of the Communist design to penetrate and influence a giant combination controlling the bulk of American labor in the transportation industry." ¹⁰

¹⁰ Page 6, "The Alliance of Certain Racketeer and Communist Dominated Unions in the Field of Transportation as a Threat to National Security," Report, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, December 17, 1955; see also "Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States: Communism on the Waterfront," Hearings Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, June 21, and July 12, 1955.

MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS LOBBY

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, whose national headquarters are in Denver, Colorado, maintains an office at 711 14th Street NW., in Washington, D.C. Its lobbyist in the Nation's Capital is Herman Clott, who began his assignment in 1945.

In reports to the Congress, required under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, Clott describes himself as an employee of a "labor organization" with the following legislative interests:

Support all legislation in the interest of membership of organization and for the advancement of interest of membership, national bills favoring economic betterment of membership, wage and price legislation and legislation dealing with civil rights and democracy.

Clott's latest report, covering his activities during the first quarter of 1959, listed his personal compensation for lobbying work at \$1,540.50 plus \$196 in "expense money"; his expenditures were totaled at \$1,136.39.

The apparently legitimate objectives reported to Congress by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' agent are directly contradicted by the actual record of the union's activities.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities conducted an investigation of possible sabotage strikes in defense industry during the period of Stalin's alliance with Hitler (1939-1941). In a report issued on January 2, 1943, the Special Committee stated it had investigated "a particularly serious work stoppage at Trona, California" brought about by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union and the "committee's investigation clearly established the fact of the Communist motives and leadership of the strike." The Special Committee described such strikes as "treasonable interference with this country's military and industrial preparedness."

On March 29, 1944, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities reported that Communist leadership was found to be "strongly entrenched" in the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, as well as in the UE and ILWU.

The CIO expelled the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers on February 15, 1950, on the grounds that it was serving the interests of the Communist Party to the detriment of the legitimate trade union interests of its members. The CIO committee which investigated and conducted hearings on the pro-Communist activities of the union condemned the organization in part as follows:

* * * the CIO cannot tolerate in its midst an affiliate which, although it speaks in the name of unionism and American labor, consistently pursues the program of the Communist Party, and pursuing that program, would destroy American labor if the Soviet Union should so dictate. MMSW is charged with being such an affiliate * * *.

The testimony at the hearings, both oral and documentary, demonstrates conclusively to this committee, and the committee finds, that the policies and activities of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers are directed toward the achievement of the program, and the

purposes of the Communist Party rather than the objectives set forth in the CIO constitution. * * *

The shocking character of the direct control by the Communist Party of the leadership of this union, and through them, of the union itself, was further brought home to the committee by direct testimony showing in detail the exact manner in which the policies of the union are dictated by the Communist Party * * *

* * * the union's blatant Communist orientation has driven more and more workers away from it and thus deprived it of its power genuinely to serve the interests of the workers in its industry. * * * This union's leadership, perhaps more blatantly than any other, has diverted the union's staff and resources away from the pursuit of trade-union objectives to the pursuit of the Communist Party program. The union leadership has, and it must in order to maintain its position, paid lip-service to the strictly bread-and-butter needs of its membership. But it has done so only to use the union organization so maintained to serve the interests of the Communist Party. This is the basic strategy of the Communist Party as originally prescribed by Lenin.

Herman Clott appears to be the only individual who has ever been employed by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union as legislative representative. He informed a Senate committee that he began his lobbying assignment in Washington for the union in 1945 and that it was briefly interrupted for the period between 1948 and 1951.¹¹ No successor was appointed for this interim period, when Clott worked in Cleveland, Ohio, as international union representative with Mine-Mill Local 755.

Clott has been identified as a member of the Communist Party by three former Communists testifying before this committee or the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Dorothy Funn Swan, who was legislative representative for a Communist front between 1943 and 1946, stated that Herman Clott, as well as Russ Nixon, was among Communist Party members in lobbying work who met regularly in party meetings in Washington. Mrs. Swan said that she had attended such a meeting in Clott's home. How the Communist Party governed the lobbying activities of these Communists has already been described on preceding pages of this report (see page 6).

Clott's activities in the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio, were described by two witnesses before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1952. John Edward Janowitz, who served as an FBI undercover agent within the Communist Party in Cleveland from August, 1943, until March, 1952, identified Clott as a Communist Party member at whose home Janowitz attended party meetings. Janowitz had last seen Clott in Cleveland in 1951.¹²

Kenneth Eckert, a one-time Communist official who was active until 1948 in both the Communist Party and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union in Ohio, also testified that he knew Clott to be a dues-paying member of the Communist Party. Eckert stated

¹¹ "Communist Domination of Union Officials in Vital Defense Industry," Hearings, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, October 7, 1952, p. 199.

¹² "Subversive Influence in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America," Hearings, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, April 18, 1952, pp. 65-68.

he had attended Communist meetings with Clott "where decisions were made affecting the policies of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers." Eckert declared that the Communist Party regarded the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, which it successfully dominated, as "one of the key unions in America because of its strategic position in the nonferrous metals industry, and also because they have locals in Alaska in close proximity to the Soviet Union."¹³

Herman Clott was subpoenaed as a witness before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on October 7, 1952. He invoked the fifth amendment in response to questions concerning his membership in the Communist Party.¹⁴

CONCLUSION

As long as you are unable to disperse the bourgeois parliament and every other type of reactionary institution, you must work inside them. * * * ¹⁵

Lenin issued this commandment to the disciples of communism in non-Communist nations many years ago. And he clearly specified that Communists must use parliamentary bodies "for revolutionary purposes"—that is, to prepare the "backward masses" for the eventual imposition of a "Soviet system" of government.

Once communism is achieved in a country, however, the very concept of "parliamentarism" will be "obsolete," Lenin said.¹⁶ Or as the Communist International declared more bluntly:

* * * Communism repudiates parliamentarism as the form of the future * * * its aim is to destroy parliamentarism. Therefore it is only possible to speak of utilizing the bourgeois State organizations with the object of destroying them.¹⁷

The history of nations which have succumbed to Red dictatorships offers tragic evidence that parliamentarianism is indeed doomed when in the hands of Communists. The vestiges of parliamentarianism that remain in the rubber stamp "legislatures" of Soviet and satellite nations are obviously only attempts to make communism more palatable to the dwindling portion of the world that remains free.

In view of the Communist attitude toward parliamentary institutions, the committee believes that Members of Congress have every right to question the motives of legislative representatives who deal with them on legislative matters while in the hire of organizations found dominated by the Communist Party.

The committee has not here concerned itself with actual legislative proposals which have occupied the attention of such lobbyists on Capitol Hill. The committee, however, has not observed any instance in which their positions on pending legislation do not coincide with the interests of the Communist Party when the proposed laws deal specifically with the problem of Communist subversion. However, it has noted that their lobbying efforts have also been aimed at pending

¹³ "Communist Domination of Union Officials in Vital Defense Industry—International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers," Hearings, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, October 7, 1952, pp. 41-68.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 198-202.

¹⁵ Lenin, "Left-Wing Communism—An Infantile Disorder" (1920), Selected Works, (New York: International Publishers, 1943), vol. X, p. 95.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 100, 106.

¹⁷ "Theses and Statutes of the Communist International," adopted at 2nd World Congress, Moscow, July 17-August 7, 1920.

legislation without security implications, in which case their efforts frequently coincide with the interests of a great many loyal Americans.

A show of concern for the legitimate interests of non-Communist Americans is, of course, a familiar Communist technique. The Communist Party itself publicizes a so-called legislative program containing many points cleverly calculated to bring non-Communist support to the party by promoting certain "bread and butter" interests. The fact that a Communist organization is for or against any legislative proposal, consequently, is not necessarily a yardstick for the validity of such legislation.

This report presents to Members of the Congress a few brief excerpts from committee records in order that they may view the representations of certain lobbying organizations and individuals through the prism of activities in behalf of the Communist conspiracy. Since the Congress has clearly stated its desire to know the true purposes of those who exert direct pressure to influence the course of legislation, the committee believes that this report demonstrates a serious deficiency in the information now being received by the Congress from certain registered lobbyists under the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee recommends enactment of an amendment to the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act so that the registered lobbyist will have the duty to inform the Congress of any Communist connections of his own or of the organizations which he represents. Such essential information would thereupon become accessible to Members of the Congress by reason of its incorporation into lobbying records which are entrusted to the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate. The committee recommends that paid lobbyists be required to state on the forms which they now execute under oath according to the registration and reporting provisions of the Lobbying Act the following additional information:

(1) Whether or not the individuals hired as lobbyists are members of the Communist Party, or have been members of the Communist Party since January 1, 1948.

(2) Whether or not an organization for whom the individual lobbyist is an agent or employee has at any time been found by a congressional body to be operating under the domination of the Communist Party; and whether or not the finding has ever been rescinded.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1959

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Communist conspiracy is engaged in an accelerated lobbying operation in the Nation's Capital to establish continuous direct contact with members of the Congress, the House Committee on Un-American Activities stated in a report entitled "Communist Lobbying Activities in the Nation's Capital," made public today.

Communist-dominated organizations spend thousands of dollars each month in their bold attempt to influence the nation's legislators, the Committee report continued. The report set forth four illustrations of lobbying in Washington under sponsorship of Communist-controlled organizations:

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee which, the report stated, is a front for the Communist Party, opened a Washington lobbying office this year near the United States Capitol with Clark Foreman, the organization's director, registered as lobbying agent;

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America which, the report stated, is dominated by the Communist Party, is represented in lobbying by Russ Nixon, identified as a member of the Communist Party;

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union which, the report stated, was expelled from the C.I.O. in 1950 because its policies and activities are directed toward the achievement of the program and policies of the Communist Party, is represented by lobbyist Jeff Kibre, identified as a professional functionary of the Communist Party; and

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, in which the Committee found Communist leadership to be strongly entrenched, has as its registered lobbyist in the capital Herman Clott, identified as a member of the Communist Party.

The Committee report points out that the Communist lobbying operation "constitutes only one small fraction of the total Communist effort designed to make an impact on the Government," and that the report "does not purport to embrace the lobbying activities in Washington of Communists, or other persons connected with Communist organizations, who are not required to register under the Lobbying Act because they are not engaged in lobbying for pay."

"Neither does this report deal with the activities of hundreds of Communist-controlled organizations across the nation which engage in letter-writing campaigns, the sending of delegations to the Congress and similar activities," the Committee report continues.

The House Committee recommends in the report enactment of an amendment to the Federal Lobbying Act requiring paid lobbyists to disclose whether or not they are members of the Communist Party, and whether the organization which they represent is under the domination of the Communist Party.

* * * *

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 9/10/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

SUBJECT: HCUA

100-374225

LOREN WHITNEY WARDWELL, DOB 5/1/21, Rochester, New York, testified 8/25/59, before HCUA at Washington, D.C., in Executive Session. A copy of this testimony is enclosed for the Bureau and the Buffalo Office.

This testimony was obtained on a highly confidential basis and the fact that we have it should not be disclosed and if any information is reported therefrom it must be paraphrased and covered with a T symbol to protect the source (HCUA)

- 2- Bureau (Encls 1)
- 1- Buffalo (Encl 1)
- 1- WFO

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REC-21

Teachers File Contempt Action on Red Prober

Two Bay area school teachers asked the Federal Court yesterday to find Wilbur A. Wheeler, West Coast investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in contempt.

File Contempt on Red Prober

Two Bay area school teachers in behalf of the two here asked the Federal Court to find William A. Wheeler, West Coast of South San Francisco, and investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee, Evelyn Schoenfeld of Berkeley, in contempt of court.

The request was a move to force the return to the committee of files turned over by Wheeler to Roy E. Simpson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on Tuesday. The files list alleged Communist activities of some 100 of the State's teachers. The petition for a contempt order against Wheeler was filed by Attorney Bertram Louis E. Goodman Sept. 21.

The teachers allege that Simpson gave the files to an earlier Federal court move asking an injunction to prevent Wheeler from handing over the files. The teachers also requested that Wheeler be ordered to hand over any additional information to school authorities. Edises said he will argue the matter before Chief Federal Judge.

SECRET

REF ID: A66437

DATE 3/10/82 BY _____

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER
San Francisco, California
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File

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FBI — SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

9/10/59

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O
SAC, WFO (100-22169)

ECUA

SEEA GORDON TROSTEN, Bridgeport, Conn., dob 7/13/21, at New York testified on 8/25/59, before ECUA in Executive Session at Washington, D.C.

A transcript of this testimony is enclosed for the Bureau and the New Haven Office.

This testimony was obtained on a highly confidential basis and the fact that we have it should not be disclosed. If any information is reported there from it must be paraphrased and covered with a T symbol to protect the source. (ECUA)

- ②- Bureau (Encl 1)
1- New Haven (Encl 1)
1- WFO.

JAC:RMR
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53 SEP 23 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: September 8, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

SUBJECT: HCUA - CHICAGO HEARINGS
MAY 5-7, 1959

Re Chicago letter dated August 31, 1959.

The preparation, dictating and typing of the letters under the individual case caption in connection with this project is continuing and the Bureau should currently be receiving some of these said letters.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago
GCT:lac
(3)

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61-7582-4267

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EX-136

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5 SEP 16 1959

SUBV CONTROL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 9/9/59

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

SUBJECT: HCUA.

Remylet, 9/2/59.

Since the submission of relet, individual letters have been submitted to the Bureau and appropriate offices concerning the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Origin</u>
[REDACTED]	100-363194	Los Angeles
ALLAN D. MC NEIL	100-132336	Los Angeles

b6
b7c

It is noted that MC NEIL's name was inadvertently omitted from the original list of names of individuals residing within other divisions which was included in Pittsburgh letter to Bureau, 6/24/59, in captioned case.

Out of a total of 39 letters (including MC NEIL) to be submitted concerning individuals residing within other divisions, all have now been submitted.

Out of a total of 59 letters concerning individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division, 49 have been submitted to date.

A letter concerning the status of this project will be submitted on 9/16/59.

- ② - Bureau (Km)
1 - Pittsburgh

JWS:mz
(3)

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DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 bjt

REC-40

61-7582-4268

12 SEP 11 1959

SUBV CONTROL

62 SEP 16 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 9/14/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

ATTENTION: RECORDS SECTION

SUBJECT: HCUA,

HCUA has released a publication entitled "Communist Training Operations - Part I." Two copies of this publication are enclosed for the Bureau, and six copies are enclosed for the New York Office.

The NY Office should review this testimony in accordance with current Bureau instructions pertaining to HCUA testimony.

The NY Office need not review the testimony of [redacted] a subject of WFO, as this has been handled by WFO.

b6
b7C

- ② Bureau (Encls. -2)
- 2- New York (Encls. -6) (RM)
- 1- WFO

JAC: pac
(5)

W. H. J. H.
W. H. J. H.
T. W. J. H.
B. C. F. H.

REC-34

61-7582-4269
20 SEP 15 1959

ENCLOSURE

08 SEP 25 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

COMMUNIST TRAINING OPERATIONS

PART 1

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION

JULY 21 AND 22, 1959
(INCLUDING INDEX)

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1959

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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GORDON H. SCHERER, Ohio

WILLIAM E. MILLER, New York

AUGUST E. JOHANSEN, Michigan

RICHARD ARENS, *Staff Director*

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

18. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(g) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 86TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 7, January 7, 1959

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

* * * * *

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

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(a) Un-American activities.

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The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

26. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

COMMUNIST TRAINING OPERATIONS—PART I

SYNOPSIS

The instant hearings on Communist training operations are the first in a proposed series on the subject matter. In opening the hearings, the chairman of the committee stated:

The success of the Communist conspiracy in any of its operations is in direct ratio to the intensity of the efforts by trained, disciplined Communist agents who, compared to the number of free people, are always relatively few, though they now number a worldwide fifth column of some 33 million. It is no more possible for free people to coexist peacefully with these dedicated revolutionists than it is for the body to coexist peacefully with cancer.

Many people wonder what makes a dedicated Communist. How are intelligent American citizens molded into such thoroughly committed revolutionaries that they will, as Lenin said, devote "the whole of their lives" to the Communist conspiracy?

The experience of this committee compels the conclusion that this process is not accomplished overnight. A first step is often the subtle indoctrination of students by individual Communists who are employed as teachers in non-Communist educational institutions. Beyond this, the Communist conspiracy has two principal organized training operations.

The first consists of schools, forums, and courses designed to soften up and condition the students—whether they are actually members of the party or not—and to act as a screening or selection program in which likely material is chosen for development in the second type of Communist training operation, which is for hard-core, disciplined conspirators.

In these hearings which are beginning today, we will sample activities of individual Communists engaged in teaching in non-Communist institutions, as well as each of the two types of organized Communist training operations.

The Jefferson School of Social Science, through the years, was of the first type of Communist training operation, where there were taught to Communists and non-Communists alike courses which were designed to soften up and condition the students and to develop prospective material for training as hard-core Communists.

In proceedings under the Internal Security Act of 1950, the Subversive Activities Control Board on June 30, 1955, found the Jefferson School of Social Science to be a Communist-front organization and that it, therefore, should register under the provisions of the Act.

Shortly, thereafter, the Communist operation devised what looked like a very simple evasive tactic, namely, to dissolve the Jefferson School of Social Science, which they did; but it was not long before there was created with substantially the same faculty and courses a new school known as the Faculty of Social Science.

We expect in these hearings to explore this Faculty of Social Science to determine if our present investigative leads appear to be correct, namely, that for all intents and purposes the Faculty of Social Science is merely a successor to the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Now, with reference to the second type of Communist operation, namely, the training program of the hard-core cadre, in May of this year James E. Jackson, Jr., who is one of the top Communist conspirators operating in the United States, returned here from Moscow, to which he had traveled on a United States passport which was issued to him shortly after the Supreme Court struck down the power of the Secretary of State to deny passports to Communists.

Jackson's orders from the Kremlin, which have now been transmitted to the comrades in the United States, are to intensify the training of key revolutionaries in sabotage, subversion, and penetration.

We have under subpoena the educational director of the Communist Party, Hyman Lumer, who, we have learned from our field investigations, is now supervising the secret training programs in key centers of the Nation in which select comrades are given specialized training in conspiratorial strategies and tactics.

At the outset of the hearings, there were inserted in the record a number of exhibits reflecting the transition by the Communist Party of the Jefferson School of Social Science into the Faculty of Social Science and the Communist Party identification and activity in Communist Party training schools of key individuals connected with the Faculty of Social Science, New York City. (See pp. 995-1007.)

Frank S. Meyer of Woodstock, New York, who is editor of National Review, testified respecting his extensive background and experience in the Communist Party, in which he served for a number of years in educational and organizational work. Mr. Meyer, who broke with the Communist Party in 1945 and has since rendered valuable service to the Government in revealing the true nature of communism and the inner workings of the Communist apparatus; was asked to express to the committee what factors led to the successes which the Communist operation has had all over the world in the course of the last generation. He replied as follows:

I would, myself, say that the major factor has been that at the time when the West and the United States have, to a very large degree, lost the hard faith in their ancient heritage, when our schools and our society are teaching a relativism that eats away at the great traditions of the West and of American freedom, on the other hand the Communists and the Communist movement stand for their evil cause determined, deeply convinced, and fired with a zeal which we have

not been able to match because of lack of will and understanding of the greatness which we have and which we should be fighting for.

When asked how serious the Communist movement is now, Mr. Meyer replied:

As serious as it is conceivable to think of it. The only way it would be more serious is if it had already conquered the whole world, instead of merely two-thirds of it.

Mr. Meyer discussed three phases of Communist training operations; namely, public agitation and propaganda, the molding of hard-core Communists, and inner party training schools—"for the purpose of putting a final hardness, understanding from the party's point of view, toughness, on the Communist who is already approaching top leadership positions."

Mr. Meyer continued:

Of the three I mentioned, examples would be first, in the category of the drawing of people toward the party. I think any issue of the Daily Worker that you open you will find advertised forums, clubs, lectures, places which are current and popular issues of one sort or another, which will bring people who might be interested in that issue forward.

Also, a Communist Party member will hold in his home a class or discussion group, which gets a number of neighbors or friends he has met or people he has worked with in activities of various kinds. Also, such schools as the Jefferson School itself have as one part of their activity a whole group of courses devoted toward bringing in peripherally interested people. That is the first type.

The second type, the beginning of the training of Communists, new Communists, is conducted in a number of ways. First, every Communist Party meeting has an educational section, a portion of its agenda devoted to educational discussion. Then, a widespread series of classes is held within the party in a section or a district for newer party members. Thirdly, in schools of the Jefferson School type, one of the functions of those schools is to conduct classes that can be utilized for this purpose, for the first stage of training of the party members.

The third type of training consists of a network of schools, full-time party schools, from the local level—section schools—through district schools, to national schools, and finally to the international schools that have been run over the years under various names by the international Communist movement.

Mr. Meyer, who had taught as a Communist in the Jefferson School of Social Science, identified a number of persons who are instructors at the Faculty of Social Science as persons known by him to have been instructors at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

He, likewise, identified a number of persons in key positions with the Faculty of Social Science as persons known by him to have been members of the Communist Party. He also testified that the courses of instruction at the Faculty of Social Science "follow the same pat-

tern that the courses in Communist Party open schools from the days of the Workers Schools right through the Jefferson School until now have always followed."

Harold Collins, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who is secretary of the Faculty of Social Science and who was identified by Frank S. Meyer in the instant hearings as a onetime instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science and a member of the Communist Party, appeared in response to a subpoena.

Mr. Collins refused to answer questions with respect to his occupation, his connection with the Faculty of Social Science, or whether he is a current member of the Communist Party on the ground, among others, that his answers might incriminate him.

Myer Weise of Flushing, N.Y., who is an instructor at the Faculty of Social Science, appeared in response to a subpoena. He refused to answer questions respecting his connections with the Faculty of Social Science, whether he is a current member of the Communist Party, or questions relating to Communist Party activity on the ground that his answers might incriminate him.

Irving Potash, of New York City, who is an instructor at the Faculty of Social Science and who was identified by Frank S. Meyer in the instant hearings as a member of the Communist Party and a member of its Central Committee and political bureau, appeared in response to a subpoena. Mr. Potash refused to answer questions with respect to his employment, his connection with the Faculty of Social Science, or with respect to Communist activities on the ground that his answers might incriminate him.

Hyman Lumer, of New York City, who is educational director of the Communist Party and who is an instructor at the Faculty of Social Science, appeared in response to a subpoena. Mr. Lumer recounted his educational background, which included the attainment of a Ph. D. degree in 1935, but refused to answer questions respecting any occupation since obtaining his Ph. D. degree, on the ground that his answers might incriminate him. There were displayed to Mr. Lumer a number of exhibits from Communist publications reflecting his Communist activities, and Mr. Lumer was confronted with committee information to the effect that he was currently engaged in conducting training courses in various parts of the Nation for hardcore, disciplined revolutionaries, but in response to all questions on the subject matter he refused to answer on the ground that his answers might incriminate him.

Leon Josephson, of New York City, who is an instructor at the Faculty of Social Science, appeared in response to a subpoena. Mr. Josephson refused to answer whether he is a current member of the Communist Party. There were displayed to Mr. Josephson a number of exhibits from Communist publications reflecting his Communist activity, but in response to all questions on the subject matter he declined to answer on the ground that his answers might incriminate him.

Henry Klein, of Howard Beach, N.Y., who is an instructor at the Faculty of Social Science, appeared in response to a subpoena. Mr. Klein refused to answer with respect to his connection with the Faculty of Social Science, whether he is a current member of the Communist Party, and questions based upon a number of exhibits displayed to

him reflecting Communist Party activity, on the ground that his answers might incriminate him.

Mrs. Esther Cantor, of New York City, who is an instructor at the Faculty of Social Science, appeared in response to a subpoena, but refused to answer whether she is a current member of the Communist Party or questions based upon exhibits displayed to her revealing her Communist Party activities, on the ground that her answers might incriminate her.

Sidney Finkelstein, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who is an instructor at the Faculty of Social Science, appeared in response to a subpoena. Mr. Finkelstein refused to answer whether he had ever taught at the Jefferson School of Social Science, questions respecting his connection with the Faculty of Social Science, or whether he is a current member of the Communist Party, on the ground, among others, that his answers might incriminate him.

Miss Susan Warren, of New York City, who is an instructor at the Faculty of Social Science, appeared in response to a subpoena. There were displayed to Miss Warren a number of exhibits consisting of excerpts from Communist publications revealing her connection with the Jefferson School of Social Science and with several Communist enterprises. In response to all questions on the subject matter, including a question as to whether she is a current member of the Communist Party, Miss Warren refused to answer on the ground that her answers might incriminate her.

Louis Weinstock, of New York City, who is an instructor at the Faculty of Social Science and who was identified in the instant hearings by Frank S. Meyer as a member of the Communist Party, appeared in response to a subpoena. Mr. Weinstock refused to answer questions with respect to his connection with the Faculty of Social Science or questions in regard to a number of exhibits which were excerpts from Communist publications revealing his Communist activities and connections, as well as questions with respect to his current Communist Party membership, on the ground that his answers might incriminate him.

Richard Wilson Reichard, of Arlington, Va., appeared in response to a subpoena. Mr. Reichard gave his occupation as that of a teacher and stated that he had arrangements for employment as associate professor of European History at George Washington University, Washington, D.C. Mr. Reichard refused to answer if he had been a member of the Young Communist League while a student at Harvard University. He was confronted with information from the committee to the effect that from 1946 to 1949 he was a leader of the student unit of the Communist Party at Harvard University and that he was branch organizer for the Second Harvard College Undergraduate Branch of the Communist Party from 1948 until 1949, but refused to answer respecting the subject matter.

Mr. Reichard, likewise, refused to answer whether he joined the Communist Party while he was at Harvard University, whether he was transferred from the Communist operation in Harvard to the Communist Party in Palo Alto, Calif., whether he was a member of the Communist Party during his employment as an assistant professor of history at Washington College in the fall of 1956, and whether he was currently a member of the Communist Party. Mr. Reichard

based his refusal to answer all of the foregoing questions on the ground that his answers might incriminate him.

CONCLUSION

The evidence is clear that the Faculty of Social Science is for all intents and purposes a successor to the Jefferson School of Social Science and that, like the Jefferson School of Social Science, it is an adjunct of the Communist Party for the purpose of indoctrinating Communists and Communist sympathizers in the theory and practice of communism and in promoting Communist objectives.

COMMUNIST TRAINING OPERATIONS—PART 1

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1959

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
Washington, D.C.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

A subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to call, at 10 a.m. in the Caucus Room, House Office Building, Washington, D.C., Hon. Francis E. Walter (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania; Morgan M. Moulder, of Missouri; Edwin E. Willis, of Louisiana; William M. Tuck, of Virginia; Donald L. Jackson, of California; Gordon H. Scherer, of Ohio; and August E. Johansen, of Michigan.

Staff members present: Richard Arens, staff director, and Frank Bonora, investigator.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

In opening these hearings on Communist training operations, I should like to make a brief background statement.

The most appalling fact of this generation is the failure of the free world to grasp the fundamental nature of communism. Communism is not just an economic system. It is not just a political organism within the generally accepted meaning of that term. It is not just military aggression of a particular nation or group of people.

Communism involves an ideology, but it is more than an ideology. It is a dynamic system aimed at the destruction of all moral and spiritual values and of any society built on them. It is a scheme for total regimentation and control of every body and mind in a universe conceived to be exclusively governed by materialistic forces. The treacheries, bloodshed, deceit, and violence of communism stem from its basic ideology, but these are perpetrated by people who are Communists and whose ultimate objective in their marauding against the free people is not conversion but conquest.

One of the basic fallacies of the free world in attempting to cope with communism is to regard it as just another form of government which can be voted in or out at the will of the citizenry. This is precisely what the Communists would have the free world believe, but the facts are otherwise.

There has never been a single country taken over by the Communists with the knowing approval of its subjects; and once in power, Communists have never relinquished control except where they were ousted by force. Communism generally follows the same basic pat-

tern which in essence consists of, first, softening up its prey by deceitful propaganda; second, subversion; and third, force.

The success of the Communist conspiracy in any of its operations is in direct ratio to the intensity of the efforts by trained, disciplined Communist agents who, compared to the number of free people, are always relatively few, though they now number a worldwide fifth column of some 33 million. It is no more possible for free people to coexist peacefully with these dedicated revolutionists than it is for the body to coexist peacefully with cancer.

Many people wonder what makes a dedicated Communist. How are intelligent American citizens molded into such thoroughly committed revolutionaries that they will, as Lenin said, devote "the whole of their lives" to the Communist conspiracy?

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Now, with reference to the second type of Communist operation, namely, the training program of the hard-core cadre, in May of this year James E. Jackson, Jr., who is one of the top Communist conspirators operating in the United States, returned here from Moscow, to which he had traveled on a United States passport which was

issued to him shortly after the Supreme Court struck down the power of the Secretary of State to deny passports to Communists.

Jackson's orders from the Kremlin, which have now been transmitted to the comrades in the United States, are to intensify the training of key revolutionaries in sabotage, subversion, and penetration.

We have under subpoena the educational director of the Communist Party, Hyman Lumer, who, we have learned from our field investigations, is now supervising the secret training programs in key centers of the Nation in which select comrades are given specialized training in conspiratorial strategies and tactics.

Let there be inserted in the record at this point the resolution of the Committee on Un-American Activities, authorizing and directing the holding of these hearings, together with the designation of this subcommittee, by myself, as chairman of the full committee.

(The resolution referred to follows:)

JUNE 2, 1959.

A motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried that hearings by the Committee on Un-American Activities, or a subcommittee thereof, to be held in Washington, D.C., and at such other place or places as the Chairman may determine, on such dates as the Chairman may set, be authorized and approved, including the conduct of investigations deemed reasonably necessary by the staff in preparation therefor, relating to the following:

1. The conduct of so-called "training schools" by persons formerly connected with the operation of the Jefferson School of Social Science, required by the Subversive Activities Control Board by Order of June 30, 1955, to register as a Communist front, the legislative purpose being:

(a) Consideration of an amendment to Sec. 301, Title 1, of the Internal Security Act of 1950, whereby the dissolution or reorganization of an organization shall not prevent the institution of proceedings under Section 13 or 13(a) of the Act, as proposed in H.R. 2232 referred to the Committee on Un-American Activities January 12, 1959.

(b) To consider amending the Internal Security Act, of 1950 so as to make applicable the requirement of registration of a Communist front organization whether or not any change is hereafter made in the name thereof.

2. The conduct of so-called "training operations" in advancement of the aims and objectives of the Communist Party and under Communist direction, control or influence, the legislative purpose being to consider amendments to the definitions of "Communist action organization" and "Communist front" as contained in the Internal Security Act of 1950.

3. The execution by the administrative agencies concerned, of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the Communist Control Act of 1954, and all other laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the Committee, the legislative purpose being to exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution of these laws, to assist the Congress in appraising the administration of such laws, and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary.

4. Any other matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee which it, or any subcommittee thereof, appointed to conduct these hearings, may designate.

JUNE 23, 1959.

TO: Mr. Richard Arens

Staff Director

House Committee on Un-American Activities

Pursuant to the provisions of the law and the rules of this Committee, I hereby appoint a subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities, consisting of Representatives Morgan M. Moulder and Donald L. Jackson, as associate members, and myself, Francis E. Walter, as chairman, to conduct hearings in Washington, D.C., Tuesday through Thursday, July 21, 22, and 23, 1959, at

10:00 a.m., on subjects under investigation by the Committee and take such testimony on said days or succeeding days, as it may deem necessary.

Please make this action a matter of Committee record.

If any Member indicates his inability to serve, please notify me.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of June 1959.

(Signed) FRANCIS E. WALTER,

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. ARENS. May I respectfully suggest the record likewise show the presence of the members of the committee who are present and of the members of the subcommittee who are present?

(At this point Mr. Willis entered the hearing room.)

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Let the record show that there are present Congressmen Willis, Jackson, Scherer, and Walter.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, before calling the first witness, if it meets with the pleasure of the Chair, I should like to cause to be incorporated into the record certain documentary material.

The CHAIRMAN. They will be made a part of the record.

Committee Exhibit No. 1—Citations of the Jefferson School of Social Science appearing on pages 49 and 50, of the January 2, 1957, revised edition of the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications released by the Committee on Un-American Activities:

JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE (New York, N.Y.)

1. Cited as an "adjunct of the Communist Party."
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)
2. "At the beginning of the present year, the old Communist Party Workers School and the School for Democracy were merged into the Jefferson School of Social Science."
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 150.*)
3. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers. * * * Schools of this type have been * * * Jefferson School of Social Science, New York. * * *"
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.*)
4. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General of the United States.
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Decision of June 30, 1955.*)

Committee Exhibit No. 2—Order of the Subversive Activities Control Board entered on June 30, 1955, pursuant to which the Subversive Activities Control Board made a finding that the Jefferson School of Social Science was a Communist-front organization, under the provisions of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, as amended, appearing on page ix of the appendix of the Report and Order decided June 30, 1955:

COMMITTEE EXHIBIT No. 2

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Docket No. 107-53HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.,
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

PETITIONER

v.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE,

RESPONDENT

ORDER OF THE BOARD

Having this day issued its Report in which, after a hearing upon a petition filed under subsection (a) of section 13 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, as amended, the Board finds that the Jefferson School of Social Science, respondent herein, is a Communist-front organization under the provisions of the said Act, it is

ORDERED that the Jefferson School of Social Science shall register as a Communist-front organization pursuant to the said Act.

By the Board.

Washington, D. C.
June 30, 1955*Thomas J. Herbert*, Chairman*Hervey P. Davis*, Member*David J. Coddaine*, Member*Madeline Mes-Labar*, Member

Committee Exhibit No. 3—Announcement appearing in the Communist Daily Worker of November 28, 1956, of the closing of the Jefferson School of Social Science; editorial from the Daily Worker of November 29, 1956, giving an explanation as to why this school was being closed:

JEFFERSON SCHOOL WILL CLOSE AT END OF TERM

The Jefferson School of Social Science, 13-year-old Marxist educational center in downtown Manhattan, will go out of existence at the end of the current term, its Board of Trustees announced yesterday.

Founded in 1944, through the merger of the Workers School and the School for Democracy, the Jefferson School has had more than 120,000 enrollments in courses taught in its 9-story building at 575 Avenue of the Americas, and thousands more in extension classes and annexes.

The School was included on the Attorney General's list of "subversive" organizations in December 1947; and since the spring of 1953 it has been involved in proceedings before the Subversive Activities Control Board, which on June 30 of last year ordered the institution to register as a "Communist-front organization" under the Internal Security Act of 1950. The order is now being appealed in the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The statement of the Trustee Board attributes its decision to close the Jefferson School to "unwarranted persecution by the Federal Government" in violation of the constitutional "rights of free speech and assembly." The resultant loss of operating income and "heavy cost of legal defense," the statement says, have "created a financial situation in which it is impossible for the School to continue its program."

The Trustees expressed confidence "that the needs and interests of working people and others will bring into being new agencies and institutions for the furtherance of Marxist education."

JEFF SCHOOL CLOSES

The announced termination of existence by the Jefferson School of Social Science will be sincerely regretted by the thousands who have enrolled in its classes since 1944 and the many who still expected to do so. In its 12 years the institution has been a study center of Marxism with thousands who are today active progressive workers and leaders in numerous fields owing much to the inspiration and knowledge they received in that building on the Avenue of Americas.

The most important fact that must be stated for the whole world to know is that the shutdown of the school is primarily due to the McCarranite-McCarthyite hysteria and persecutions. The "miracle" was the ability of the school to continue operation through this entire shameful period, although on a curtailed scale. Tribute for that is due to courageous and self-sacrificing men and women of the school's faculty and the hundreds who, defying the inquisitors and stool-pigeons, stood by their right to enroll in such school.

The current discussion and revaluation going on in this country as in the socialist camp throughout the world will undoubtedly clear much of the atmosphere within the working class movement. Before long we can expect a new and firmer basis to develop for the building of a new institution in the Jeff School tradition.

The whole world ought to be told that in this land whose spokesmen and special radio apparatus abroad are so boastful of our "freedom," people who teach and study in "non-conformist" institutions like the Jefferson School are hounded, outlawed and persecuted by a special "dangerous thoughts" agency known as the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Committee Exhibit No. 4—Pages 7, 8, and 9 of the bulletin of the Jefferson School of Social Science, reflecting the courses of instruction and instructors during the last term of the school held in the winter of 1956.

COMMITTEE EXHIBIT No. 4
JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
WINTER
1956
(Courses & Instructors)
DAILY SCHEDULE

MONDAY**6:45**

- 3a. Science of Society—*Goldway*
- 7a. Coalition Policy: In Labor, Community, Politics—*Williamson*
- 23. Imperialism and Politics—*Perlo*
- 36. Culture and Traditions of the Jewish People, Part II—*Bick*
- 41. U.S. History: Part II—*Aptbeker*
- 43. History of the African Slave Trade—*Du Bois*
- 55. The American Democratic Tradition: Part II—*Selsam*
- Marxist Institute: 1st Year (Beginning)—*Wilkerson*

8:30

- 6. The Woman Question—*Klein*
- 10a. World Politics—*Clark*
- 24. Boom and Bust in U.S. Economy—*Goldway*
- 34. Zionism, Israel and the Middle East—*Osheroff*
- 71. Dialectical Materialism and the Arts—*Finkelstein*

TUESDAY**(YOUTH NIGHT)****6:30**

- Marxist Institute: Teen-Age (Cont. to June)—*Lowitt*

6:45

- 2. The Meaning of Marxism (Teen-Age)—*Wilkerson*
- 25. Automation: Menace or Boon?—*Green*
- 32. The Puerto Rican National Minority—*Colon*
- 40. U.S. History Schpols Don't Teach: Part I—*Aptbeker*
- 14. Great Depression and "New Deal"—*Zipter*
- 53. Ethics, Morality and Youth—*Selsam*
- 63. Nature of the Physical World—*Stachol*
- 64. Psychology: Part II, Pavlov and Freud—*Wells*
- 93. Guitar Playing and Song Leading: Part I—*Sanders*
- Marxist Institute: 1st Year (Cont. to June)—*Sachs*
- Marxist Institute: 1st Year (Cont. to March)—*Amter*

7:00

- 91. Painting and Drawing—*Strickland*

8:30

- 4. Socialism: What It is and How It Works—*Wilkerson*
- 7b. Coalition Policy: In Labor, Community, Politics—*Goldway*
- 21a. Elements of Political Economy: Part I—*Prago*
- 22. Elements of Political Economy: Part II—*Noble*
- 29. Marx's "Capital," Vols. II-III: Part II—*Weiss*
- 47. Philosophy of History—*Aptbeker*
- 42. Dialectical and Historical Materialism—*Wells*
- 58. Pragmatism: Theory and Impact—*Selsam*
- 72. Film, Radio and T.V. Today—*Platt*
- 94. Guitar Playing and Song Leading: Part II—*Sanders*

WEDNESDAY

6:45

- 3b. Science of Society—*Sachs*
- 21b. Elements of Political Economy: Part I—*Goldway*
- 28. Marx's "Capital," Vol. I: Part II—*Weiss*
- 35. China, India and Africa: New Role in World Politics—*Warren, Hunter and Guests*
- 57. Mao Tse-tung's "On Contradiction"—*Wells*
- 62. Origin and Evolution of Life and Man—*Weller*
- 73. Great Drama: Part II—*Bradley*

7:00

- 5. Labor and Politics in 1956—*Signer and Guests*
- 85. Jefferson Chess Club—*Levine*

8:30

- 48. The State, the Class and the Nation—*Coleman*
- 61. Dialectical Materialism and the Sciences—*Friedman*
- 67. Seminar in Child Development—*Karlson*
- 74. How to Listen to Music—*Finkelstein*
- 83. Conversational Spanish: Part I—*Santiago*
- 84. Conversational Spanish: Part II—*Agosto*

8:45

- 9. New York State and City Politics—*Gordon and Guests*
- 37. National Groups and National Minorities—*Marshall and Loman*

THURSDAY

10:00 A.M.

- 92a. Sculpture—*Goodelman*

6:00

- 92b. Sculpture—*Goodelman*

6:45

- 26. History of Economic Thought: Part I—*Prago*
- 31. New Features of the Negro Question—*Johnson*
- 42. Labor's Coming of Age: 1886-1929—*Zipter*
- 45. History of the Jews in the U.S.: Part II—*Schappes*
- 46. History of Culture and Civilization: Part VII (in Yiddish)—*Bailin*
- 51. What Is Philosophy?—*Selsam*
- 81. Fiction Writing—*Hammoss*
- Marxist Institute: 2nd Year (Beginning)—*Allen*
- Marxist Institute: 2nd Year (Cont. to June)—*Goldway*

7:00

- 92c. Sculpture—*Goodelman*

8:30

- 1. History in the Making—*Selsam and Guests*
- 3c. Science of Society—*Oncher*
- 7c. Coalition Policy: In Labor, Community, Politics—*Wilkerson*
- 27. Marx's "Capital," Vol. I: Part I—*Prago*
- 33. The Jewish Question—*Schappes*
- 34. Knowledge and Practice—*Gordon*

8:45

- 65. Child Development—*Karlson*

SATURDAY

10:30 A.M.

- 10b. World Politics—*Levine*

GENERAL INFORMATION

CALENDAR: Winter Term, 1956.

Enrollment begins January 3.

Classes begin the week of January 16,
and continue for 10 weeks.

Holiday: February 22 (Wed.)—
Washington's Birthday.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: A genuine desire
to learn, and the ability to read. Nothing more.

FEES: \$8.00 a course (unless otherwise indicated),
plus Library Fee of 50 cents. Payable in full at
time of enrollment, except by special arrangement
with Registrar. A special "Group Fee" of \$2.00
less than the regular fee is available for groups
of five or more enrollments brought in from any
organization.

SCHOLARSHIPS: A limited fund exists to help
needy students pay their fees. Preference is given
to industrial workers, Negroes, Puerto Ricans,
and persons active in trade union and community
work.

EXTENSION CLASSES AND LECTURES: Ar-
ranged upon request. Preference to trade union-
ists and groups in Negro, Puerto Rican and other
working class neighborhoods.

JEFFERSON FORUM: On important political and
cultural questions—held on Sunday evenings
throughout the year.

LIBRARY: More than 30,000 volumes, available
for use by students and public. Open 1:00 to
10:00 P.M., Monday through Thursday; Noon
to 5:00 P.M., Friday and Saturday.

JEFFERSON BOOKSHOP: Outlet for books of all
publishers, foreign and domestic.

Mr. ARENS. The following Committee Exhibits Nos. 5 through 9 reflect a chronology of events since the dissolution of the Jefferson School of Social Science, beginning with the formation in October-December 1957 of the Marxist Forum held at Academy Hall, New York City, and culminating in the formation of the Faculty of Social Science, also in New York City.

Committee Exhibit No. 5—Bulletin announcing the introduction of 10 new classes in Marxist theory, which were held shortly after the closing of the Jefferson School of Social Science in October-December 1957 at Academy Hall, New York City. The bulletin outlines courses and instructors.

COMMITTEE EXHIBIT No. 5

CLASSES

All classes are for seven consecutive sessions, unless otherwise indicated.

Other interesting classes, in addition to the one here listed, will be announced in early November. They will coincide, along with the classes now listed, two weeks before Christmas.

Note that the Thursday classes will not meet on November 20, Thanksgiving Day.

FEE: For all seven-session classes, \$6.00.
For all six-session classes, \$5.00.
For all four-session classes, \$3.50.

Individual class registrations, at \$1.00 per session, will be accepted for only the first and second sessions of each class. These individual payments will be credited towards the full class fee, which must be paid before the third session of any class.

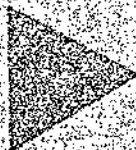
REGISTRATION:

Mail registrations will be accepted, if accompanied by a check or money order addressed to the specific instructor, c/o Academy Hall, 351 Broadway.

Class registrations will be given at the rooms designated for each class, as posted in the Academy Hall; the evenings and hours on which each class meets.

Introducing Ten New Classes

in



MARXIST THEORY

and
its

Applications

October - December, 1937

ACADEMY HALL

351 Broadway, New York

W. G. Thompson, Secretary

MONDAYS

(Starting October 28)

* 4:45 P. M. NEW PROBLEMS IN
MARXIST THEORY
Herbert Aptheker

An analysis, in the light of developments in the period following World War II, of such questions as:

1. Patriotism and the Nation
2. Religion and the Attitude Towards It
3. Problems of Power and the Nature of the State
4. International Relations in the Socialist Era
5. Scholarship and Objectivity in Ideology
6. Bureaucracy

* 4:45 P. M. THE SOUTH TODAY
(4 sessions only) Abner Berry

A factual survey and fundamental analysis of the problems, trends, and perspectives of this area, particularly arising in the most recent period.

Among the problems to be considered are:

1. Who and What is the South Today?
2. Democracy in the South and in the Nation
3. U. S. Labor and the South
4. Social Levels of Negro Struggle and Aspiration

* 8:30 P. M. A HISTORY OF THE
NEGRO PEOPLE IN THE U. S.
Herbert Aptheker

An analytical survey of the main highlights in the life and development of the Negro people from colonial days to the present.

Particular attention will be paid to:

1. The slave system, the Abolitionist movement, and the Civil War
2. Reconstruction and the Populist movement
3. Beginnings of the NAACP
4. World War I, the 1920's and the 1930's
5. The Second World War and after
6. New Perspectives

TUESDAYS

(Starting October 29)

* 4:45 P. M. THE LABOR
MOVEMENT IN THE U. S.
50 CE 1920 Dr. Philip S. Foner

The growth of the organized labor movement in the U. S. from the turn of the century to the formation of the C. I. O. After surveying the economic scene during this period, the discussion will examine the development of the A. F. of L., the rise and decline of the I. W. O., the ideology and activities of the Socialist and Communist movements, the U. M. W. and U. M. W. A., and finally the birth of the C. I. O. Special attention will be given to the problems of Negro, women, and foreign-born workers, and to the relations between organized labor and the political arena.

* 8:30 P. M. THE MARXIST METHOD
OR INTRODUCTION TO
DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM
Dr. Howard S. Friedman

A basic study, for which previous work in philosophy or in Marxist theory is not required.

Among the topics to be dealt with are:

1. The relation between method and an overall world outlook between Philosophy and Science
2. Materialism vs. Idealism in the interpretation of nature and society
3. Essentials of dialectics
4. The Marxist theory of knowledge, knowledge and practice, experience and reason
5. Base and superstructure in social relations
6. Freedom and necessity

WEDNESDAY

[Evening, October 30]

* 6:45 P. M. BOOM AND BUST IN THE U. S. ECONOMY -
Myer Weiss

Popular lectures, in non-technical language, on the history and causes of the cycle of "boom and bust" in the United States, with full class participation in discussion.

The following main topics will be taken up:

1. The 1929 Crisis, how it began, how long it lasted, the course of its development, Marxist and non-Marxist opinions.
2. The previous history of economic crises, attempts to explain and control them.
3. The essentials of the Marxist analysis.
4. Present outlook and new theories.

* 8:30 P. M. SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY OF ART -
Sidney Finkelstein

A Marxist view of the main problems in the creation and evaluation aspects of the arts.

Such problems as: 1. Art and Society, 2. Ideology and Reality, 3. Form and Content, 4. The Individual and Society, and 5. Tradition and Change, will be dealt with.

Two film sessions will deal specifically with the visual arts, and with literature, and an extra session, meeting in a private home, will cover music (with recordings).

No previous study of the arts or of philosophy is required, but professional artists in both fields are encouraged to join with non-professionals in these discussions.



THURSDAY

[Evening, October 31]

* 6:45 P. M. THE ROAD TO REAGAN IN THE U. S. -
Irene Chase

A historical and analytical study of a group of men of significance today.

The national political background and the problems arising in this country from the 1930's on, through Roosevelt, who came to the U. S. and special developments in New York City, illustrate political outlooks and tactics.

A final extra official session will be devoted to visiting the Schoenberg Collection.

* 8:45 P. M. CHANGING SYSTEMS HUMAN HISTORY -
Henry Klein

Survey course designed to examine the growth of human society and the various systems in its transition from one stage of development to another.

1. Primitive cultures possess law.
 2. How and the state arise? What is meant by "revolution"?
 3. Is capitalism inevitable?
- These questions will be handled on a critical basis, and in such fashion as to help understanding of major questions in human history, in our own time.

* 8:30 P. M. THE SCIENCE OF MARXISM: AN INTRODUCTION -
Harold Collins

An approach to the study of Marxist theory and its applications, for which no previous study is required, but which is also designed to serve as a "refresher" course in fundamentals.

1. Is Marxism a Science? What are its basic principles?
2. What are the relations, historically and at present, between Marxism and other Socialist or non-Socialist theories?
3. What is the meaning of change in theory? Of the class of Marx? Of the interrelationship of theory and practice?
4. What is the Marxist view of a. capitalism b. imperialism c. democracy d. socialism?

Committee Exhibit No. 6—Report from Daily Worker of January 6, 1958—a series of courses which were held shortly after the closing of the Jefferson School of Social Science in which known Communists were the instructors and in which the courses fairly well corresponded to the courses appearing in Committee Exhibit No. 4, (bulletin of the Jefferson School of Social Science) :

NEW TERM JAN. 20

Twelve new classes and forums are announced to start at the Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave., during the week of Jan. 20, given by the same group of veteran Marxist educators that carried through a series last November at the Academy Hall.

Herbert Aptheker, Harold Collins, Myer Weise, and Harry K. Wells are among the teachers. Courses include: "New Problems in Theory," "Basic Principles of Marxism," "Struggle for Negro Freedom," and "Capitalist Economy." A teenage class, "The New World A-Coming," will be offered Saturday mornings.

In addition to the Sunday Evening Forums, for which Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, V. J. Jerome and others are already listed as guest speakers, there will be a new "Review of the Week" given on Friday evenings, with Harold Collins and others. Admission is \$1.

Fees for the classes are \$5 for six sessions, \$3 for the teenage class.

For information, address Herbert Aptheker, c/o Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave.

Committee Exhibit No. 7—Article appearing in the Daily Worker of September 7, 1958, announces the creation and formation of a new school, known as the Faculty of Social Science:

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE FORMED

Herbert Aptheker, editor of Political Affairs; Victor Perlo, author of "The Empire of High Finance"; Harry K. Wells, author of "Ivan Pavlov"; Sidney Finkelstein, author of "Realism in Art"; and Leon Josephson, author of "Soviet Law," are among the teachers in the newly formed Faculty of Social Science, which will be offering an opening Fall Term of 25 new classes in economics, history, the arts, philosophy, and Marxist theory, at their headquarters at 80 East 11th Street starting the week of October 6th.

Twenty-five new courses are scheduled in the Fall Term, with admission strictly limited to 25 students per class, in order to ensure full student participation in the class discussions. Among the topics are: "Socialism and Capitalism," "Marxist Theory Today," "Social View of Art," "Soviet Law and Democracy," and "The World Today: Key Issues." Classes will meet once weekly, for a course of 7 sessions of one and one-half hours, starting at either 6:30 or 8:30 P.M. Fee for each course is \$6.

Requests for catalogs, or other information should be addressed to The Faculty of Social Science, Room 227, 80 East 11th Street.

Committee Exhibits No. 8-A through 8-D—Bulletin and articles announcing the creation of the new school, the Faculty of Social Science, and samplings of its courses of instructions and instructors:

8-A

The Faculty of Social Science

offers

twenty-five new classes,

lecture-series, and forums

in economics, history,

the arts, philosophy,

and Marxist theory

FALL TERM, October 6 - November 21

60 East 11th Street (Broadway and 11th)

Room 227

GRAMERCY 3-6810

SCHEDULE OF COURSES

SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM TODAY Mon. 6:30-8:00
Comparative analysis of two world systems: rate of development, heavy industry and consumers goods, planning, agriculture, living standards, world trade, peaceful competition, "catching up".

Instructor - Victor Perlo

PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY Mon. 6:30-8:00
Major problems and trends in history-writing: Toynbee; contemporary American historians. Elements of historical determinism: Chance and inevitability, free will and freedom.

Instructor - Herbert Aptheker

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS SINCE 1945 Mon. 6:30-8:00
Development of Soviet World War II, the Cold War, the United Nations, local wars and internal aggression, international liberalism and illiberalism, expansion of Soviet power and influence.

Instructor - To Be Announced

THEORY OF FREEDOM Mon. 8:30-10:00
The meaning of freedom in the struggle for freedom today. Historical development of freedom and progress: freedom and exploitation, freedom and democracy, freedom and socialism.

Instructor - Herbert Aptheker

ECONOMIC CRISIS: FACT & THEORY Mon. 8:30-10:00
What is the present situation in light of basic Marxist theory of crisis: "Boom and bust" since 1945; specific features now: "built-in stabilizers", "people's capitalism", Program for today.

Instructor - Victor Perlo

THE WORLD TODAY: KEY ISSUES Mon. 8:30-10:00
Is a world of violence possible? Economic advance possible? Can science serve human welfare? What is the danger for national liberation? Is there an American road to Socialism?

Instructor - Harold Collins and Guest Lecturers

ELEMENTOS DE MARXISMO

Tues. 6:30-8:00

¿Qué se entiende por marxismo? ¿Como es que las sociedades se desarrollan? ¿Es la guerra inevitable? ¿Cuales son las características de un sistema socialista? La lucha por el socialismo.

(en español) - Jesús Colón**MARXIST PHILOSOPHY**

Tues. 6:30-8:00

Basic principles. Materialism vs. idealism; old and new materialism. Dialectics: unity of opposites; contradiction, quantity and quality; the dialectic "leap". Theory and practice.

Instructor - Harry K. Wells**U.S. WORKING-CLASS LEADERS**

Tues. 8:30-10:00

Lives and times of selected outstanding figures, including: Sylvia, Debs, Haywood, Ruthenberg, and Foster. Their backgrounds, significant struggles, contributions to working-class heritage.

Guest Lecturers

PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIAL LIFE

Tues. 8:30-10:00

A Marxist analysis of the essentials of various psychological theories, their significance, and their influence on current thought and practice. Pavlov, Freud, Bernice, Fromm, and others.

Instructor - Harry K. Wells**MARXIST THEORY TODAY**

Wed. 6:30-8:00

Questions raised or re-raised by recent world developments; actual issues, and what is at stake. Power and the state; bureaucracy; relations among Socialist nations; paths to socialism.

Instructor - Herbert Aptheker**POLITICAL ECONOMY, FIRST COURSE**

Wed. 6:30-8

The Marxist analysis of capitalist production and production relations, basic concepts and laws. Commodities, money, value, surplus value, wages, capital, accumulation, impoverishment.

Instructor - Myer Weise

NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLES Wed. 6:30-8:00
Chief developments in the current struggles for freedom and independence, in Latin America, the Middle and Far East, Africa. Issues, forces, leaders, achievements. Principles of Bandung.

Guest Lecturers

MARX'S CAPITAL - VOL. I Wed. 8:30-10:00

Intensive study of selected portions of Marx's analysis of capitalist production, using materials from U.S. to illustrate issues here. (Some acquaintance with political economy desirable.)

Instructor - Myer Weis

U.S. HISTORY: MAIN EPISODES Wed. 8:30-10:00

The American Revolution and the fight for the Constitution; slavery and abolitionism; Civil War; Reconstruction; rise of U.S. imperialism; world crises (emphasis on role of Negro people.)

Instructor - Herbert Aptheker

SOVIET LAW AND DEMOCRACY Wed. 8:30-10:00

Development of law in the USSR, with actual cases. Questions of legitimacy raised by 20th Congress. Draft codes and discussion of present and capitalist theories of Soviet law and life.

Instructor - Leon Josephson

ELEMENTS OF MARXISM Thurs. 6:30-8:00

What is scientific socialism? How do societies develop and change? Why economic crises? Is war inevitable? What are essentials of a Socialist society? of the struggle for Socialism?

Instructor - Harold Collins

SOCIAL VIEW OF PAINTING Thurs. 6:30-8:00

The origins of art, typical great creative artists from the Renaissance to modern times. What makes great art great? Why and how does art change? Illustrations throughout.

Instructor - Sidney Finkelshtam

SCHEDULE (continued)THE WORLD OF SOCIALISM

Thurs. 8:30-10:00

Current problems and developments, including the Soviet Union - rates and forms of economic growth; China - from liberation to world role; Hungary - state power; Yugoslavia - path to socialism.

Guest LecturersSOCIAL VIEW OF MUSIC

Thurs. 8:30-10:00

Social forces influencing the work of Mozart, Beethoven, Wagner, Verdi, and other great composers. Folk music and classical music. What is modern music? Illustrated by recordings.

Instructor - Sidney FinkelsteinREVIEW OF THE WEEK

Fri. 8:30-10:00

A weekly analysis of current events of importance from the Marxist point of view. (Single admissions \$1)

Members of the FacultySUNDAY EVENING FORUM

Sun. 8:00-10:00

Lecture discussions on current topics of general interest. (Single admission \$1)

Harold Collins and Guest Speakers

SEMINARS - For advanced students in economics and history. Announcement will be made in September of topics and requirements for admission.

YOUTH CLASSES - A group of classes especially designed for young people will be offered on Friday evenings, starting at the end of October. There will be a significant reduction in fees for these classes. A separate brochure is now in preparation, and will be available by September 15.

EXTENSION CLASSES - The Faculty of Social Science is eager to assist trade-union, community, and other groups to set up classes, lecture series, or forums of their own. Instructors, outlines, materials, etc., will be made available following consultation.

SCHEDULE - Classes meet once weekly, for seven sessions of one and one-half hours each, beginning the week of October 6, and ending the week of November 17. The Youth Class schedule will be announced in a separate brochure.

FEES - For all regular classes, the fee will be \$6. There will be a registration fee of 50¢ for each student. Single admissions, to the opening sessions of any class, and to lecture-series and forums, are \$1 each.

REGISTRATION - Full payment must be completed for any regular class by the start of the third session. Single admissions will be accepted for only the first and/or second session of any regular class. Lecture-series and forums may be attended on a single-admission basis.

Advance registrations may be made by mail or in person, at the Office, beginning Monday, September 29, from 2 to 9 P.M. daily. No more than 25 students will be accepted in any class.

LITERATURE - Books and pamphlets recommended for reading in the classes, lecture-series and forums can be purchased in the Office.

LIBRARY - Students are encouraged to use the facilities of the Social Science Library at 34 West 15 Street. Schedules of open hours can be obtained in the Office.

BULLETIN - A weekly bulletin will be issued to students, with information about classes, forums, etc., as well as about current reading materials and events of interest to them.

COMMUNIST TRAINING OPERATIONS

THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Herbert Aptheker, Director

34 West 15 Street

GRANDBURY, N.J.

8-C (The Worker, Sunday, Oct. 26, 1958, p. 15)

CLASSES FOR YOUTH

A new program of classes designed especially for youth will be launched by the Faculty of Social Science, at 80 East 11th Street, Nov. 7. Five classes will be offered, to meet once weekly, either from 6:45 to 8:45 p.m. or from 8:15 to 9:45 p.m., for six consecutive Fridays, Nov. 7, 14, and 21, and December 5, 12, and 19. The full fee for each class is \$3.50.

Subjects in the new Youth Program include: "How History Is Made," "What Socialism Is," "The World We Live In" (for teenagers), "How Youth Organizes," and "How To Write Effectively." The staff of teachers includes Robert Thompson, Peggy Dennis, Harold Collins, Henry Klein, and Philip Bonosky. Brochures, registration forms, and all information about the Youth Program can be obtained at the Faculty's office, beginning Monday, Oct. 27.

8-D (The Worker, Sunday, Oct. 19, 1958, p. 15)

JOSEPH NORTH AT FORUM SUNDAY

"U.S.-USSR Cultural Exchange: What's In It For Us? What's In It For Them?" will be the theme of a talk by Joseph North, Worker editor and author of "No Men Are Strangers," at the Sunday Forum of the Faculty of Social Science at the Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave., on Sunday, Oct. 19, at 8 P.M.

Final registrations for all classes in the Faculty's opening Fall Term schedule of classes will be taken at this Forum, including: Victor Perlo on "Socialism and Capitalism"; Harry K. Wells on "Marxist Philosophy"; Herbert Aptheker on "U.S. History"; Myer Weise on "Political Economy"; Leon Josephson on "Soviet Democracy"; and Sidney Finkelstein on "A Social View of Music."

Classes meet once weekly, at the Faculty's headquarters, 80 East 11th Street, near Broadway for seven 1½ hour sessions, ending the week of Nov. 21. The fee is \$6 for each.

Committee Exhibit No. 9—Excerpts from an article appearing in The Worker of January 11, 1959, by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, whose Communist record is, of course, notorious, in which she speaks of the Faculty of Social Science as an excellent beginning to revive what was best in the Jefferson School of Social Science, and to add to it:

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

BASIC MARXISM

The result of all these attempts at a new look at capitalism, is confusion, which breeds inactivity in a struggle for a better world. Left organizations were wantonly dissolved as sectarian to make way for "mass movements" which did not exist or materialize. Those who suffered the most were the youth, deprived of channels for study and activity. For them especially, the work of the Faculty of Social Science at 80 East 11 Street in reorganizing classes on the major issues of our day, is particularly important. Classes open on January 19 and continue to March 6. Registration started January 5. No more than 25 students will be accepted in a class. So if you plan to go, I advise you to hurry.

The courses are divided in three divisions, but so arranged that you can take two in an evening. They are: 1) On American Life; 2) On the World Today; 3) On Marxist Theory. The names of the instructor are a guarantee that the subjects will be well taught. For instance, on Monday there is Louis Weinstock on trade union problems, and who knows them better? There is J. M. Budish on the Jewish question, also a veteran in this field. Herbert Aptheker deals with Ideas in Our Time, Human Freedom, Philosophy of History, and Our Country and People, on Mondays and Wednesdays. Tuesday presents James

E. Jackson on the Negro question, Leon Josephson on Soviet Law, and William Albertson on Socialist Trends. Hyman Lumer teaches two classes on Wednesday—the American State and Political Economy. Aptheker is an outstanding historian, Lumer equally an authority on economics, Jackson is an expert in his field and Josephson has devoted years of study to his theme. A short biographical note on the instructors would improve the bulletin, I suggest.

On Thursday night Victor Perlo, on Empire of Finance and Socialism and Capitalism, brings his wealth of knowledge to the school. Harry K. Wells on Thursday instructs on Dialectics and Psychology Today. Sidney Finkelstein lectures on Tuesdays on Art and Dialectics and Sue Warren has the New China as her theme. On Wednesday, Harold Collins and Meyer Weise deal with Marxist principles, so you can see it is an excellent beginning to revive what was best in the Jefferson School and add to it.

Committee Exhibit No. 10—The Worker of April 5, 1959, contains an article by Benjamin J. Davis, commenting on the creation of the Faculty of Social Science, headed by one whom he described as a famous Marxist scholar and historian, Herbert Aptheker, and which sets forth the nature of the school, its courses, and some of the instructors:

DAVIS STRESSES VITAL ROLE OF THEORY

(By Benjamin J. Davis, chairman, New York State Communist Party)

The Faculty of Social Science, headed by the distinguished Marxist scholar and historian, Herbert Aptheker, will begin a new series of 7-week classes from April 13 to May 29. This is an event of tremendous importance and deserves a good deal more than a passive greeting no matter how well meaning.

This is the only school in the whole of New York that bases itself upon the universal science of Marxism-Leninism—the science that is already transforming man's dreams into realities, and that is now the main source of inspiration of the national liberation movements of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The school helps to link all that is fine in our country with all that's fine and noble the world over.

It is not only a vital necessity to attend, but a privilege. In its varied and interesting classes there should be standing room only.

One of the main reasons why modern day revisionism got such a strong grip on the left and Communist forces was the low educational level of many militant workers and progressives. Attendance at the Faculty of Social Science, along with self-study, reading, and mastery of theory, is vital to preventing a recurrence of this debilitating sickness.

At the same time, it equips advanced workers to more clearly identify and speedily root out all ideologies of capitulation to monopoly reaction and racism. Schooling stimulates the rich creativeness that Marxism alone can give our country.

We Communists, in particular, have to elevate working class theory to its rightful and preferred place in the labor and progressive movement, in the liberation struggles of the Negro people, among the Puerto Rican and other democratic militants.

Only in this way can the Communist Party win mass recognition of its vanguard role and achieve with more swiftness and confidence its own reconstruction. This requires bold selection and training of leaders, helping them with their schooling, impressing upon them the necessity of combining theory with practical activity, and especially does it mean giving attention to youth, Negro and Puerto Rican workers, trade unionists, and shop workers.

I call upon all counties, sections, and clubs of the New York State Communist Party to avail themselves of the invaluable services of the Faculty of Social Science by designating April 13 to May 29 as "school for theory" period; and to begin now to organize their members, friends, neighbors, and shop mates to attend the Faculty of Social Science.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, we would respectfully request that there be inserted at this point in the record the following documents prepared by the research unit of the Committee on Un-American Activities:

Committee Exhibit No. 11.—Chart showing the Communist Party affiliation and teaching background of faculty members of the Faculty of Social Science;

Committee Exhibit No. 12.—Brief résumé from our public files and testimony regarding the key individuals connected with the Faculty of Social Science, their Communist Party background, and activity in Communist training schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Let all documents be made a part of the record.

Committee Exhibit No. 11

Faculty of Social Science, New York (Teaching Background of Key Individuals of Its Faculty)

Faculty Member	Communist Party Training Schools					
	Faculty of Social Science	Marxist Forums	Jefferson School of Social Science	School for Democracy	New York Workers School	CPUSA Affiliation
Herbert Aptheker.....	Director.....	Instructor.....	Instructor, Board of Trustees.	Instructor.....		Member.
Harold Collins.....	Secretary.....	Instructor.....	Secretary and Instructor; Chairman, Marxist Institute.			Member.
Myer Weise.....	Instructor.....	Lecturer.....	Instructor.....		Instructor.....	Member.
Joseph Nahem.....	Instructor.....		Instructor.....			Member.
Irving Potash.....	Instructor.....					Educational Director, CP
Hyman Lumer.....	Instructor.....	Lecturer.....				USA. Member.
Phillip S. Foner.....	Instructor.....	Lecturer.....	Instructor, Board of Trustees.	Instructor.....		Member.
Sidney Finkelstein.....	Instructor.....	Lecturer.....	Instructor.....			Member.
Henry Klein.....	Instructor.....	Lecturer.....	Instructor.....			Member.
Susan Warren.....	Instructor.....	Lecturer.....	Instructor.....		Instructor.....	Member.
Louis Weinstein.....	Instructor.....	Lecturer.....	Instructor.....			Member.
Leon Josephson.....	Instructor.....		Instructor.....			Member.
Esther Cantor.....	Instructor.....		Panelist.....			Legislative Director, NY CP.
Henry Black.....	Librarian.....		Librarian.....		Lecturer.....	Member.
Joseph North.....	Lecturer.....	Lecturer.....	Instructor.....			Member.
Harry K. Wells.....	Instructor.....	Lecturer.....	Instructor.....			Member.
P. Bonosky.....	Instructor.....	Lecturer.....	Instructor.....			Member.
William L. Patterson.....	Instructor.....		Instructor, Board of Trustees.			Legislative Director, CPUSA.
Arnold Johnson.....	Lecturer.....		Instructor.....			Secretary, N.Y. State CP. Member.
William Albertson.....	Instructor.....					
Victor Perlo.....	Instructor.....	Lecturer.....	Instructor.....			
J. M. Budish.....	Instructor.....					
M. Crenovich.....	Instructor.....					
Jesus Colon.....	Instructor.....	Lecturer.....	Instructor.....			Member.
James E. Jackson.....	Instructor.....	Instructor.....	Lecturer.....			Secretary, National Com- mittee, CPUSA.

Committee Exhibit No. 12.—Key individuals connected with the Faculty of Social Science, their Communist Party background, and activity in Communist training schools:

Herbert Aptheker

Dr. Herbert Aptheker is an admitted Communist. Appearing as a witness for the defense of the Communist leaders being tried for Smith Act violations in 1949 and again in 1954, Dr. Aptheker testified that he had been an active member of the Communist Party since he joined it in 1939.

He invoked the fifth amendment, however, and refused to answer questions regarding his Communist activities when appearing as a witness before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Government Operations in 1953.

This Communist educator holds a Ph. D. degree from Columbia University and was a Guggenheim Fellow in History, 1946-47.

According to his own testimony he has been teaching at schools conducted by the Communist Party since 1940, when he was an instructor at the School for Democracy. This school was established by Communist teachers ousted from the public school system in New York City.

At the Jefferson School of Social Science, established in 1944 through a merger of the old Communist Party Workers School and the School for Democracy, Dr. Aptheker was a member of the faculty from approximately 1945 until the school closed in December 1956. In the early 1950's he was made a member of its board of trustees, a position he retained for the duration of the school's existence.

Concurrently with his work at Jefferson, Herbert Aptheker was a functionary in the Communist Party and managing editor of Political Affairs, a monthly publication which calls itself a "Theoretical and Political Magazine of Scientific Socialism," but is in reality the Communist Party's theoretical organ.

Organized Marxist education was brought to a standstill with the closing of the Jefferson School. Within a year the Communist press announced the opening of "Ten New Classes in Marxist Theory and Its Applications" to be held at Academy Hall in New York City.

Herbert Aptheker was scheduled to teach "New Problems in Marxist Theory"; he also lectured at the Marxist Forums held at the same address.

In 1958 the Marxist Forums were held in Adelphi Hall, New York City, and the Communist press advised that inquiries be addressed to Herbert Aptheker.

The reestablishment of organized Marxist study was announced in September 1958. The new Communist training school, established under the name "Faculty of Social Science" was headed by Dr. Herbert Aptheker. In addition to serving as director of the school, Dr. Aptheker, together with Harold Collins, heads its teaching staff and conducts courses in several subjects including "Marxist Theory Today" the study of "relations among Socialist nations; paths to socialism."

Harold Collins

Harold Collins has been described in the *Daily Worker* as a "veteran Marxist educator." He was identified as a Communist Party recruiter by former undercover agent, Mildred Blauvelt in testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities on May 4, 1955.

Testifying before the Subversive Activities Control Board in 1954, Frank Meyer identified Collins as a party member and functionary while he was a teacher at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Harold Collins served at that institution as secretary, 1944; and was chairman of the Marxist-Leninist Institute committee. It "was the purpose of the Institute to develop Communist Party functionaries."

According to the school's catalog, 1948, he was also in charge of public relations. In 1956 he was listed on the teaching staff; his subject was "History in the Making"—the "Marxist interpretation of major events and issues in the news."

Mr. Collins was among the group of "Marxist educators" to hold classes at the Marxist Forums at Academy Hall in 1957, and at Adelphi Hall in 1958.

He was one of the group of former Jefferson School of Social Science and Marxist Forum teachers who comprised the original staff of the Faculty of Social Science when that organization was established in September 1958.

Prior to the opening of the Winter 1959 semester, the *Daily Worker* published an article "Education Roundup" written by Harold Collins, in which he claimed that several hundred people "attended the classes given at Adelphi Hall during the last school year by members of what has now become The Faculty [of Social Science]." Declaring that it is "essential that we all keep our eyes on the educational achievements of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China," Mr. Collins asserted that "not one of us can afford to do without the kind of education that the Faculty of Social Science is now offering."

Collins is secretary of this new Communist training school and, with Herbert Aptheker, heads the teaching staff. In addition to his work in adult education, he is also one of the teachers in the "new program of classes for youth."

Myer Weise

Myer Weise, veteran Communist educator and authority on Marxism-Leninism, has been teaching in Communist training schools since at least 1937.

In that year Mr. Weise, a native of the Ukraine, became a citizen of the United States. He was, in the same year, teaching at the Workers School and, according to the school catalog, his subject, "Marxism-Leninism II," would "give the student an understanding of the theory and tactics of the proletarian revolution, hammered out and tested in the years of struggle throughout the world." * * *. The course will include * * * the application of these basic Leninist

* Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 107-58, June 30, 1956, p. 23.

principles to the strategic and tactical question facing the revolutionary movement today."

At the Jefferson School of Social Science, Mr. Weise taught such subjects as: "The Soviet Union Today," "Principles of Scientific Socialism," and Marx's "Capital."

He was one of the group of Marxist educators to conduct classes at the Marxist Forums at Academy Hall in 1957; and when the Forums were held in Adelphi Hall in 1958, Mr. Weise also taught there.

When, in 1958, organized Marxist education was reestablished with the formation of the Faculty of Social Science, Mr. Weise was a member of the original teaching staff and has remained at the Faculty in the capacity of instructor and lecturer at each of the school's terms.

Joseph Nahem

Joseph Nahem was identified as a "Communist" in the Daily Worker, March 16, 1946.

His work with Communist training schools began in approximately 1948 at the Jefferson School of Social Science, where he served as an instructor and speaker from that date until 1953. In 1956, the Jefferson catalog again listed Mr. Nahem as an instructor and noted that he would teach: "Institute Advanced: Philosophy."

In 1959 the Communist press noted that he would be on the teaching staff of the Faculty of Social Science, his subjects: "Dialectics and Science"—"Material dialectics in the theory and practice of the natural law" and "The Nature of Consciousness"—"A scientific approach to human consciousness, based on Pavlov's work, and the science of society."

Irving Potash

Irving Potash was one of the eleven top Communist leaders convicted in 1949 of conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government.

After serving three years and five months of his sentence Potash was released from prison. He was immediately rearrested on an untried second count of the Smith Act, making it illegal to knowingly belong to a party which advocates violent overthrow of the Government.

Rather than face another five years in prison, if convicted, Potash, who came to this country in 1913, agreed to voluntary deportation to Poland and sailed for Europe in 1955.

According to the Daily Worker, August 23, 1956, Potash was touring Communist China as an observer and correspondent. The Worker noted that, on the completion of his trip in late September, Potash would write a series of articles on his observations of the New China.

In January 1957, the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested Potash in New York on charges of illegal re-entry. He was given a two-year prison sentence and released in August 1958. According to the Daily Worker, Potash has been denied readmission to Poland and is currently under supervisory parole. There is outstanding against him a permanent order for deportation.

Among the teachers for the Spring 1959 term, the Faculty of Social Science announced that Irving Potash would be teaching "Current Labor Issues."

Hyman Lumer

Hyman Lumer's Communist Party membership has been well established. He was identified in testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities by Arthur P. Strunk, former undercover agent for the FBI. On September 13, 1954, Mr. Strunk testified that Lumer was educational director of the Communist Party in Ohio and had taught in Communist training schools in the Dayton area.

On November 26, 1956, former Communist David W. Garfield testified under oath that Hyman Lumer was a member of the Ohio State Committee of the Communist Party in 1948. Appearing as a witness before the Committee on Un-American Activities on November 27 of the same year, Mr. Lumer invoked the first and fifth amendments and refused to answer questions pertaining to his membership or activities in the Communist Party. He also refused to either affirm or deny his acquaintance with Mr. Garfield.

In October 1958, Hyman Lumer was convicted of conspiring to file false non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley law. He was released on bail, pending appeal.

Hyman Lumer, whose position in the Communist Party has been elevated to that of national educational director, was one of the teachers at the Marxist Forums held in Adelphi Hall in 1958, and is currently listed as a member of the teaching staff at the Faculty of Social Science. His subjects include: "The American State" and "A First Course in Marxism."

Philip S. Foner

Dr. Philip Foner was suspended from his position as an instructor in history at the City College of New York in 1941 following the Rapp-Coudert committee's investigation into subversive activities in the public school system.

He was identified as a member of the Communist Party in testimony before the Subversive Activities Control Board in 1955, and was one of the persons found to have functioned continuously since 1949 as a member of the board of trustees of the Jefferson School of Social Science who had been a member or functionary of the Communist Party concurrently with being a school trustee.

Appearing as a witness before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on May 9, 1956, Dr. Foner invoked the fifth amendment and refused to answer questions pertaining to his Communist Party membership.

Dr. Foner was one of the original staff of teachers when the School for Democracy was formed in 1941. When the Jefferson School was organized in 1944, he was listed as one of its instructors and lecturers, and served at the school in that capacity until the early 1950's, according to his testimony before the Senate subcommittee.

Concurrently with his work at the Jefferson School, Philip Foner served as an instructor at the Walt Whitman School, a Communist Party school in Newark, N.J. In addition, he lectured at the Abra-

ham Lincoln School, a Communist Party school which, according to the party press, was "the first people's school in the Midwest."¹

In January 1955 the Daily People's World announced that "Dr. Philip Foner, leading American historian," would be teaching at the California Labor School for the winter term which would open on January 16.

He was one of the "well-known writers and educators" who, according to the Daily Worker, October 11, 1957, would conduct classes at the new Marxist Forum in Academy Hall.

At the Faculty of Social Science, according to the Worker, February 8, 1959, Dr. Foner's efforts have been directed toward the "new youth program of classes for teenagers."

Sidney Finkelstein

Appearing as a witness before the Committee on Un-American Activities in April 1957, Sidney Finkelstein invoked the fifth amendment and refused to answer questions pertaining to his membership in the Communist Party. He also refused to either affirm or deny that he was cultural spokesman for the party.

As an instructor and lecturer at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 1947 through 1956, Sidney Finkelstein taught such subjects as "Marxism and Culture," "Dialectical Materialism and the Arts," "Philosophy of Art," and "Culture and the Working Class."

In 1955 and 1956 Mr. Finkelstein was a member of the faculty and on the board of directors at the Metropolitan Music School, an organization "controlled by Communists." This work was in addition to his duties at the Jefferson School.

At the Marxist Forums held in Academy Hall in 1957, Mr. Finkelstein's subject was "Social Philosophy of the Arts: A Marxist Analysis."

At the 1958 forums in Adelphi Hall, his subjects included "Dialectics and the Arts," and "Marxist Theory Today." When the Faculty of Social Science was formed in the latter part of that year, Mr. Finkelstein was on its original teaching staff and, according to the Daily Worker, has taught at each of the school's subsequent terms.

Henry Klein

Henry Klein was identified as a member of the Communist Party by former Communist William M. Canning. Appearing as a witness before the Rapp-Coudert Committee in 1941, Mr. Canning told of a Communist meeting he attended with Mr. Klein and described it as a "conference of historians in the party, from various colleges, to discuss a plan for the issuing of pamphlets, brochures, concerning American history."

On June 7, 1941, the New York World Telegram reporting on the Rapp-Coudert investigations noted that Henry Klein "refused to testify" when he was "called to the witness stand to answer under oath whether or not he was a Communist." He was then dropped from the teaching rolls in the New York City public school system.

In October of that year the International Workers Order, a Communist front organization, announced that Henry Klein had been appointed as its new "Educational director of New York City."

¹ New Masses, June 6, 1944, p. 31.

As an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 1947 through 1953, and the 1956 Fall and Winter terms, Mr. Klein taught such subjects as "Capitalism and Socialism: Introduction to Marx"—"Socialism as an inevitable stage in history" * * * "The American Road to Socialism."

In 1957 at the Marxist Forums in Academy Hall, Mr. Klein's subject was "Changing Systems: The Marxist View of Human History."

When in October 1958 the Faculty of Social Science launched its "new program of classes designed especially for youth" Henry Klein was listed as one of the teaching staff. Continuing at the Faculty through 1959, his subjects include "Marxist Theory of the State."

Susan Warren

Susan Warren's membership in the Communist Party is a matter of public record. In addition to the publicity given by the Daily Worker to her work for the party, the 1948 catalog for the Jefferson School of Social Science records that Miss Warren, one of the teachers at the school, was a former "Educational Director, N.Y. County Committee, Communist Party."

Appearing as a witness before the Committee on Un-American Activities on July 26, 1957, Miss Warren invoked the first and fifth amendments, refusing to answer questions pertaining to her membership in, or her efforts in behalf of, the Communist Party.

As an instructor at the Jefferson School in the late 1940's and early 1950's, Miss Warren taught such subjects as "Capitalism and the Class Struggle," "The New China." In 1955 and 1956 her subjects included "China, India and Africa: New Role in World Politics."

At the Marxist Forums held in Adelphi Hall in early 1958, China was again the subject of her lecture. In December of that year Miss Warren was scheduled to teach "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" at the Faculty of Social Science.

As a member of the teaching staff of the Faculty in 1959, the Worker noted that Sue Warren would teach "The Chinese Communes."

Louis Weinstock

Louis Weinstock, a member of the Communist Party politboro, has been described by the Department of Justice as one of the top Communist leaders.

Weinstock's work in Communist training schools dates back to the early 1940's when he taught at the New York Workers School.

He was one of the Jefferson School teachers convicted under the Smith Act of willfully and knowingly conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow and destruction of the Government by force and violence and to advocate and teach the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destroying the Government by force and violence.

At the Jefferson School of Social Science, Weinstock's subjects included "Marxism and Labor." After his conviction in January 1953, while his case was pending appeal, Weinstock continued to teach at the Jefferson School on the "Problems of Progressives in Right-Led Unions" and "Progressives in Trade Unions."

In 1957 he lectured at the Marxist Forums in Academy Hall and is currently an instructor on labor problems at the Faculty of Social Science.

Leon Josephson

Leon Josephson was identified as being a Communist and agent of Soviet Russia as far back as the late 1920's by Fred E. Beal, a former Communist who testified before the committee in 1939. Josephson was again identified on March 21, 1947, by Liston M. Oak, a former Communist who had served on the editorial staff of the *Daily Worker*.

Josephson appeared at hearings held by the Committee on Un-American Activities on March 5, 1947, refused to be sworn, and refused to give testimony. The following day the *Daily Worker* issued a statement by Josephson in which he proudly declared: "I am a Communist * * * I am not ashamed of what I did; on the contrary I am proud of it." Josephson was convicted of contempt of Congress and served a prison sentence.

Subsequent to his release he gave a series of lectures at the Jefferson School of Social Science in 1949, and in 1950 taught a course on "Marxism and the Law." In an article on that subject, entitled "Justice is Dollar Made—Marxism-Leninism on trial," Josephson declared that the principle of Marxism-Leninism "can only flourish when—the individual liberty of the capitalist is denied * * *."

In 1954 Josephson was scheduled to teach a course on "Soviet Life" in which he would evaluate current anti-Soviet propaganda in the light of actual developments in the U.S.S.R. In 1956 the Jefferson School announced that his subject would be "The U.S. Constitution: Origin and Development."

When the Faculty of Social Science was formed, Leon Josephson was a member of the original teaching staff. According to announcements in the *Worker*, he has conducted classes at each subsequent term. This individual, who has publicly declared: "If I attempted to undermine or overthrow the Soviet state, I would deserve the merited fate of all enemies of the people,"¹ is teaching such subjects as "Soviet Democracy" and "Background: From the 20th to the 21st Soviet Party Congress" at the Faculty of Social Science.

Esther Cantor

Esther Cantor has been one of the leaders in the Communist Party organization in New York State since at least 1940. In that year she was organizational secretary of the Industrial Section of the Communist Party. She has also functioned in the capacity of Manhattan legislative director; as a member of the New York County Committee; New York State legislative director; and is currently a member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party.

In December 1956 she was a panelist at the Jefferson School of Social Science; the discussion, "Do U.S. Marxists Need a Communist 'Party'?"

In 1958 Mrs. Cantor lectured at the Faculty of Social Science on "The Struggle for a 3rd Party" and in April 1959 was listed as a member of the teaching staff at the school.

Henry Black

In 1944, when the Workers School (official school of the Communist Party) was merged with the School for Democracy to form the Jefferson School of Social Science, the library of the Workers School was

¹ *Mainstream*, September 1957, letters to the editor.

put into the Jefferson School, and added to it was the Ruthenberg Library, the official library of the Communist Party headquarters. The library, which was located at the Workers School in party headquarters at 35 E. 12th Street, carried "the largest Marxist-Leninist collection in this country," according to the Workers School catalog, fall term 1943.

Henry Black was appointed librarian at the Jefferson School in 1944 and remained at the school in that capacity throughout the school's existence.

Since the closing of the Jefferson School of Social Science Mr. Black has been appointed librarian at the Social Science Library, located at 34 West 15th Street, New York City.

In its 1958 schedule of courses, the Faculty of Social Science noted that students of the Faculty "are encouraged to use the facilities of the Social Science Library, at 34 West 15th Street."

Joseph North

Joseph North's membership in the Communist Party is a matter of public record. He became editor of the Communist Sunday Worker when it was first published in 1936. His column in the Daily Worker has appeared for more than 25 years, and he was editor of the weekly journal of the Communist Party, New Masses, from 1939 until 1948.

In addition to his record as an open Communist, Mr. North's activities in behalf of the Communist conspiracy have been described by several witnesses in testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

On May 6, 1950, Elizabeth Bentley in sworn testimony described North as a "look-out man" for Russian intelligence.

Winston Burdett, in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on June 28, 1955, said that Joseph North had given him a party assignment which required that Burdett travel to Finland in 1940, during the Russian-Finnish war.

Appearing as a witness before the Senate subcommittee on May 3, 1956, Joseph North invoked the fifth amendment and refused to answer questions pertaining to his membership in the Communist Party, his contact with Soviet intelligence, or his acquaintance with Winston Burdett.

In the early 1940's Joseph North was an instructor and lecturer at the official Communist Party's Workers School.

He taught at the Jefferson School of Social Science in the late 1940's and in 1950. In 1953 he was listed as a lecturer. In 1956 the Jefferson School announced that Joseph North would lecture on "History in the Making."

At the 1957 Marxist Forum in Academy Hall, Joseph North was listed as one of the speakers.

He spoke on "China's Progress and Our National Interest" and on "Cuba and You" at Social Science Forums held in 1959 at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia.

Mr. North has also lectured at the Sunday Forum of the Faculty of Social Science on the subject of "U.S.-U.S.S.R. Cultural Exchange: What's In It For Us? What's In It For Them?"

Harry K. Wells

Harry K. Wells was identified as a member of the Communist Party in testimony before the Subversive Activities Control Board during the Board's hearings pertaining to the Jefferson School of Social Science in 1954.

Marlane M. Kowall, who during her membership in the Communist Party had supplied information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, identified Wells as a member of the party. In sworn testimony she told the SACB that she had attended the Jefferson School of Social Science and the Marxist Institute (within the Jefferson School). She attended classes conducted by H. K. Wells; and, according to the witness, Wells told his students that they "were being trained as Party leaders in the Communist movement and in the 'revolution'".¹ Miss Kowall stated further that Wells "instructed that as Party members the students must abandon any idea of God and encourage others to do likewise".²

Wells taught at the Jefferson School from 1947 until it closed in 1956. His subjects included "Dialectical and Historical Materialism," "Mao Tse-Tung's 'On Contradiction,'" "What is Philosophy," "The Science of Society," and "Pragmatism." Wells' book on Pragmatism was to be used as a basis for a course at the California Labor School, a Communist training school in San Francisco.

At the 1957 Marxist Forums in Academy Hall, Wells was scheduled to conduct classes on "Pavlov and Freud." At the 1958 Forums in Adelphi Hall he taught "Psychology and Psychiatry in the U.S." and "Dialectics: Hegel to Mao."

Wells was listed among the instructors on the original staff of the Faculty of Social Science in September 1958. He has also been listed as a member of the faculty for the current year.

Philip Bonosky

Philip Bonosky's articles and stories have appeared in the Communist press with increasing regularity since at least 1947. Since that year the Communist weekly national magazine, *New Masses*, has been a regular outlet for Bonosky's writings.

His work in Communist training schools apparently began in 1950 when he was a member of the faculty at the Jefferson School of Social Science. As an instructor in that institution until approximately 1955, Bonosky taught such subjects as "Writings for Progressives."

Mr. Bonosky was a participant in Marxist Forums in 1957 and an instructor in the youth classes held by the Faculty of Social Science in 1958 and 1959.

His article in *The Worker*, June 21, 1959, is datelined from Moscow, where he attended the "Third Writers Congress of the writers of the Soviet Union." In this report on the Congress, Mr. Bonosky bestows warm praise upon the Soviet writers and upon Mr. Khrushchev. Recalling his interview with Khrushchev, Bonosky said: "We stood then beneath the insignia of the Czars, military victories emblazoned on the walls around us and I said to Khrushchev that the greatest proof to me that workers really owned and ran this country was our standing here in the Kremlin—an ex steelworker [sic] and an ex miner—and

¹ SACB Docket No. 107-53, *AG v. Jefferson School of Social Science*, June 30, 1955, p. 77.

² *Ibid.*, p. 87.

drinking a toast together. He agreed and said, quoting from the Internationale: 'We have been naught; we shall be all. * * *'

William L. Patterson

William L. Patterson was described as a "brilliant" Communist by the Daily Worker, November 28, 1936. His activities in the Communist conspiracy have been described by several witnesses in testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Patterson has been an openly avowed member and functionary of the Communist Party for many years, has held positions on the party's highest committees, and is currently business manager of the Communist newspaper, The Worker.

Appearing as a witness before the Committee on Un-American Activities on April 22, 1959, Patterson invoked the first amendment to the Constitution, refusing to affirm or deny his membership in the Communist Party.

In addition to his duties in various phases of the Communist movement, Patterson has served as an instructor in several of the party's training schools. For the years 1939-1942 he was listed as an instructor at the Chicago Workers School, which functioned in conjunction with the party's District Educational Commission. At the Abraham Lincoln School—successor to the Workers School—Patterson was a member of the board of trustees, assistant director, instructor, and lecturer.

In 1950 Patterson became an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science and in 1952 was appointed to the board of trustees for that institution. He was one of the board members who functioned in that capacity concurrently with being a functionary of the Communist Party.

In November 1958 Patterson lectured at the Faculty of Social Science and was listed as an instructor for the Faculty's 1959 spring and summer courses.

Arnold Johnson

Arnold Johnson is legislative director of the Communist Party of the United States and has held that position in the party since the late 1940's. According to his testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on May 15, 1959, his entire efforts, since the early 1940's, have been in the interests and on behalf of the Communist Party.

In 1953 Arnold Johnson was convicted under the Smith Act of wilfully and knowingly conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow and destruction of the Government by force and violence, and to advocate and teach the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destroying the Government by force and violence.

In the same year, and in 1954 while his case was in appeal, Mr. Johnson was an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

In March 1959 the Communist press announced that Mr. Johnson would teach at the Faculty of Social Science.

William Albertson

William Albertson, elected state secretary of the New York State Communist Party in 1958, has been one of the principal leaders in the Communist Party for more than a decade. Offices he has held in the

party include: Secretary of the National Labor Commission, district secretary in Western Pennsylvania, executive secretary for the State of Pennsylvania, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Michigan, and labor secretary of the New York State Communist Party.

As a guest speaker at the Faculty of Social Science in November 1958, William Albertson was scheduled to present "A Communist Evaluation * * * of the 1958 Elections." In December of that year he was listed as an instructor in courses on "The Problems of Left Unity."

As a member of the 1959 teaching staff at the Faculty, Mr. Albertson's subjects include "Socialist Currents in the United States."

Victor Perlo

In testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities on July 31, 1948, Elizabeth Bentley identified Victor Perlo as a member of the Communist Party and head of a Communist espionage group operating within the Federal Government. In December 1955, Herbert Fuchs testified that he was required, during his membership in the party, to contact Victor Perlo whenever he needed advice or instructions from the Communist Party.

Appearing as a witness before the committee on August 9, 1948, Mr. Perlo invoked the first and fifth amendments and refused to answer questions pertaining to his membership in the Communist Party. He invoked the fifth amendment in refusing to answer questions pertaining to espionage. On February 23, 1956, Mr. Perlo again appeared as a witness before the Committee on Un-American Activities and invoked the fifth amendment, refusing to testify regarding his activities in the Communist Party.

Victor Perlo has been described as a "Marxist economist" by Communist Party chairman, William Z. Foster.

As an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science from 1949 through 1953, and again in 1956, Perlo taught courses in economics. According to the school catalog, the courses aimed "to present the main elements of Marxist theory and practice."

He was scheduled to conduct a course on "Monopoly and High Finance" at Academy Hall in November 1957 and to lecture at the 1958 Marxist Forums in Adelphi Hall.

When the formation of the Faculty of Social Science was announced in September 1958, Victor Perlo was listed as a member of the original teaching staff.

His subjects for the 1959 Faculty sessions included "The Problems of Automation," and "The New Seven Year Plan" at a course being given on the Twenty-First Soviet Party Congress.

Jesus Colon

In testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities on May 5, 1955, former undercover agent Mildred Blauvelt identified Jesus Colon as a member of the Communist Party.

His membership on the New York State Committee of the Communist Party was publicly announced in the *Daily Worker*, April 3, 1957.

In 1955 he became a member of the staff of the *Daily Worker*. His column "As I See It From Here" appears regularly in *The Worker*.

Colon was listed as a lecturer at the Jefferson School of Social Science in 1944. In 1952 he became a member of the teaching staff and remained at the school in that capacity until it was closed in 1956.

At the 1957 Marxist Forums in Academy Hall, Mr. Colon was scheduled to teach classes on "The Puerto Ricans in the U.S." He also lectured at the Brooklyn Marxist Youth Forum in 1958.

In its schedule of courses for the 1958 fall term, the Faculty of Social Science announced that Jesus Colon would teach in the Spanish language "Elementos De Marxismo" [Elements of Marxism].

James E. Jackson

James E. Jackson is secretary of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States. He is also party secretary for Southern and Negro affairs. At the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in February 1959, Jackson, representing the Communist Party of the United States, addressed the Congress and told it that the Communist Party of the United States "lives" and that its "prospects for growth and influence and numbers are real prospects."¹

In the early 1950's Mr. Jackson's work in Communist training schools consisted primarily of lectures on the "Negro Question" at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

In 1958 Jackson was scheduled to conduct classes on "The Path to Socialism" at the Marxist Forums at Adelphi Hall. He was also among the instructors conducting classes at the Faculty of Social Science in October 1958 and after his return from the Soviet Union in 1959.

Mr. ARENS. The first witness, if you please, will be Mr. Frank S. Meyer.

Kindly come forward, Mr. Meyer, and remain standing while the chairman administers an oath.

The CHAIRMAN. You do swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. MEYER. I do.

TESTIMONY OF FRANK S. MEYER

Mr. ARENS. Kindly identify yourself by name, residence, and occupation.

Mr. MEYER. Frank S. Meyer. I live in Woodstock, N.Y. I am at present editor of National Review and a writer.

Mr. ARENS. Kindly tell the committee, Mr. Meyer, where and when you were born.

Mr. MEYER. I was born in Newark, N.J., May 9, 1909.

Mr. ARENS. And give us a word, please, sir, respecting your education.

Mr. MEYER. I went to Newark Academy, then to Princeton, spent a year and a half at Princeton; went to England, where I took my degree at Balliol College, Oxford University, and then did graduate

¹ Recording of speech inserted in record of Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Hearings on Proposed Antisubversion Legislation, April 29, 1959, page 281.

work at the London School of Economics and the University of Chicago.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Meyer, have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MEYER. I have.

Mr. ARENS. Would you kindly now, at your own pace, proceed to highlight for the committee your career in the Communist Party?

Mr. MEYER. I joined the Communist Party while I was at Oxford.

Mr. ARENS. What year, please, sir?

Mr. MEYER. 1931, late. 1931-32, that winter.

I was president of a Communist club at Oxford called the October Club. I then went to London to study the next year, the next two years, during which time I was secretary of the Student Bureau of the Communist Party of Great Britain and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

I was involved in various activities which led to my permission to remain in Great Britain being removed by the government. I then was in Paris for about three or four months, working with various Communist organizations, primarily the International Committee Against War and Fascism.

I came back to the United States and, over a period of years, I was active mainly in Chicago, in Illinois, Indiana—in the Illinois-Indiana District of the Communist Party, where I was director of the Chicago Workers School, educational director of the Illinois-Indiana District, in various organizational work in the Illinois-Indiana District, and during that time I wrote fairly frequently for the Communist theoretical organ, then known as The Communist, and various other writings in Communist papers, and miscellaneous organizational work.

I entered the Army in 1942, spent nine months there. I had some difficulty with my feet on the basis of which I left finally, and had two operations on my feet which kept me in isolation from all activity for about a year. During that time I was moving very rapidly toward leaving the party.

My final break with the party came in 1945. During that last year, I taught at the Jefferson School and did various writing around New York.

Mr. ARENS. Have you, since your disassociation from the formal entity known as the Communist Party, maintained a continuing interest in studying the machinations of the international Communist conspiracy and of the operation of the Communist conspiracy in the United States?

Mr. MEYER. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Meyer, based upon your background and experience in the Communist Party, could you express to this committee what factors led to the successes which the Communist operation has had over the world in the course of the last generation?

Mr. MEYER. I would, myself, say that the major factor has been that at the time when the West and the United States have, to a very large degree, lost the hard faith in their ancient heritage, when our schools and our society are teaching a relativism that eats away at the great traditions of the West and of American freedom, on the other hand the Communists and the Communist movement stand

for their evil cause determined, deeply convinced, and fired with a zeal which we have not been able to match because of lack of will and understanding of the greatness which we have and which we should be fighting for.

Mr. ARENS. How serious is the Communist operation based upon your background and experience in the operation and as a student of communism? How serious is the Communist movement now, at this instant?

Mr. MEYER. As serious as it is conceivable to think of it. The only way it would be more serious is if it had already conquered the whole world, instead of merely two-thirds of it.

Mr. ARENS. Who is winning the struggle now as between international communism and the forces of freedom?

Mr. MEYER. All one has to do to answer that question is to look at the record of the last 13 or 14 years, in which most of the continent of Asia, except for the subcontinent of India and a few peninsulas, like Korea, in which all of the European land mass except a small western area, has fallen to the Communists, in which they have penetrated within the last few years the Middle East, leapfrogging Turkey, and getting firm foundations in Syria, Egypt and throughout the Middle East, and have now, in recent months, entered the Caribbean and established a platform, a foundation for their military and political might in the Island of Cuba.

In other words, my answer is that we have not won a major victory in the cold war in the years since World War II, and will not win one until we are prepared to reject the position that we are on the defensive, that, after all, we can learn to live with these people; and learn to take the aggressive.

(At this point Mr. Johansen entered the hearing room.)

Mr. ARENS. Is coexistence with the Communist empire, peaceful coexistence, possible?

Mr. MEYER. Only on their terms, and their terms mean a gradual surrender, until such a point that we have been sufficiently softened and sufficiently weakened to make a final and complete surrender or a final and desperate fight.

Mr. ARENS. What is the situation with respect to the Communist Party in the United States and the Communist operation? It is common knowledge that the formal entity known as the Communist Party has been reduced in size.

Would you comment upon the comparative threat of the Communist operation in view of that fact?

(At this point Mr. Tuck entered the hearing room.)

Mr. MEYER. I would say that when one is speaking of communism and Communists, the best definition of the Communist is not necessarily one who holds a card in a formal membership roll of the Communist Party, but should be defined as anyone who accepts Communist discipline and lives by it, and that means, of course, the members of the Communist Party as officially defined, and it also means a considerable number of other people who, for one reason or another, are not formal members on membership rolls, et cetera.

Therefore, what one is really asking about here is the hard core, the cadre, as the Communists call it, using an old military term, of the Communist operation. There seems to me to be, just observing things

over the course of many years, a cyclical phenomenon in the growth and development of the Communist parties.

During periods when things are friendly toward them, when there are peoples' fronts, democratic fronts, war alliance situations, and they can operate freely and openly, a large number of people are attracted and become formal members of the Communist Party.

But the very act of becoming a formal member of the Communist Party is the beginning of becoming a Communist, not the end. It is the first step toward the hardening toward a real Communist.

In the course of a number of years, things get tougher. This happens over and over again. The line changes. In 1936 and 1937, the Communist Party was all for democracy and was flourishing and flourishing.

In 1939 came the Hitler pact, and it was under pressure for a while. Then in the wartime alliance, it blossomed again, in the late 1940's it was under attack again. During these changes, people who come in during the flourishing, open, easy period are, as it were, squeezed out by the difficulties of a hard period, leaving behind only the best, only the strongest, only the best trained.

Therefore, I would say that the end of a tough period—and for the Communist Party of the United States I would say it is in the sun of coexistence emerging in a warm spring from a cold winter—that at the end of one of the tough periods the Communist Party is like a boxer the night before a heavyweight championship bout. There isn't an ounce of fat on it. Its numbers include no one but the strongest, best, and firmest.

It is ready to expand again, drawing in more and repeating the process. Therefore, I should say that the Communist Party of the United States, despite the fact that its numbers are, by percentage, considerably below 1945 membership or 1946 membership, is strong, lithe, and determined.

Mr. ARENS. Are there Communists who are not members of the Communist Party?

Mr. MEYER. In the sense of men under Communist discipline who are not members of the Communist Party, yes.

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, the chairman announced in his opening statement that the scope of this inquiry was to encompass Communist training operations. Based upon your background and experience in the educational field of the Communist operation, can you tell us the scope of the Communist educational work?

Mr. MEYER. To understand what Communist educational facilities consist of, it is necessary to break ourselves loose from the ordinary conception of an organization, no matter how large and how all-embracing in its educational program. Communist "education" is not merely a matter of spreading to the members and people beyond the members a set of principles held, or of arguing for them, or propagandizing them, or agitating for them.

This is its major purpose: to mold, train, transform the whole man. There are really, in Communist educational activities, two sections:

(1) That part devoted towards external activity, toward propaganda, agitation, raising of issues for Communist purposes.

The whole broad level of newspapers, leaflets, publications, mass meetings, radio and television, not largely done directly under the name and auspices of the party, but the influencing of this kind of thing, an entire complex operation of affecting sources of information. This is one side of the problem.

(At this point Messrs. Tuck and Willis left the hearing room.)

Mr. MEYER. (2) The second aspect of the problem of Communist education, the part that you are here mainly concerned with, from the chairman's statement, is the task of taking people who have been attracted toward the Communist movement and making hard-core Communists of them.

I would say that this second operation has three parts. The first part of it goes along with the public agitation and propaganda. It is the bringing of people towards the party, getting them in a position where they will become interested, where they can be brought into greater control and more of an operation performed on them.

This is largely done by the methods I have already discussed, of public agitation and propaganda, and by forums, classes conducted in people's houses, open schools, such as the Jefferson School was.

The second aspect is the earlier stages of the molding, the making of core Communists out of those who have already joined the party formally or have come under their discipline informally.

Mr. ARENS. Can you give us from your own experience, sir, an illustration of each of these types of training or educational work?

Mr. MEYER. May I first add the third phase for completeness?

Mr. ARENS. Certainly.

Mr. MEYER. (3) The third phase is the—it is what the party calls inner-party training schools, full-time schools of various kinds and lengths held specifically for the purpose of putting a final hardness, understanding from the party's point of view, toughness, on the Communist who is already approaching top leadership positions.

Of the three I mentioned, examples would be, first, in the category of the drawing of people toward the party. I think any issue of the Daily Worker that you open you will find advertised forums, clubs, lectures, places which are current and popular issues of one sort or another, which will bring people who might be interested in that issue forward.

Also, a Communist Party member will hold in his home a class or discussion group, which gets a number of neighbors or friends he has met or people he has worked with in activities of various kinds. Also, such schools as the Jefferson School itself have as one part of their activity a whole group of courses devoted toward bringing in peripherally interested people. That is the first type.

The second type, the beginning of the training of Communists, new Communists, is conducted in a number of ways. First, every Communist Party meeting has an educational section, a portion of its agenda devoted to educational discussion. Then, a widespread series of classes is held within the party in a section or a district for newer party members. Thirdly, in schools of the Jefferson School type, one of the functions of those schools is to conduct classes that can be utilized for this purpose, for the first stage of training of the party members.

The third type of training consists of a network of schools, full-time party schools, from the local level—section schools—through district schools, to national schools, and finally to the international schools that have been run over the years under various names by the international Communist movement.

Mr. ARENS. Describe the curriculum of these schools.

Mr. MEYER. The curriculum, as it were, of those schools is important, but I would say secondary. What is mainly done is to put students, that is to say Communists who have already largely proved themselves to the party as excellent material for top leadership and for final core hardening, into an atmosphere for two weeks, four weeks, six weeks, on a local and district scale; up to six months, a year, two years, on a national and international scale, such an atmosphere that every act and thought of their lives during that period will be considered by their teachers and by their co-students in terms of their absolute devotion to Marxism-Leninism, to communism, in terms of a constant scrutiny to see if there are any remnants of what the party calls "bourgeois influences," bourgeois ideas, that is to say, if there are any remnants deep in their soul of a Western belief in truth, in a fundamental spiritual heritage, in a methodological or personal approach other than that of complete devotion to the Communist theoretical and practical position. This means that under the circumstances of such schools, apart from the formal classes and formal discussions, activities from casual conversation at lunch to things written for a school newspaper, to odd remarks made in a recreation period, all of them become grist for self-criticism sessions, for grueling consideration under the supervision of instructor, director, and fellow-students of what they meant by saying this, what it means, how it comes down to some remnant of an idea which does not fit the Marxism-Leninism corpus.

So what is in the Communist Party generally a continuing process of training in the sense that, in any activity, mistakes, errors, things done incorrectly from the party's point of view, are analyzed not merely as a mistake made, but what is the wrong in the Marxist-Leninist understanding that made the man do it; so in these schools the whole process is crystalized, compacted, into a something very much like the novitiate of an order, in which immense pressure and discipline is placed for a period of time upon the person until he either breaks under the strain and is clearly seen not to be Communist leadership material, or has become a Communist man.

Mr. ARENS. What is the objective of the operation in training people in this life of discipline and obedience to communism?

Mr. MEYER. The world revolution. The conquest of world power by the Communist movement.

Mr. ARENS. What is the objective of the world Communist movement?

Mr. MEYER. The establishment of a world in which the Communist Party and the state, the international state, which it is establishing or which it looks forward to establishing, which is indistinguishable from the party as the Communist state in Russia is from the Communist Party in Russia, will have total power over the lives and activities of every citizen, in which the Marxist-Leninist, materialist philosophy will be a totalitarian monopoly of thought, in which the

person will be, the individual person will be, but a cell in a larger entity, the state, the Communist society, which becomes an end in itself.

It is true, and I should state this for the record, that Marxist theory speaks of an indefinitely distant period when, because men have learned so much under the discipline of such a state to act as nonindividuals, the state, itself, will wither away and there will be a classless, stateless society.

Actually, what they look forward to here is a conditioning so extreme that the human race would be transformed into an ant hill, in which there would not be needed a state, in which society would so dominate the individual will and thought of men that force would not be necessary.

I do not think that this can ever be achieved, because I think that human beings are born with souls that will resist it. Therefore, I don't think the Communist state will ever wither away.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Meyer, I expect in a few moments to interrogate you specifically with reference to your own experiences in these training schools, and more particularly with reference to the Jefferson School, which we feel appears to be a predecessor of the Faculty of Social Science.

Before doing so, I should like to ask you one or two other general questions.

Based upon your background and experience in the Communist movement, in the top flight echelon, are we engaged in a popularity contest with the Communist economic system?

Mr. MEYER. Our leaders seem to think we are.

Mr. ARENS. What is the nature of the struggle today?

Mr. MEYER. The true nature of the struggle today is a desperate fight for existence on the part of the areas remaining free in the world, one which can only be solved, as long as communism remains communism, by their total and absolute defeat in war.

There is absolutely no possibility of defeating communism except by war, subversive or open, total or partial. I am not a strategist, and I am not proposing the strategy of that war, but that war is going on day in and day out, constantly.

Mr. ARENS. Does Khrushchev profess that the Soviet Union is for peace?

Mr. MEYER. Yes, he professes it in a certain way. But if one carefully reads his serious theoretical statements, both at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union a few years ago, and more recently, it is very clear that the peace that he professes is the peace of surrender by the free world and of Communist victory.

Actually, all he has said is that "because of the growing weakness of the capitalist countries and because of the growing strength of the Soviet Union, it is possible that we will conquer them without having to have a final, all-out war."

That is the extent and limit of Khrushchev's peace gestures, that is the extent and limit of his peace sentiments.

Mr. ARENS. Is there a basis upon which the free world can negotiate with the Communist empire?

Mr. MEYER. The question that I would raise is a prior one: What is there to negotiate? The terms of our surrender or the terms of theirs? The only basis which I can see that would make possible

negotiation with the Communists would be the kind of negotiations that might occur in the field between the generals of two armies after a battle in which one or the other had won. I do not know what we are negotiating about.

Let me just take the present example, since you asked that question. Khrushchev gave us a brutal ultimatum some eight months ago. Any country recognizing the character of its enemy and receiving such an ultimatum, should have replied to it in the only honorable way, by totally and absolutely ignoring it and saying, "If you wish us to leave Berlin, you will have to throw us out, and if you throw us out, that means total and general war with the United States and all of its allies."

Instead, we are negotiating. But what are we negotiating? As far as I can see, the only issues that the Communists are prepared to negotiate: two possibilities, either the terms of our withdrawal from Berlin, under some face-saving device, or generously to allow us to stay in Berlin while they extract secretly and privately some terrific concession about the Middle East or about the nonarmament of Western Germany or something of that sort.

I want to come back to your question. I see no basis for negotiation between two civilizations, one of which must die if the other is to live; and the reason I say that the other must die if we are to live is that of their very essence, the very essence of their being, it is that we must die if they are to live. This is not, I think, a negotiable matter.

Mr. ARENS. Now, Mr. Meyer, before we come to the experience you have had in training schools of the hard core, as well as in the Jefferson School, give us just a word, if you please, sir, about the mental processes and spiritual processes through which you went when you disassociated yourself from the Communist movement as a hard-core, dedicated leader and instructor in this conspiracy.

Mr. MEYER. I think the key problem here was this: To what I had regarded as a good, I had devoted my whole life and energies; and, more than that, for the sake of that good I had done many things that my previous training had told me were evil, all sorts and varieties of activities that were good from a Communist point of view, because for a Communist everything or anything which forwards the world revolution, the interest of the Communist Party, is good.

Now, to maintain that sort of life, that kind of moral tension, you have to be absolutely and totally convinced of the good of the end toward which you are striving.

This is a whole fabric. It is like a balloon that if you prick it in one spot, the whole thing will blow up; and for a series of reasons too complicated to go into here, in the later years of the war doubts began to enter my mind.

The process then was for me—and I think it is for anyone who breaks from the party at this level—one of a terrific effort to sew up the doubts; and once you start trying to do that, the doubts begin to sprout all over the place until events, your own activities and so on, bring you to a point at which you break your formal connection with the Communist movement. But this, I think, is only the beginning of the true break with communism.

Mr. ARENS. While you were in the Communist movement, were you an atheist?

Mr. MEYER. I was an atheist. No one can be a hard-core Communist without being not only an atheist, but a strong and convinced atheist.

Mr. ARENS. In your process of the re-evaluation of the Communist movement, did you acquire a faith in God to supplement, or to take the place of, the faith that you previously had as a dedicated materialist, atheist?

Mr. MEYER. Yes; although this is a late stage in the process. I said after the formal breach with the party it became necessary for me to work my way backward through a whole set of ideas that had led me to where I was. It means, first, a criticism and rejection of the whole Leninist position; then of the whole Marxist position, and that brings one face to face with the basic problem of materialism.

I think some people have gone through this process, and very honorably, and very excellent enemies of communism have stopped somewhere along this process and have not thought out their position as yet. But as for myself, I think the Communist issue is not an economic issue, not a social issue. The Communist issue is essentially, I would say, summed up in a statement of Marx in the so-called theses on Feuerbach, comments on a German philosopher, he said "Philosophers have previously thought about the world and interpreted it in various ways. It is up to us to change it."

I think the Communist position "it is up to us to change it" is putting man in the place of God and, therefore, in the end the Communist question is the question of God or man. This, at least for me, was the road I took, and I am a convinced theist at this point.

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, would you kindly give us a word in passing about your experiences as an instructor in the Workers School in Chicago; then a word about your experiences in the training of the hard-core, these revolutionists you have alluded to; and then we will move to the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, may I interpose one brief question having to do with the term of Communist discipline, which we on the committee have heard many times?

How complete, how all-embracing is Communist discipline? Is there any variance in the implementation of that discipline, let us say, as between a branch or a section or in one of the schools, such as the Jefferson School of Social Science?

Mr. MEYER. I would put it this way: The ideal Communist is totally disciplined, disciplined in every element of his life, from his private life to his public activities.

The Communists achieve this ideal to a greater or lesser degree, depending on their strength of character and personality, and to a degree the higher they rise in the movement, the more disciplined they have become.

I will put it this way: A Communist working at a low level, in a branch, for example, or some teacher in an unimportant school situation, will be able to continue as a Communist when he is imperfectly disciplined, unless the breach of discipline concerned touches some key point of importance for the party.

The higher in the movement, the more every act is scrutinized and every act becomes vital and essential. The ideal preached is com-

plete discipline at all times, and it is enforced at the lower level to the degree that it is necessary and to the degree that it helps to train the people concerned. At the higher levels, more and more and more, until a top-level Communist who, even on a minor matter, makes a serious breach, not only of discipline laid down for him, but of discipline he should have known for himself, is in very serious trouble.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Pursuing that point just one step further, what is the ultimate source? Where does there reside the ultimate source of authority as between what is authentic and right in the Communist sense as doctrine or discipline?

Mr. MEYER. Theoretically, of course, the party will say the doctrines of Marxism-Leninism give the guide, and the best Marxist-Leninists interpret. The best Marxist-Leninists, by definition, are the higher Communist authorities.

So if you have a dispute at a branch level, it is the section organizer, and if the section organizer has a dispute it is the district organizer, the national secretary, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the political bureau of the Communist Party, and finally No. 1, whoever he may be.

It is necessary, when you have a secular doctrine, a secular religion, almost, with a set of principles that have to be interpreted if you want to maintain unity, that somewhere there is somebody who makes the decision, and that, in practice, has always meant the Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. First Stalin and now Khrushchev.

The CHAIRMAN. I think this would be a good point for a recess.

We will take a recess of 5 minutes.

(A short recess was taken, with the following members of the subcommittee present: Chairman Walter and Messrs. Jackson, Scherer, and Johansen.)

(At the expiration of the recess the following members of the subcommittee were present: Chairman Walter and Messrs. Jackson and Scherer.)

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order. You may proceed, Mr. ARENS.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Meyer, would you now recount for us the highlights of your teaching experiences in the Workers School and in the training schools, training programs of the hard core? Then we will get into the Jefferson School in a few moments.

Mr. MEYER. I was responsible, which is a party word for "in charge of," for the entire educational activity of the Illinois-Indiana District during the years from about 1937 to 1941. At a previous time I did some educational work on a section level; and the last year I was in Chicago I was primarily in organizational work but maintained contact with the whole educational apparatus.

I also was simultaneously director of the Chicago Workers School. Perhaps I should take the Workers School first.

Mr. ARENS. Yes, sir. We want just the highlights, if you please, sir.

Mr. MEYER. The Workers School is a predecessor to the Jefferson-type schools (and Chicago later had the Lincoln School, which was the Jefferson type); somewhat narrower, somewhat more directed to people who are members of the party, but essentially the same func-

tion as the Jefferson School, that is, training in theoretical matters of a Communist kind, at the same time for Communists and non-Communists who were close to the party.

Mr. ARENS. Can you tell us some of your experiences, just a few of your typical experiences, in training the hard core in the secret sessions?

Mr. MEYER. In training the hard core, and I will take a typical school, a six-weeks' school, the students are picked very carefully in consultation with the district leadership of the party.

Arrangements are made for them to leave any activities that they may have. They can be held in a camp, let's say; let's take a single one, in one of the camps under party supervision, where a whole area is put aside. The students are brought in, and a series of courses (which seem to be similar in general outlook all the way from the shortest to the longest school) are taught, courses in political economy, Marxism-Leninism, strategy and tactics, party organization, and whatever the issues at the moment are in the broader world outside the party.

But the real aim of the school—and as a director of such a school it is constantly in mind—is not really to theoretically train during this period, but to test in various ways the caliber, breaking point, ability to accept discipline, of the students concerned.

This is done in a number of ways, but primarily the teachers of the school, the director, have constant daily discussions of the character, development, et cetera, of the students under their domination, under their supervision.

Mr. ARENS. Now would you kindly give us a word about your experience in the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Mr. MEYER. I taught at the Jefferson School the last year I was in the party. I taught some of the hard-core courses.

The names used have varied from one school to another and from one time to another, but essentially the courses are in the principles of Marxism-Leninism. I believe they were called principles of scientific socialism in the Jefferson School.

I also participated in a group of instructors of these hard-core courses which worked out the curriculum and methods in these courses.

Mr. ARENS. Was the Jefferson School controlled lock, stock, and barrel by the Communist conspiracy?

Mr. MEYER. Lock, stock, and barrel.

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, I should like to display to you a copy of an exhibit which is already incorporated in this record, Exhibit No. 11, a chart which our staff has prepared, entitled "Faculty of Social Science, New York."

In the first column appear the names of the instructors of the Faculty of Social Science as taken from the bulletins and announcements which they have issued. In the next column appear the lecturers or instructors of the Marxist Forums. In the next column appear the instructors of the Jefferson School of Social Science. In the next column, those of the School for Democracy; next column, those of the New York Workers School. Finally, a column indicating those who have been identified publicly under oath as members of the Communist Party.

Would you, based upon your background and experience and knowledge of techniques and strategies of the Communist Party, knowledge of individual Communists, glance at the first column there and tell us who, to your certain knowledge, were instructors in the Jefferson School of Social Science who are likewise instructors at the Faculty of Social Science and who, likewise, to your certain knowledge, were members of the Communist operation?

Mr. MEYER. One part of the answer: I know nothing about the Faculty of Social Science faculty. I only have your listing here. Do you wish me to read that?

Mr. ARENS. If you please, sir.

Mr. MEYER. That is not to my personal knowledge.

Mr. ARENS. Herbert Aptheker is listed in the bulletin of the Faculty of Social Science as director of the Faculty of Social Science. He was likewise an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

What information do you have, if any, respecting him?

Mr. MEYER. A member of the Communist Party.

Mr. ARENS. Was he, to your knowledge, an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science?

Mr. MEYER. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Can you give us a word about his function as a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MEYER. Primarily, in my experience of him, a writer of materials and a teacher in the Communist courses, et cetera.

Mr. ARENS. Harold Collins is listed in an announcement of the Faculty of Social Science as secretary of that school. He, according to the bulletin of the Jefferson School of Social Science, was an instructor and a chairman of the Marxist Institute.

Do you have any information respecting him?

Mr. MEYER. In the period that I was at Jefferson School, he was an instructor, one of the inner core of instructors and a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. ARENS. The next person to whom I should direct your attention is Myer Weise, listed in the bulletin of the Faculty of Social Science as an instructor, listed likewise in the bulletin of the Jefferson School of Social Science as an instructor.

What information do you have, if any, respecting him?

Mr. MEYER. I don't remember him.

Mr. ARENS. Perhaps we could proceed with greater dispatch if you would go down the chart and the first name you recognize, stop, and we will proceed from there.

Mr. MEYER. Irving Potash I knew from general party activity as a member of the Communist Party and a member of its Central Committee and political bureau.

Mr. ARENS. He is listed as an instructor at the Faculty of Social Science?

Mr. MEYER. Yes.

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Philip Foner, listed here as an instructor at the Faculty of Social Science, I knew as a member of the Communist Party and as an instructor at the Jefferson School.

Sidney Finkelstein is here listed as an instructor at the Faculty of Social Science. I did not know him personally. I knew he was an

instructor at the Jefferson School and certainly very close to the party. As a matter of fact, a manuscript he once wrote was given to V. J. Jerome, the party's national educational director, who asked me to read it for him for party censorship. So I assume he was a member of the party, but I didn't know him.

Henry Klein, I don't recognize the name.

You want me to leave out the names I don't recognize?

Mr. ARENS. If you please.

Mr. MEYER. Louis Weinstock I knew in general party activity as a member of the Communist Party and an active one.

* * * * *

Henry Black I knew slightly. He is listed as librarian at the Faculty of Social Science. He was librarian of the Jefferson School of Social Science. I have no personal knowledge of his party membership.

Joseph North I knew in general party activity. He is listed here as lecturer at the Faculty of Social Science. He taught classes at Jefferson School. He was editor of the Sunday Worker, editor of the New Masses, member of the Communist Party.

Harry Wells—I have only a vague recollection of him.

William Patterson I knew very well in Chicago as a leading member of the Chicago district of the Chicago party. He was at one time assistant editor of the Daily Record in Chicago, a Communist newspaper, and later district bureau member in Chicago. He is listed here as a member of the Faculty of Social Science.

Arnold Johnson I have known as an active leader of the Communist Party. I see that he is listed as an instructor at Jefferson School. I don't remember him there. He is listed as a lecturer at the Faculty of Social Science. He has been in top leadership in the party for many years.

Victor Perlo I don't know, only what I read in the newspapers. I don't know him personally.

* * * * *

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Meyer, I display to you now Exhibit No. 8—A heretofore incorporated in this record, which lists the courses of instruction at the Faculty of Social Science and the instructors.

Would you glance at the courses of instruction and, based upon your background and experience as a Communist instructor, kindly give us your appraisal of these courses?

Mr. MEYER. I would say, glancing at them fairly rapidly, that they follow the same pattern that the courses in Communist Party open schools from the days of the Workers Schools right through the Jefferson School until now have always followed. First, the core courses: Courses in political economy, in Marx's Capital, in United States history—taught from Marx's point of view—in elements of Marxism, essentially a course in Marxism-Leninism on a simple level.

Then a second set of courses, such as Philosophy of History, Marxist Philosophy for more advanced students; and then the more popular courses, which I have spoken of as attempting to draw people toward the movement, such courses as the Social View of Painting, the National Liberation Struggles, The World Today, still taught by

Harold Collins, I see, who also taught a similar course at the Jefferson School; Socialism and Capitalism Today. Courses designed toward bringing in people with certain interests, and perhaps not as deeply theoretical as some of the core courses. The general pattern seems to be very similar, glancing at them.

Mr. JACKSON. I notice tuition fees.

Mr. MEYER. Tuition fees were always charged in these schools. They were to a large degree self-supporting. Not entirely, as the party had to subsidize in various ways. But as much was raised as could be.

Mr. JACKSON. I assume there were certain scholarships.

Mr. MEYER. Plenty of scholarships, yes, through party units or to trade unions or any other groups of that sort that would use them.

Mr. JACKSON. Were their necessary living expenses also taken care of?

Mr. MEYER. The Jefferson Schools are evening schools, that is, you go to one course a week or two courses a week. In the party inner schools, of course, they were totally paid for by the party and totally taken care of.

Mr. ARENS. Based upon your background and experience in the Communist Party and the information you have acquired respecting the Communists who are instructors at the Faculty of Social Science and the courses which are taught at the Faculty of Social Science, do you have a judgment as to whether or not the Faculty of Social Science is a Communist operation?

Mr. MEYER. On every bit of evidence available to me, I would say it definitely is a Communist operation. It looks exactly like similar Communist operations have always looked, and seems to be a lineal descendant of a long line of ancestors, all Communist operated and controlled.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, we have no further questions of this witness, if you please, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

Mr. JACKSON. I have no questions, but I should like to make a general observation.

Certainly the testimony of Mr. Meyer impresses me as being among the most compelling I have heard since I have been a member of the committee. Thank you.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Meyer, in the forepart of your testimony I believe you said that today the Communists dominate about two-thirds of the globe, did you not?

Mr. MEYER. A rough estimate; yes.

Mr. SCHERER. And that considerable progress toward that end has taken place in the last 12 to 13 years?

Mr. MEYER. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. The United States has been engaged in a tremendous foreign aid program over that same period for the purpose, principally, of stopping the onrush of communism throughout the world. How effective has been our foreign aid program?

Mr. MEYER. In my opinion, the only part of our foreign aid program that has been effective is military and quasi-military aid to the few countries that have shown a real desire to fight and to defend themselves. I think the rest of it is so much waste energy.

Mr. SCHERER. Why?

Mr. MEYER. For this reason: The Communist issue is not a belly issue. It isn't a question of poverty versus plenty. It is a question of ideas. Our aid program cannot rescue backward countries from the Communist ideas for one simple reason. There are only two ways in which a backward country can become an advanced, industrial country. Both ways require the accumulation of capital. The one way is through the American and Western European way, which takes a little time, requires sacrifices, and also allowing people to make profits, if they have the energy and the ability to advance production.

The other way is to grind the initial capital out of the faces of the poor and of the people by Communist terror methods. Our foreign aid cannot impart a belief in the principles of freedom that lead to a free economy. It can, therefore, only be utilized to lay the foundations (since we do it through governments and through states) of a socialist type of economic organization.

It seems to me that it has, in this sense, no function whatever except in the sense of aiding peoples who are already determined to fight and who need arms and strengthening of their armed forces through peripheral economic aid.

Mr. SCHERER. When one of these backward countries is flipped, as we might say, suddenly into the Communist orbit from the Western orbit, do the people have anything to say about it, or is that done by a few people at the top who control them?

Mr. MEYER. It is inevitably done by a small group of people, particularly in the so-called backward countries, which have no depth of democratic institutions.

Mr. SCHERER. Then it wouldn't make much difference how much foreign aid we had given to these people in order that they might feel favorably to the West, would it, if that is the process that takes place?

Mr. MEYER. Not only that, but I doubt very much if anybody feels favorably toward you if they get a handout from you anyway.

Mr. SCHERER. Let me ask you one more question.

Can we fight this Communist menace by the cultural exchange programs that have been going on in the last few years?

Mr. MEYER. In my personal opinion—well, referring back to what I said a little earlier about the manifold Communist Party educational activities, I would say it must be a great relief to the Communist educational apparatus to no longer even have to pay any attention or worry about one whole section of its work, because that section of its work, the popularizing of the Soviet Union and of its "great achievements," is being done for them under the auspices of the highest officials of the United States, in great expositions in New York and elsewhere, Moscow.

The fact of the matter is that even supposing that our exhibitions in Moscow did influence in our behalf a considerable number of citizens of the Soviet Union, the only net result would be to increase the population of the slave labor camps.

Nothing we do in Russia can do more than incline a few people toward us who will be promptly removed; whereas, the whole softening up aspect, the most forward aspects of Communist education in the capitalist countries, putting forward a favorable opinion of the Soviet Union and a favorable opinion of their slave society, is carried

on now under the aegis of the Government of the United States, and it really is a shame.

Mr. SCHERER. What effect does our participation in some of the other conferences have upon the people behind the Iron Curtain who may not be dedicated Communists? What effect would that have?

Mr. MEYER. I would think its effect would be—and I think there is evidence in people I have spoken to and in books I have read to this effect—that it makes them feel they might as well find some way of making their peace with communism, because we are not going to help them.

I take it by conferences you mean negotiations of the kind that are going on now.

Mr. SCHERER. Yes. Where we meet with them.

Mr. MEYER. Meet with them and shake hands and talk and talk and talk.

Mr. SCHERER. And have pictures taken. Do they use that as propaganda?

Mr. MEYER. Constantly.

Mr. SCHERER. For what purpose do they use that propaganda?

Mr. MEYER. Essentially to weaken the will to resist, and to say to the people that they use it on, "The United States is obviously coexisting with us, so you are stuck."

Coexistence, in fact, the very idea of coexistence, can only mean to a person living under Communist rule, that you are stuck with it for the rest of your life.

Mr. SCHERER. Thank you very much.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want also to commend the very lucid and informative testimony.

I do want to ask just one question which is elemental and perhaps even naive. It is a question that a great many of our fellow citizens ask us. I refer now particularly to Americans.

Why do people become Communists? Is it an idealistic appeal? What are the bases or facts?

Mr. MEYER. In my personal experience and my judgment, most Americans, Englishmen, let us say, Westerners of the most advanced Western nations who have become Communists, become so for idealistic reasons. And if they can become Communists for idealistic reasons and they do, there is something deeply wrong with the education in the broadest sense that Western society is today giving to its young people in the traditions and heritage of the West.

I think the thing which is wrong is not a matter of lack of special courses about this or that, but a deep underlying relativism that permeates our intellectual world and is ashamed, afraid, or too weak or intellectually too weak to stand up for, grasp, and understand and carry on the immense tradition of freedom and religion of Western civilization and of our Founding Fathers.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meyer, I do not want to belabor the point, but I am inclined to agree with you that people become Communists because they are idealists, but the thing that I could never understand is how a person who is an idealist could remain a Communist when he saw things like Hungary, and so on and so forth.

Mr. MEYER. I think that is a very good question. I am glad you give me the opportunity to go a little further. Most people *become* Communists for idealistic reasons. Then they are subjected to a process which, building on that idealism, develops a toughness to all sorts of evils and horrors, until finally on an originally idealistic basis, which still gleams in one tiny corner of the personality, you will do anything.

Therefore, every man, I suppose, has his breaking point. Somewhere along the line something will happen, or at least it has happened to many people. It is just a little too much to take. It may be a big thing or it may be a little thing.

Then suddenly the contradiction that you have just raised is apparent. Then a person ceases to be a Communist. But to many it does not seem to happen.

The CHAIRMAN. Is communism in any sense of the word political?

Mr. MEYER. Only secondarily, I would say. Only in the sense that politics has to do with power. It is primarily—it is certainly not political in the sense of an American political party, because an American political party accepts certain fundamental principles and then proceeds to differ within those principles.

The CHAIRMAN. The thing that disturbs all of us is that there are too many people in high positions, the courts, and so on, who speak of the Communist Party and communism as being political; and any attempt that is made to regulate activities that we believe are disloyal is regarded as an attempt to interfere with political beliefs.

I am never sure whether these people are naïve or whether they are willing tools of the conspiracy.

Mr. MEYER. Fools or knaves, one or the other, I am afraid.

The CHAIRMAN. You think they are one or the other?

Mr. MEYER. Political in the sense of an American political party, the Communist Party certainly is not. Perhaps the simplest thing to do would be to take the reality that exists in the world and declare a state of cold war with the Soviet Union, in which case the Communist Party's right to exist legally would be abolished and instead of having to twist around semantics in the courts, we would be facing the reality, which is that all the guarantees of the Bill of Rights, all the guarantees of the Constitution are for the preservation of a free American society; and infiltrating enemies of an alien organism deserve no protection except the protection of due process, which even a spy arrested in time of war deserves.

So we don't have to twist around the Bill of Rights affecting other organizations and other people for an organization of the kind for which there is no parallel in the history of civilized societies. This is an agency of an external organization, hostile to the very being, the very meaning and being, hostile to the philosophy, the religion, and the way of thought of the West, and as such, is not a political party in the American sense.

Mr. JOHANSEN. If the chairman will yield, freedom cannot be permitted to become the freedom to destroy.

Mr. MEYER. I would agree with that, to the degree that you are speaking of a serious external enemy. I think we have to be careful of little people who have ideas that may sound as if they are

destroying freedom, but who are not dangerous. I think the old law, the old rule, of clear and present danger applies here. I think it is a pretty good one.

The CHAIRMAN. May I ask a question with respect to the activities of this committee?

From your close and intimate knowledge of the movement in the United States, has the Committee on Un-American Activities made a contribution toward reducing the activities by bringing to the people an awareness of what it is?

Mr. MEYER. I think an immeasurable service. I think your service has its greatest impact at different times, has a greater impact at one time than another. Every agency of Government and the press is today blanketing; as a matter of fact, I would say that your activities today are, therefore, three times as important, a dozen times as important, because you are one of the very few areas plugging away week after week, month after month, making a record, which gives the lie to most of what is being said about the Soviet Union, about coexistence and so on.

I think this committee is of the greatest importance.

The CHAIRMAN. Unfortunately for some people, we have not become discouraged by the attacks made by the Communists, the fellow travelers, and the apologists. I am sure that I voice the sentiments of the entire committee when I tell you that we are deeply indebted to you for this perfectly magnificent contribution. We hope to make use of it.

Mr. MEYER. Thank you.

Mr. SCHERER. His testimony is so effective that I would like to send copies to some judges.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to send it not only to judges, but I would like to send it to the Association of University Professors just before they meet at their next convention where they will adopt resolutions censoring various colleges for discharging fifth amendment professors.

Thank you very much.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, before calling the next witness, may I announce for the record and for the enlightenment of the committee that we have been unable to serve a subpoena on the director of the Faculty of Social Science, whom we wanted to be the first witness when we got into that organization. It is our information that he is presently in Europe on a United States passport. Therefore, we were unable to serve him with a subpoena.

Mr. SCHERER. What is his name?

Mr. ARENS. Herbert Aptheker.

Mr. SCHERER. He has been identified as a member of the Communist apparatus?

Mr. ARENS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Call the next witness.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Harold Collins.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Collins, will you raise your right hand?

You do solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you, God?

Mr. COLLINS. I do.

TESTIMONY OF HAROLD COLLINS, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,
DAVID REIN

Mr. ARENS. Kindly identify yourself by name, residence, and occupation.

Mr. COLLINS. My name is Harold Collins, C-o-l-l-i-n-s. My residence is 194 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y.

With regard to my occupation, I must avail myself of the privilege afforded me by the fifth amendment of the Constitution and decline to answer.

Mr. ARENS. You are appearing today in response to a subpoena which was served upon you by this committee?

Mr. COLLINS. I am.

Mr. ARENS. And you are represented by counsel?

Mr. COLLINS. I am.

Mr. ARENS. Counsel, kindly identify yourself on this record.

Mr. REIN. David Rein, 711 14th Street NW.

Mr. ARENS. Do you honestly apprehend that if you told this committee under oath what your occupation is, you would be supplying information that might be used against you in a criminal proceeding?

Mr. COLLINS. I do, sir.

Mr. ARENS. Do you know the gentleman who preceded you to the witness stand?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. This gentleman took an oath a little while ago before this committee and swore that while he was a member of the Communist Party he knew you, sir, as a member of the Communist Party.

We would like to give you now an opportunity to deny that identification while you are under oath. Do you care to avail yourself of that opportunity?

Mr. COLLINS. I do not, sir.

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, I should like to display to you a photostatic reproduction of an article appearing in The Worker of January 18, 1959, in which an announcement is made of the opening of classes at a school known as the Faculty of Social Science at 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

According to the Communist Worker of January 18, 1959, the teaching staff is headed, and I will quote, "The teaching staff is headed by Herbert Aptheker and Harold Collins, respectively Director and Secretary of the Faculty, and includes, among others," and then it lists a number of persons.

Kindly look at this article which I now display to you and tell this committee while you are under oath whether or not the characterization and identification of yourself as secretary of the Faculty of Social Science is true and correct.

(The document was handed to the witness.)

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. When I received the subpoena—

Mr. REIN. I wonder if we can have whatever pictures are going to be taken so as not to interrupt the witness.

Mr. COLLINS. When I received the subpoena, I had no knowledge of the subject matter of this investigation. It has become clear from

the opening statement of the chairman and from the nature of the preceding testimony that this is an investigation into the field of ideas.

The history of this committee with regard to such investigation is quite clear, is well known, not only to myself, but to many other Americans, as a history, not of investigation but of the attempt to try and to punish ideas, to try and to punish ideas which are different in any sense from the ideas of the committee itself.

I will not lend myself in any way to such an effort since I believe it fundamentally violates the first amendment of the Constitution, which guarantees certain constitutional rights, such as the right to speech, press, assembly, and petition, and I will further not lend myself to any effort to supply a link in a chain of evidence that may be used against me, and, therefore, I decline to answer the question with regard to this exhibit on both the first and the fifth amendments.

(Document marked "Collins Exhibit No. 1," and retained in committee files.)

The CHAIRMAN. We are not attempting to do any of the things that you have stated, and you know it. What we are trying to do is make some provision for amendments to the law that will make this great Republic of ours able to deal adequately with the kind of subversion you teach.

We believe that you can give this committee a great deal of information that would be of assistance to us in drafting this legislation, which I hope will have some teeth in it.

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, kindly tell the committee where and when you were born.

Mr. COLLINS. I was born in New York City on June 7, 1911.

Mr. ARENS. Kindly give us a word about your formal education.

Mr. COLLINS. My formal education included elementary school, high school, and college education in the College of the City of New York.

Mr. ARENS. And when did you complete your formal education?

Mr. COLLINS. My formal education was completed at the College of the City of New York in 1930.

Mr. ARENS. And what degree did you receive?

Mr. COLLINS. I received the degree of bachelor of arts.

Mr. ARENS. Kindly give us the principal employments you have engaged in since you completed your formal education.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer the question with regard to my employment at any period since the termination of my formal education on the constitutional privilege afforded me by the fifth amendment, which protects me against being compelled to be a witness against myself.

Mr. ARENS. Have you been engaged in any occupation since you concluded your formal education concerning which you can tell this committee without giving information that might be used against you in a criminal proceeding?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. I must request that that question be explained to me. I do not understand it.

Mr. ARENS. Can you tell us about any employment in which you have been engaged since your completed your formal education with-

out giving information that might be used against you in a criminal proceeding?

Mr. COLLINS. In declining to answer that question for the grounds previously given on the fifth amendment, I must nevertheless assert that I do not consider my refusal as an indication of any character of any employment I ever had.

Mr. ARENS. Where were you employed immediately prior to your present employment?

Mr. COLLINS. The same declination; the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. And in what city are you employed?

Mr. COLLINS. That question, again, sir?

Mr. ARENS. In what city are you employed?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. And in what State are you employed?

Mr. COLLINS. The same objection; the same grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Chairman, I think you should direct the witness to answer the question, in what State he is employed. How can that incriminate him?

The CHAIRMAN. You are directed to answer the question.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. I continue to decline and I offer the same grounds for my declination.

The CHAIRMAN. You decline to answer the question in what State you are employed on the grounds that to give any answer to that question might incriminate you?

Mr. COLLINS. I do, sir.

Mr. ARENS. I lay before you a thermofax reproduction of an article appearing in the May 23, 1944, issue of New Masses, regarding a Philadelphia forum being held at the New Century Club in that city on "How to Win the War! And Win the Peace!" It lists as chairman, Harold Collins, secretary of the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Kindly look at this advertisement which appears in the New Masses of that issue and tell this committee whether or not you are truly and correctly characterized there as the secretary of the School of Social Science.

(The document was handed to the witness.)

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. The same grounds as I have given previously to the answer.

(Document marked "Collins Exhibit No. 2" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. I display to you, sir, a thermofax reproduction of the bulletin of the Jefferson School of Social Science, listing the courses taught and the instructors.

In this bulletin, Harold Collins is listed as an instructor of two courses. Kindly look at this document as I display it to you and tell this committee whether or not you are truly and correctly characterized there as the instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

(The document was handed to the witness.)

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. I have already given my position with regard to questions concerning matters of discussion of ideas and of educational

institutions, and I decline to answer on the ground of the first and fifth amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. I am surprised that you decline to answer with respect to educational institutions. You certainly were very quick to answer about your own education, where you went to college and the degree you received.

I direct you to answer the question.

Mr. COLLINS. I continue to decline on the grounds of the first and fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Collins Exhibit No. 3" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Now I display to you, sir, a thermofax reproduction of a bulletin entitled "Introducing Ten New Classes in Marxist Theory and its Applications," Academy Hall, October-December, 1957, in which are set forth a number of courses and the instructors.

I invite your attention to the course offered on Thursdays, starting October 31, in which Harold Collins is listed as the instructor, in the Science of Marxism: an Introduction, an approach to the study of Marxist theory, its application, and the like.

Kindly look at this document which I now display to you and tell this committee whether or not you are truly and correctly identified there as the Harold Collins who was the instructor of the Marxist course just described.

(The document was handed to the witness.)

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. I decline for the same reasons.

(Document marked "Collins Exhibit No. 4," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Now I display to you a thermofax reproduction of the Communist Worker of December 28, 1958, in which a feature story appears entitled "Education Roundup," by Harold Collins.

In this article, this feature article by Harold Collins, among other language appears the following:

And so to our third and final item—the forthcoming Winter of the Faculty of Social Science, which is scheduled to open three weeks from now, on January 19.

Several hundred people attended the classes given at Adelphi Hall during the last school year by members of what has now become The Faculty; and hundreds of others have taken part in the first Fall Term and Intersession of the new institution at 80 E. 11th Street, which started business this October.

Kindly tell the committee while you are under oath whether you are correctly identified as the author of that article appearing in the Communist Worker.

(The document was handed to the witness.)

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer the question on the constitutional grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

(Document marked "Collins Exhibit No. 5," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Now I display to you a thermofax reproduction of an article from The Worker of June 21, 1959, telling about the current courses at the Faculty of Social Science, in which Harold Collins and others are listed as the instructors.

Kindly look at this document which I now display to you and tell this committee, while you are under oath, whether you are truly and correctly identified as an instructor at the present time at the Faculty of Social Science.

(The document was handed to the witness.)

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

(Document marked "Collins Exhibit No. 6," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, I display to you a reproduction of a chart that has already been identified and admitted in evidence as Committee Exhibit No. 11, which lists the current instructors of the Faculty of Social Science and persons who have been instructors at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Kindly look at that document which is now displayed to you and tell this committee while you are under oath whether or not you recognize names there of any of the persons who are presently teaching at the Faculty of Social Science who were instructors at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

(The document was handed to the witness.)

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

(At this point Chairman Walter left the hearing room.)

Mr. COLLINS. The same answer; the same grounds.

(For Committee Exhibit No. 11, see p. 995.)

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that each of these several exhibits which have been displayed to the witness be appropriately marked and incorporated by reference in the record.

Mr. JACKSON (presiding). They will be so incorporated.

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, tell the committee while you are under oath if you are at this instant a hard-core member of the international conspiracy known as the Communist Party.

Mr. COLLINS. I don't know of the existence of any international conspiracy.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest the witness now be ordered and directed to answer the question.

Mr. JACKSON. You are ordered to answer the question.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. It seems to me that I have answered the question, sir.

Mr. JACKSON. The Chair is not recognizing the answer in the words of the witness. The witness is directed to answer the question propounded by counsel.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. I have given the answer that I understand to the question, as I understand it.

Mr. JACKSON. My understanding of the question, Counsel was: Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. COLLINS. I respectfully submit that that was not the form in which the question was put to me.

Mr. JACKSON. Very well. Perhaps counsel could rephrase the question.

Mr. ARENS. We will rephrase the question this way:

Are you now, this instant, a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Do you presently have information respecting the indoctrination and teaching of persons in an institution in communism by persons who, to your certain knowledge, are members of the Communist Party?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that will conclude the staff interrogation of this witness.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Scherer, have you any questions?

Mr. SCHERER. Witness, you became a member of the Communist Party when you were at the City College of New York, did you not?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the grounds already given.

Mr. SCHERER. And you have been a member of the Communist Party since that time?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline on the same grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. Practically all the compensation you have received since you graduated from the City College of New York has come directly or indirectly from the Communist apparatus, has it not?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds already given, on the privilege accorded me by the fifth amendment not to be compelled to be a witness against myself.

Mr. SCHERER. Have you ever traveled abroad?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds of the protection afforded me by the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Chairman, I ask that you direct the witness to answer the question if he has ever traveled abroad. How could that possibly incriminate him?

Mr. JACKSON. The witness is directed to answer the question concerning foreign travel.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. I continue to decline on the same grounds as stated.

Mr. SCHERER. Were you ever in the Armed Forces?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. No, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you ever make an application for a passport?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. No, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Have you ever used any name other than that of Harold Collins?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you honestly believe that to tell us whether you used a name other than Harold Collins might lead to a criminal prosecution?

Mr. COLLINS. I have already indicated that I will not supply a link in a chain of evidence that may be produced by this committee, and I therefore decline to answer that question on the grounds already stated.

Mr. SCHERER. Have you used a name other than Harold Collins in connection with any illegal activity?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline on the same grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. I have no further questions.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Johansen?

Mr. JOHANSEN. No questions.

Mr. JACKSON. Call your next witness.

Mr. ARENS. The next witness will be Mr. Weise.

Come forward, please.

Mr. JACKSON. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. WEISE. I do.

TESTIMONY OF MYER WEISE, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL, DAVID REIN

Mr. ARENS. Kindly identify yourself by name, residence, and occupation.

Mr. WEISE. Myer Weise, 141-02 79th Avenue, Flushing, N.Y.

Mr. ARENS. You are appearing today in response to a subpoena which was served upon you by this committee?

Mr. WEISE. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. And you are represented by counsel?

Mr. WEISE. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Counsel, kindly identify yourself.

Mr. REIN. David Rein, 711 14th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

Mr. ARENS. To accommodate us, will you spell your name?

Mr. WEISE. M-y-e-r W-e-i-s-e.

Mr. ARENS. Where are you employed, Mr. Weise?

Mr. WEISE. I am at the present time employed as a salesman handling investments.

Mr. ARENS. How long have you been so employed?

Mr. WEISE. For the last three years.

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever been connected with the Faculty of Social Science in New York City?

Mr. WEISE. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Do you honestly apprehend that if you told this committee of your connection with the Faculty of Social Science you would be supplying information that might be used against you in a criminal proceeding?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. WEISE. I would say that in the context of the present situation, of how this committee works, I think it might be possible that it would be used that way, and therefore I decline on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Where and when were you born?

Mr. WEISE. I was born in 1910 in the Ukraine.

Mr. ARENS. And when did you come to the United States?

Mr. WEISE. I came to the United States in 1929.

Mr. ARENS. Are you a citizen of the United States?

Mr. WEISE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARENS. And when and where were you naturalized?

Mr. WEISE. 1937, New York.

Mr. ARENS. At the time you were naturalized, did you take an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic?

Mr. WEISE. I believe so.

Mr. ARENS. Were you at the instant you took the oath a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. WEISE. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Now I display to you, if you please, sir, a thermofax reproduction of an article of the Communist Worker of November 16, 1958, page 15, describing some courses to be held at the Faculty of Social Science and the instructors; and the course in "The 'New Capitalism,'" according to this article, is "Myer Weise."

Kindly look at this document and tell this committee, while you are under oath, whether or not you are truly and correctly described there as the Myer Weise, who is the instructor at the Faculty of Social Science.

(Document handed to witness.) (Witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. WEISE. I decline to answer that question under the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Weise Exhibit No. 1," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, I display to you a photostatic reproduction and announcement of the Workers School, 35 East 12th Street, New York, April 12 to July 2, 1937. It is an announcement of the spring term courses. There is a course listed here as "Marxism-Leninism II". The instructor under that is "Meyer Weise." It is described as follows:

This course will present the further development of Marxism in the epoch of imperialism. Leninism, which is the Marxism of the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution, will give the student an understanding of the theory and tactics of the proletarian revolution—

and so forth.

Kindly look at this document which I now display to you and tell the committee, while you are under oath, whether or not you are truly and correctly described there as the "Meyer Weise" who is the instructor in the course at the Workers School.

Mr. WEISE. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

(Document marked "Weise Exhibit No. 2," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. What is the date you became a citizen?

Mr. WEISE. 1937.

Mr. ARENS. And this bulletin which I just displayed to you is 1937?

Mr. WEISE. Could it be that in 1937, when you were naturalized as a citizen of this Republic, you were then teaching in a Communist school?

Mr. WEISE. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. What was your employment in 1937 when you were naturalized as a citizen of the United States?

Mr. WEISE. A garment worker.

Mr. ARENS. Did you have any other employment?

Mr. WEISE. No. That is where I made a living.

Mr. ARENS. Did you have any other occupation?

Mr. WEISE. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Now, I display to you, if you please, sir, a thermofax reproduction of an announcement from the Workers School, the winter term of 1943. A number of people are listed as instructors in Marxism and Leninism, including "Meyer Weise." Kindly look at this document which I now display to you and tell this committee, while you are under oath, whether or not you are the "Meyer Weise" listed there as instructor in the Marxism-Leninism course in the Workers School in 1943.

Mr. WEISE. I refuse to answer under the protection of the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Weise Exhibit No. 3," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Now I display to you, if you please, sir, a thermofax reproduction of the Communist Daily Worker of April 2, 1956, and invite your attention particularly to an article entitled, "Offer Refresher Course on 'Capital,'" as follows:

A 10-session evening course on "Highlights of Marx's 'Capital'" will be taught by Myer Weise in the Spring Term program of the Jefferson School of Social Science, beginning the week of April 9.

Kindly look at this document which I display to you and tell this committee whether or not you are the Myer Weise who taught the course at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

(Document handed to witness.)

Mr. WEISE. I refuse to answer on the same grounds, the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Weise Exhibit No. 4," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, I display to you, if you please, a thermofax reproduction of a bulletin of Academy Hall, October-December 1957, listing a number of courses and a number of instructors, including "Boom and Bust in the U.S. Economy, Myer Weise."

Kindly look at this document and tell this committee, while you are under oath, whether or not you are truly and correctly identified as the Myer Weise who taught the courses in Marxist theory at this training school.

(Document handed to witness.)

Mr. WEISE. I refuse to answer on the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Weise Exhibit No. 5," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Now I display to you a photograph of a speaker. In this photograph, underneath the speaker before the microphone is the caption "Meyer Weise." That photograph was taken, so we have been advised, at a May Day celebration in Union Square, in New York City on May 2, 1956. Kindly tell this committee whether or not that is a true and correct reproduction of your own likeness as a speaker at the May Day affair in 1956 in New York.

Mr. WEISE. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

(Document marked "Weise Exhibit No. 6," and retained in committee files.)

(At this point Mr. Scherer left the hearing room.)

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that each of the several documents which have been displayed to the witness be appropriately marked for incorporation by reference in the record.

Mr. JACKSON. They will be so incorporated.

Mr. ARENS. Are you presently employed as a teacher at the Faculty of Social Science in New York City?

Mr. WEISE. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever been employed at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City?

Mr. WEISE. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. WEISE. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

* * * * *

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that will conclude the staff interrogation of this witness.

Mr. JACKSON. The witness will be excused.

Call your next witness.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Irving Potash.

Mr. JACKSON. You do solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. POTASH. I do.

**TESTIMONY OF IRVING POTASH, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,
VICTOR RABINOWITZ**

Mr. ARENS. Kindly identify yourself by name, residence, and occupation.

Mr. POTASH. My name is Irving Potash. My residence is 222 West 23d Street.

Mr. ARENS. And your occupation, please, sir?

Mr. POTASH. I don't believe that this investigation is legal or constitutional. I don't think the subject matter of inquiry gives the committee the right to conduct such investigation. I therefore invoke the first amendment and the fifth amendment in refusing to answer the question.

Mr. ARENS. You are appearing today in response to a subpoena which was served upon you by this committee?

Mr. POTASH. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARENS. And you are represented by counsel?

Mr. POTASH. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARENS. Counsel, kindly identify yourself.

Mr. RABINOWITZ. Victor Rabinowitz, 25 Broad Street, New York.

Mr. ARENS. When and where were you born?

Mr. POTASH. In the Ukraine, in 1902.

Mr. ARENS. When did you come to the United States for permanent residence?

Mr. POTASH. 1913.

Mr. ARENS. Are you a citizen of the United States?

Mr. POTASH. No.

Mr. ARENS. I beg your pardon?

Mr. POTASH. No. You heard me. No, I said.

Mr. JACKSON. Will the witness keep his voice up a little bit?

Mr. ARENS. Will you kindly tell us when you came to the United States?

Mr. POTASH. In 1913.

Mr. ARENS. Can you tell us the principal occupations you have had since 1913?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer that question for the reasons I gave before. I invoke the first and the fifth amendments in that refusal.

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever been convicted of a felony?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever served time in a penitentiary?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer on the first and the fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. You were one of the 11 Communist Party leaders convicted at Foley Square, New York, in 1949, under the Smith Act, were you not?

Mr. POTASH. I invoke my constitutional rights under the first and the fifth amendments in refusing to answer.

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever been deported from the United States?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. I put it to you as a fact, sir, that in 1955 you were deported to Poland. I ask you to affirm or deny that assertion.

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. It interests me, Mr. Counsel. If he was deported, how did he get back?

Mr. ARENS. That is the next question.

In 1957 did you make an illegal entry into the United States?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer this question on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. Where were you living in December of 1956?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Where were you in January of 1957?

Mr. POTASH. The same answer on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. I put it to you as a fact, sir, that you were convicted and served time in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary on a charge of reentering the United States illegally in 1957. If that is not the case, kindly deny it while you are under oath.

Mr. POTASH. I invoke my rights under the first and fifth amendments and refuse to answer.

Mr. ARENS. How long have you been employed at your present place of employment?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. What was your employment immediately prior to your present employment?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you now, if you please, sir, a thermofax reproduction of the Communist Worker of April 12, 1959, in which an announcement is made in an editorial of the opening of the spring

term of the Faculty of Social Science in New York City. I read to you now, if you please, sir, an excerpt from that editorial:

"Among its teachers"—that is, of the Faculty of Social Science—

Among its teachers are to be found such writers and educators as Herbert Aptheker, Victor Perlo, and Sidney Finkelstein as well as such labor and political leaders as Irving Potash, Louis Weinstock, * * *

and others.

Kindly look at this document I display to you and tell us whether or not, while you are under oath, you are truly and correctly identified in that editorial as one of the teachers or instructors at the Faculty of Social Science.

Mr. POTASH. I will not be a party to an investigation designed to persecute people for their ideas. I refuse to answer under the first and fifth amendments.

(Document marked "Potash Exhibit No. 1," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Counsel, let's put the record straight. This committee is not engaged in persecuting people because of their ideas. We are attempting to get at the core of a conspiratorial apparatus. That is the sole function of this.

As we go along, it seems we might make some progress.

Go ahead.

Mr. ARENS. Do you honestly apprehend that if you told this committee, while you are under oath, whether or not you are presently engaged as a teacher at the Faculty of Social Science you would be supplying information that might be used against you in a criminal proceeding?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. ARENS. Would you kindly answer the question?

Mr. POTASH. Yes. Under the present answer, the present context, I will say "Yes" to the question you asked me.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Meyer, would you kindly come forward and stand here a moment?

Mr. Potash, this gentleman standing here, who is now looking you in the face, took an oath this morning and while he was testifying he said that he was a one-time member of the Communist Party, and while he was a member of the Communist Party he knew you, sir, as a member of the Communist Party. We want to give you an opportunity now, while you are under oath, to deny that identification and to do so while you have available in your presence, looking you in the face, the man who identified you as a member of the Communist Party.

Do you care to avail yourself of that opportunity?

Mr. POTASH. To my best recollection this is the first time I see this man.

Mr. ARENS. Was Mr. Meyer's identification of you as a member of the Communist Party true and correct?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer that question under the first and fifth amendments.

TESTIMONY OF FRANK S. MEYER—Resumed

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Meyer, you have been previously sworn on this record by this committee, have you not?

Mr. MEYER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARENS. Do you see in the hearing room now the person whom you identified earlier today as a person known by you to be Irving Potash, a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MEYER. And of its Central Committee and of its political bureau.

Mr. ARENS. And, sir, would you kindly point him out to this committee, the person known by you to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MEYER. The gentleman sitting in front of the microphone.

TESTIMONY OF IRVING POTASH—Resumed

Mr. RABINOWITZ. Mr. Chairman, can we ask the photographer not to take pictures? It is quite distressing.

Mr. ARENS. Now, Mr. Potash, kindly tell this committee what names you have used other than the name of Irving Potash.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer this question on the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever been acquainted with Frank S. Meyer, who preceded you on the witness stand and who stood here a few moments ago and repeated his identification of you as a person known by him to be a member of the Communist Party?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. POTASH. I repeat, to the best of my recollection I—this is the first time I see the man.

Mr. ARENS. Didn't you see him at Foley Square when he testified in the trial of the 11 Communists?

Mr. POTASH. I don't remember seeing him there.

Mr. ARENS. Did you know him as a member of the Communist Party at any time in your life?

Mr. POTASH. To my best recollection I never knew anything about this man. I never knew him, to my best recollection.

Mr. ARENS. Was he in error when he testified a little while ago that he knew you as a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer that question under the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, tell us about your travels abroad. Have you been to Red China?

Mr. POTASH. In the context of this investigation and the time, I refuse to answer this question on the ground of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you now, if you please, sir, a thermofax reproduction of an article appearing in the Communist Daily Worker of Thursday, August 23, 1956, entitled "Irving Potash: Writes from China." It says:

(NOTE: Irving Potash, one of the 11 national Communist leaders convicted in Foley Square in 1949 under the Smith Act, and who was deported in 1955, upon

his release from prison, is at present touring the People's Republic of China as an observer and correspondent. Upon the completion of his trip in late September, Potash will write a series of articles on his observations of the New China.

Excerpts of a letter to Eugene Dennis written by Potash shortly after his arrival in Peking in mid-July have been made public by Dennis and appear below.)

Kindly look at this article appearing in the Daily Worker and tell this committee, while you are under oath, whether or not you are the author of the article or the letter appearing in the Daily Worker.

(Document handed to witness.)

Mr. POTASH. Considering the unconstitutional objectives of this investigation and the work of this committee, I refuse to answer this question on the ground of the first and fifth amendments.

(Document marked "Potash Exhibit No. 2," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever received a United States passport?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever applied for a United States passport?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. What name have you used in your life other than the name of Irving Potash?

Mr. POTASH. You asked me that question before, but I don't mind saying again I refuse to answer the question on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Now I display to you a photostatic reproduction of an article appearing in the Evening Star of Washington, D.C., January 5, 1957, with a photograph, entitled, "Potash Seized by FBI For Illegal U.S. Re-entry": "Irving Potash, one-time top American Communist," and the like.

Kindly look at this article and tell the committee whether or not you are truly and correctly described there as the Irving Potash who was seized by the FBI for illegal entry.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer this question on the same grounds.

(Document marked "Potash Exhibit No. 3," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Now I display to you, if you please, sir, a thermofax reproduction of an article in the Communist Daily Worker of January 7, 1957, in which a photograph appears of you, apparently taken some few years ago. The article is entitled, "Jail Potash Following Return Here" and states, in effect, that Irving Potash, the former union leader who served a five-year term in Leavenworth Prison under the Smith Act is being held in New York because of an unauthorized re-entry into the United States.

Kindly look at that article and tell the committee whether or not the facts and circumstances described there with reference to yourself are true and correct.

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

(Document marked "Potash Exhibit No. 4," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Now, I display to you, if you please, sir, a thermofax reproduction of an article in The Worker of Sunday, August 31, 1958,

in which a photograph appears of yourself, and underneath the photograph:

IRVING POTASH was released from Atlanta Penitentiary this week, after serving two years on a charge of re-entering the country without a permit.

and so forth.

Kindly look at this article I display to you and tell the committee whether the facts stated there are true and correct to the best of your knowledge.

Mr. POTASH. Under the circumstances of this investigation, I will refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

(Document marked "Potash Exhibit No. 5," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Are you now an instructor on the staff of the Faculty of Social Science in New York City?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. I ask, almost with reluctance because it is so obvious—are you now, this instant, a member of the international conspiracy known as the Communist Party?

Mr. POTASH. That is a loaded question. I don't understand it.

Mr. JACKSON. Let us unload it. Are you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that will conclude the staff interrogation of this witness.

Mr. JACKSON. Were you in attendance, Mr. Potash, and I assume you were, as defendant during all of the trial sessions at Foley Square, New York?

Mr. POTASH. Yes, I was.

Mr. JACKSON. You were there at all times?

Mr. POTASH. Yes.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Scherer?

Mr. SCHERER. I want to ask counsel a question.

You said this man was deported. To what country were you deported, sir?

Mr. POTASH. I beg your pardon, I am sorry.

Mr. SCHERER. To what country were you deported when you were deported?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. SCHERER. What country was it, sir?

Mr. ARENS. He was deported to Poland and re-entered from Poland after touring around the Communist empire.

Mr. SCHERER. He was convicted for illegal entry?

Mr. ARENS. Yes, sir; and he is now in the country teaching at the Faculty of Social Science.

Mr. SCHERER. Why is he in the country today?

Mr. JACKSON. Would you tell the committee your present status, vis-a-vis the Immigration Service?

Mr. POTASH. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. SCHERER. He served his jail sentence for illegal entry, and when did he complete that jail sentence?

Mr. ARENS. 1958.

Mr. SCHERER. Do we know of any action that has been taken to deport him?

Mr. ARENS. I have to confess I know of none, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. SCHERER. We do not know?

Mr. BONORA. Poland has turned him down, apparently. He is here. They have to find another country to accept him.

Mr. SCHERER. I would like to ask the staff, Mr. Chairman, to supply that information for the record.

Mr. JACKSON. If the staff will, make an effort to ascertain the present status of the witness.

Mr. ARENS. We will make every effort to do so, Mr. Chairman.¹

Mr. SCHERER. Can you tell us what your present status is?

Mr. POTASH. No, sir; I would not.

Mr. JACKSON. The witness is excused.

I should like to call Mr. Meyer back to the stand.

Will you return to the stand, Mr. Meyer?

TESTIMONY OF FRANK S. MEYER—Resumed

Mr. JACKSON. Under the oath previously administered, we will proceed to ask just a couple of questions in light of the apparent conflict of testimony.

It is my understanding that you testified at the Foley Square trials; is that correct?

Mr. MEYER. Yes, sir.

Mr. JACKSON. For how long a period of time were you on the stand?

Mr. MEYER. I, to my memory, was on several hours. It was not a full day but a good part of the day.

Mr. JACKSON. You were on for several hours in giving testimony.

Is there anything further that you can add, in light of the conflict of testimony, which might serve to be of assistance to the committee so far as the failure of the previous witness to have any recollection of ever having seen you before?

Mr. MEYER. I never worked in direct work with Mr. Potash in party activities, but during the years that I was in active work in the United States, from 1934 to the war, he was most of that time in top party leadership; and I have seen him in large central committee meetings; I have seen him around the New York national party office; I have undoubtedly met him on a number of occasions personally. I have not, in actual fact, ever been involved in the direct activity he was in. He was largely in trade union work in that period. But I knew him, as I knew all of the top leaders of the party. I think it is unlikely that he does not remember me at all. I was one of the top leadership of the Chicago District, one of the large districts. I was in and out of New York from time to time.

¹ Irving Potash was placed under order of supervision on Mar. 18, 1959. Efforts to secure travel documents have been unsuccessful to date. (Final order of deportation against Potash is dated Jan. 28, 1957.)

Mr. JACKSON. The reasonable assumption would be that he would have knowledge of you; is that your thought?

Mr. MEYER. Yes. Not as an intimate coworker, but in general.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Scherer?

Mr. SCHERER. When you testified in Foley Square, was your testimony, or any part of it, directed toward him?

Mr. MEYER. To my memory, not. I testified generally on the conspiratorial grouping and specifically on three or four of the 11. I don't believe that I said anything specifically about Mr. Potash. It is some years ago now, but that is my memory.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Johansen?

Mr. JOHANSEN. No questions.

Mr. JACKSON. The witness is excused.

Mr. ARENS. I respectfully suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the exhibits that have been displayed to Mr. Potash be appropriately marked and incorporated by reference into the record.

Mr. JACKSON. That will be done.

The committee will stand in recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 12:25 p.m. the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m. the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1959

(The subcommittee reconvened at 2 p.m., Representative Morgan M. Moulder presiding.)

(Member of the subcommittee present at time of reconvening: Mr. Moulder.)

Mr. MOULDER. The committee will be in order.

Call your next witness.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Hyman Lumer.

Mr. MOULDER. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. LUMER. I do.

TESTIMONY OF HYMAN LUMER, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL, VICTOR RABINOWITZ

Mr. ARENS. Kindly identify yourself name, residence, and occupation.

Mr. LUMER. My name is Hyman Lumer. My residence is 640 West 153d Street, New York.

In reference to my occupation, I shall invoke my privileges under the first and fifth amendments and decline to answer.

Mr. ARENS. You are appearing today in response to a subpoena which was served upon you by this committee?

Mr. LUMER. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. And you are represented by counsel?

Mr. LUMER. I am.

Mr. ARENS. Counsel, kindly identify yourself.

Mr. RABINOWITZ. Victor Rabinowitz, 25 Broad Street, New York.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Lumer, where were you when you were served with your subpoena to appear before this committee?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

(At this point Mr. Willis entered the hearing room.)

Mr. LUMER. I shall decline to answer on the same grounds, the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest now the return of the United States Marshal showing service on this witness at the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, Seattle, Wash., be incorporated by reference in this record.

Mr. MOULDER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(Document marked "Lumer Exhibit No. 1" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Lumer, where and when were you born?

Mr. LUMER. I was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 29, 1909.

Mr. ARENS. And give us a word about your education.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. LUMER. I attended high school, college, and graduate school.

Mr. ARENS. Did that complete your formal education?

Mr. LUMER. Yes; it did.

Mr. ARENS. And when did you complete your work at the graduate school?

Mr. LUMER. 1935.

Mr. ARENS. Where was that?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. LUMER. Cleveland.

Mr. ARENS. And what degree did you receive?

Mr. LUMER. Ph. D. degree.

Mr. ARENS. And you are a doctor; is that correct?

Mr. LUMER. That is correct.

Mr. ARENS. Is that a doctor of philosophy?

Mr. LUMER. That is correct.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us what has been your principal occupation since you completed your course and obtained your degree of doctor of philosophy.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. LUMER. I shall decline to answer that on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. Have you been engaged in any occupation since you obtained your Ph. D. degree concerning which you can tell this committee without revealing facts that could be used against you in a criminal proceeding?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. LUMER. I shall decline to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, I display to you, if you please, a thermofax reproduction of an article appearing in the Communist Worker of July 13, 1958, which tells about the Communist Party parley establishing party policies and roles.

In the course of this article, the following appears:

The national committee approved, without a dissenting vote, the selection of officers of the national committee previously elected by the NEC on authority granted to it by the February meeting, subject to later approval.

They are Eugene Dennis, national secretary; Robert Thompson, executive secretary; James Jackson, Negro and Southern affairs secretary; Hy Lumer, educational director,

and others.

Kindly look at this article and tell this committee, while you are under oath, whether or not you are truly and accurately described there as the educational director of the Communist Party.

Mr. LUMER. I shall decline to answer that question on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

(Document marked "Lumer Exhibit No. 2," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, I display to you, if you please, a thermofax reproduction of an article appearing in the Communist publication Political Affairs. This is entitled "The American Road to Socialism." It is an article by James S. Allen for the editorial subcommittee of the draft program committee in which Mr. Allen states that:

The 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, meeting in February 1957, instructed the National Committee to proceed with the preparation of a basic written program, which will "define clearly and unequivocally the viewpoint of American Communists on all fundamental problems of the struggle for socialism in the United States."

Then in the footnote are listed the members of the draft program committee, including Hyman Lumer.

Kindly tell this committee, while you are under oath, whether or not you helped formulate the national education program in the recent past of the Communist conspiracy in the United States.

Mr. LUMER. I shall decline to answer that question on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

(Document marked "Lumer Exhibit No. 3," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, I display to you, if you please, a thermofax reproduction of an article appearing in the Communist Worker of Sunday, January 11, 1959, telling about a number of courses that have been established at a new school called the Faculty of Social Science, and in the course of this article appears a listing of the courses and the professors. One of the professors is listed here as Hyman Lumer, national education director of the Communist Party.

Kindly tell this committee, while you are under oath, whether or not you are truly and accurately described as one of the professors or instructors at the Faculty of Social Science.

Mr. LUMER. I shall decline to answer that question on the same grounds.

(Document marked "Lumer Exhibit No. 4" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, I display to you, if you please, a thermofax reproduction of an article appearing in the Communist Worker of Sunday, November 30, 1958, in which Hyman Lumer is described as one of the lecturers of a Brooklyn Marxist Youth Forum to be held at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Avenue.

Kindly look at this document and tell this committee, while you are under oath, whether or not you are accurately described as a participant in that enterprise.

Mr. LUMER. I shall decline to answer that on the same grounds.

(Document marked "Lumer Exhibit No. 5," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever been an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science?

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Now sir, I would like to recite to you a compilation of factual information which has come to this committee from its investigative processes respecting your recent activities and ask you, while you are under oath now, to affirm or deny them.

It is the information of this committee that on June 16, 1959, you, Hyman Lumer, educational director of the Communist Party, held a training course in New York City where nine people were present, in which you were instructing them in strategies and tactics and underground activities of this conspiratorial organization known as the Communist Party.

If that is not true, kindly deny it while you are under oath.

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

(At this point Mr. Johansen entered the hearing room.)

Mr. ARENS. Where were you on June 16, 1959?

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. It is further the information of this committee, and I put it to you as a fact, that on June 20 to June 28, you held a training course in Detroit with eight people present, all hard-core, disciplined revolutionaries.

If that is not true, please deny it while you are under oath.

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Where were you between June 20 and June 28, 1959?

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. It is further the information of this committee that on June 29 to July 4, you held a training course in Los Angeles for hard-core revolutionaries and that you, pursuant to directions which you have received from James Jackson, who received them from Moscow, were in Los Angeles training the revolutionaries in revolutionary techniques.

If that is not true, please deny it while you are under oath.

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Where is Yablon Center in Los Angeles?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. I put it to you as a fact, sir, that part of the underground training that you were giving to the comrades to overthrow this Government by force and violence, destroy this Constitution, this whole society of ours, in this conspiracy known as the Communist Party, was held at Yablon Center, 7213 Beverly Boulevard.

If that is not true, please deny it while under oath.

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. In Detroit, it is the information of this committee from our investigative sources that, in addition to yourself, there were Carl Winter, chairman of the Michigan Communist Party, and Thomas Dewitt Dennis, Jr., as instructors, and that the places of instruction in Detroit were in the following places, shifted from day to day: The Craine Studios, the home of Wadell Clark, 2499 Sheridan, and the home of Jim Smith.

If there is any factual information, any portion of what I have just said, which is in the slightest degree untrue, please deny it while you are under oath.

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Do you know James Jackson, Jr.?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer that also on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Where were you yesterday?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. LUMER. I shall decline to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Were you yesterday en route to Washington from Seattle where you were conducting these Communist training courses?

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Where do you propose to go after your release from your subpoena here?

Mr. LUMER. I shall decline to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Do you intend to pursue your underground Communist training courses with the hard-core cadre of revolutionaries to overthrow this Government by force and violence?

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Are you now, this instant, an international Communist agent with the mission of training the hard-core revolutionaries in the processes and techniques and strategies of that conspiracy to overthrow this Government by force or violence?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. MOULDER. Would you care to repeat the grounds on which you decline to answer?

Mr. LUMER. The first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. How long have you been engaged in your present occupation?

Mr. LUMER. I shall decline to answer that on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever changed your name?

Mr. LUMER. I shall decline to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever changed your facial identifications?

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. I put it to you as a fact, sir, that in the recent past you have been deep in the underground of this conspiratorial apparatus; that you did change your name; you did change your facial identifications so that you could, you thought, avoid detection.

Mr. LUMER. I shall decline to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have information now respecting current activities of the Communist conspiracy in the training of the hard-core cadre, the techniques of infiltration, penetration, sabotage, and subversion?

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer that also on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. I put it to you as a fact, sir, that you are now, this instant, one of the leaders of the underground movement of the Communist Party and that you are engaged now, full time, except for this interlude when you are appearing before this committee, as an instructor of the hard core of the Communist conspiracy.

If that is not true, deny it while you are under oath:

Mr. LUMER. I decline to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that will conclude the staff interrogation of this witness.

Mr. MOULDER. All of the documents referred to by counsel and submitted by counsel to the witness will be admitted into evidence and made a part of the record by reference.

Mr. MOULDER. Any questions, Mr. Willis?

Mr. WILLIS. No questions.

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Johansen?

Mr. JOHANSEN. No questions.

Mr. MOULDER. The witness is excused.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, that will conclude the witnesses for this afternoon, and I respectfully suggest that you announce a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when we will proceed with other witnesses.

Mr. MOULDER. The committee will stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 2:25 p.m., Tuesday, July 21, 1959, the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, July 22, 1959.)

(Members present at time of recess: Representatives Moulder, Willis, and Johansen.)

COMMUNIST TRAINING OPERATIONS—PART 1

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1959

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D.C.
PUBLIC HEARINGS

A subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to recess, at 10 a.m. in the Caucus Room, House Office Building, Washington, D.C., Hon. Francis E. Walter (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania; Morgan M. Moulder, of Missouri; Clyde Doyle, of California; Donald L. Jackson, of California; and William E. Miller, of New York.

Staff members present: Richard Arens, staff director, and Frank Bonora, investigator.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

Call your first witness.

Mr. ARENS. Leon Josephson, please come forward and remain standing while the chairman administers an oath.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I do.

TESTIMONY OF LEON JOSEPHSON, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL, SAMUEL A. NEUBURGER

Mr. ARENS. Kindly identify yourself by name, residence, and occupation.

Mr. JOSEPHSON. My name is Leon Josephson. I reside at 161 West 16th Street, New York City. I am the manager of a restaurant owned by my brother.

Mr. ARENS. You are appearing today, Mr. Josephson, in response to a subpoena which was served upon you by the House Committee on Un-American Activities?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARENS. You are represented by counsel?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARENS. Counsel, please identify yourself.

Mr. NEUBURGER. Samuel Neuburger, 225 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have any occupation other than your employment as a restaurant manager?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I don't know what you mean by occupation. Some other source of work from which I derive money?

Mr. ARENS. Are you engaged in teaching work of any kind?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. In view of the fact that the Smith Act makes advocacy of the principles of Marxism-Leninism punishable, and in view of the fact that the McCarran law carries certain sanctions to individuals who are connected with certain organizations, if the organizations are cited and do not register, I invoke the protection of the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Are you one of those who is advocating what you have characterized as Marxism-Leninism?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. JOSEPHSON. The same answer. I invoke the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you now, if you please, sir, a thermofax reproduction of an article appearing in The Worker of November 16, 1958, entitled, "Marxist Courses," in which are listed the courses and the instructors, at the Faculty of Social Science, including one Leon Josephson, who is listed as one of the instructors.

Kindly look at this article and tell this committee whether or not you are properly, truly, and correctly characterized as an instructor in the Faculty of Social Science in New York City.

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth and first amendments.

(Document marked, "Josephson Exhibit No. 1," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you a copy of an article appearing in New Masses of April 1, 1947, entitled "I am a Communist," by Leon Josephson, in which Leon Josephson says, among other things, "I am a Communist. Like all Communists, and like most Americans, I am also anti-fascist."

Kindly look at this article and tell this committee, if you please, sir, whether or not you are the Leon Josephson who identified himself as a Communist in that article.

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the first amendment and the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Josephson Exhibit No. 2," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever taught in the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you, if you please, sir, a thermofax reproduction of a bulletin of the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City, in which Leon Josephson is listed as one of the instructors in that institution in the fall of 1956.

Kindly look at this document and tell this committee whether or not you are correctly identified in that capacity of instructor.

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the first and fifth amendments.

(Document marked "Josephson Exhibit No. 3," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Are you a member of the bar of any State?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARENS. When and where did you become a member of the bar of a State?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I became a member of the bar of the State of New Jersey in 1921.

Mr. ARENS. And are you presently a member of the bar of the State of New Jersey?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I am presently a member in good standing of the bar, but have not practiced since 1932.

Mr. ARENS. Have you taught any law courses?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the first and fifth amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a minute. Are you fearful that if you answered the question as to whether or not you taught law courses you might be subjected to a criminal prosecution?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. Yes. If the course was a course in the philosophies of law, from Plato on up, including Marx, it certainly would come under the provision of the Smith Act making it illegal to advocate the principles of Marxism and Leninism.

The CHAIRMAN. What you are saying, then, is that you have been violating the Smith Act and you don't feel that you ought to be compelled to admit it?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I am not saying that at all.

Mr. ARENS. Have you taught courses on Soviet law?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you, if you please, sir, a thermofax reproduction of an article appearing in the Daily Worker on April 6, 1954, in which Leon Josephson, an attorney, so it is announced, will teach a 10-session course on "Soviet Law" at the Jefferson School, beginning the week of April 19.

Kindly look at this document and tell this committee whether or not the facts recited therein are, to your knowledge, true and correct.

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the first and fifth amendments.

(Document marked "Josephson Exhibit No. 4," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever traveled abroad?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARENS. When?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. A number of times.

Mr. ARENS. When was the last time you traveled abroad?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. The last time I traveled abroad was in 1935.

Mr. ARENS. Did you travel on a United States passport?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I did.

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever visited the Soviet Union?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I—

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Have you written articles respecting the individual in Soviet law?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. Can you tell us whether or not, based upon your study, the individual in the Communist countries is granted the right of habeas corpus?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I may answer that from my opinion and my knowledge of Soviet law that they have no formal habeas corpus proceedings, but they have a proceeding which, in effect, is similar to our habeas corpus.

Mr. ARENS. And where did you acquire this knowledge that you have of Soviet law?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. JOSEPHSON. My knowledge of Soviet law was acquired mainly from American sources, the books of Professor Hazard of Columbia, Professor Berman of Yale, of Gsovski at the Library of Congress. There have been in the last five years fully 100 books written on Soviet law and probably three or four hundred articles in law journals and scientific magazines.

Mr. ARENS. Is there any other source from which you have derived your knowledge respecting Soviet law?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Does the Soviet legal system provide for a witness the privilege of not giving information that could be used against him in a criminal proceeding?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. From my personal knowledge of Soviet law, the privilege applies to a defendant, but not to a witness.

Mr. ARENS. Did you, in the course of your study of Soviet law, make a study of the slave labor system in Soviet Russia?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I might say I am writing a book on the comparative systems, both so far as theory and practice is concerned, which I hope to get out by the first of the year, and I will be glad to send you a copy of my book.

Mr. ARENS. And are you, as author of that book, a member of the Communist Party engaged in furthering the interests of the international Communist conspiracy by undertaking to portray a false picture of Soviet law?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you, if you please, sir, a copy of an article appearing in *Mainstream* of May 1957, by Leon Josephson entitled, "The Individual in Soviet Law," in which the author, Leon Josephson, takes to task an individual who suggests that there is less than constitutional privileges afforded people in the Soviet Union.

Kindly look at this article and tell this committee whether or not you are the author of that article.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. JOSEPHSON. In view of the fact that the editors of this magazine have been subpoenaed from time to time, I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Josephson Exhibit No. 5," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Are you a propagandist for the Communist conspiracy in the United States?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. I respectfully suggest, Mr. Chairman, that will conclude the staff interrogation of this witness.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

The witness is excused.

Call the next witness.

Mr. ARENS. The next witness, if you please, Mr. Chairman, will be Mr. Henry Klein.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand, please?

Do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. KLEIN. I do.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY KLEIN, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,
SAMUEL A. NEUBURGER

Mr. ARENS. Kindly identify yourself by name, residence, and occupation.

Mr. KLEIN. Henry Klein, 88-09 Shore Parkway, Howard Beach, New York.

Mr. ARENS. And your occupation, please, sir?

Mr. KLEIN. I am an assistant production supervisor.

Mr. ARENS. Where, please, sir?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. KLEIN. In a printing establishment.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have any other occupation?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. KLEIN. I have no other occupation from which I receive compensation.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have any other occupation from which you do not receive compensation—in the nature of employment?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. KLEIN. Sir, in view of the line of questioning of this committee, in view of the policies of this committee, I wish to take my rights under the fifth amendment and not answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. What policy of this committee are you talking about?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. KLEIN. Well, sir, in view of the past series of questionings of previous witnesses before this committee of the policy of this committee seeking to establish links in a chain which may tend to incriminate individuals, it is for that reason, sir, I take advantage of my rights under the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. This committee has never endeavored to create a chain of circumstances that would lead to a criminal prosecution. It is a congressional——

Mr. KLEIN. In view of my opinion of what has happened under this committee, I wish to take advantage of my rights under the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. You are appearing today in response to a subpoena which was served upon you by this committee?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARENS. You are represented by counsel?

Mr. KLEIN. I am.

Mr. ARENS. Counsel, kindly identify yourself.

Mr. NEUBURGER. Samuel A. Neuburger, 225 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. ARENS. Please tell us when and where you were born.

Mr. KLEIN. In the United States, January 1911.

Mr. ARENS. Where in the United States?

Mr. KLEIN. Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. ARENS. Give us a word, please, about your education.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. KLEIN. My formal education—I am a graduate of high school in the city of New York. I did my undergraduate work at the College of the City of New York, and I received my masters in education at that institution.

Mr. ARENS. When, sir?

Mr. KLEIN. Sir?

Mr. ARENS. When, please?

Mr. KLEIN. I received my bachelor of arts in 1932, my master of science in education in 1933.

Mr. ARENS. Did that complete your formal education?

Mr. KLEIN. No, sir.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us about the other formal education.

Mr. KLEIN. I did graduate work at Columbia University towards my doctorate.

Mr. ARENS. Did you receive your doctorate?

Mr. KLEIN. No, sir; I did not complete my work.

Mr. ARENS. Please tell us about the principal employments which you have had.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. KLEIN. Sir, I decline to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Have you been engaged in any employment since you completed your formal education other than the employment which you related in your present identification——

Mr. KLEIN. Sir, I plead my rights under the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Concerning which you can tell this committee without revealing information which might be used against you in a criminal proceeding?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. KLEIN. Sir, I am sorry, but I still invoke my rights under the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Have you been employed in the public school system in New York City?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARENS. When were you employed in the public school system?

Mr. KLEIN. In the public school system from 1938, I believe, to 1940 or 1941. I am not sure.

Mr. ARENS. What precipitated your disassociation?

Mr. KLEIN. I invoke my rights under the fifth amendment not to answer that question.

Mr. ARENS. Were you a member of the Communist Party during your engagement as a teacher in the public school system in New York City?

Mr. KLEIN. I again invoke my rights under the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Are you one of the instructors at the Faculty of Social Science in New York City?

Mr. KLEIN. I again invoke my privilege.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you a thermofax reproduction of an announcement that the Faculty of Social Science, 80 East 11th Street, at Broadway, will conduct a series of courses, one of which is entitled "Marxist Theory of the State," by Henry Klein.

Kindly look at this document, and tell this committee whether or not you are accurately and truthfully described as instructor in that course at the Faculty of Social Science.

Mr. KLEIN. Again, sir, I will not answer under the rights of the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Klein Exhibit No. 1," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever been connected with the International Workers Order?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. KLEIN. I refuse to answer that question, sir, under the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Were you the educational director for New York City of the International Workers Order, sir?

Mr. KLEIN. My answer is the same, sir.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you, if you please, sir, a reproduction of a photograph of yourself, with the caption, "Henry Klein, new IWO Educational Director of New York City," giving biographical data respecting yourself, and the future outlook for the International Workers Order, appearing in the October 1941 issue of Fraternal Outlook.

Kindly look at this document and tell this committee whether or not you are truthfully and accurately described there as the educational director of the International Workers Order.

Mr. KLEIN. I will not answer under the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Klein Exhibit No. 2," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Have you also taught in the Jefferson School of Social Science?

Mr. KLEIN. I will not answer under the fifth amendment, sir.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you now, sir, a thermofax reproduction of an announcement of the Jefferson School of Social Science, in which Henry Klein, who formerly taught at Brooklyn College, is listed as one of the instructors at the Jefferson School for September-December, 1947.

Kindly look at this document and tell this committee whether or not you are truthfully and accurately described there as an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Mr. KLEIN. Sir, I cannot answer that question, under the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Klein Exhibit No. 3," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever instructed at Brooklyn College in New York City?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. KLEIN. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. ARENS. Over what period of time were you an instructor there?

Mr. KLEIN. I held various grades between 1933 and 1938.

Mr. ARENS. What did you teach?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. KLEIN. I taught ancient and medieval history.

Mr. ARENS. And what status did you have in the school—just an instructor?

Mr. KLEIN. First as reader, then fellow, then as student.

Mr. ARENS. In the period of your connection with the Brooklyn College, were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. Sir, once again I will not answer that question under the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. I display a thermofax reproduction of an announcement, "Introducing Ten New Classes in Marxist Theory and Its Applications," to be held at Academy Hall, New York, October-December, 1957, listing a number of courses and the instructors in these courses, including Henry Klein's course on "Changing Systems: Human History," to include such subjects as what is meant by revolution, is socialism inevitable, and the like.

Kindly look at this document which I now display to you and tell this committee whether or not you are truthfully and accurately described there as an instructor in the classes in Marxist theory as announced in this bulletin.

Mr. KLEIN. Sir, once again I cannot answer that question under the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Klein Exhibit No. 4," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Are you now, this moment, a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. My answer is the same, sir.

Mr. ARENS. Do you presently have information that you could supply to your Government via this committee respecting the machinations and operations of the Communist Party in the United States and respecting persons known by you, to a certainty at the present time, to be members of the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. Sir, I cannot answer that question under the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that will conclude the staff interrogation of this witness.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

The witness is excused.

Call the next witness.

Mr. ARENS. The next witness, if you please, Mr. Chairman, will be Esther Cantor.

Please remain standing while the chairman administers an oath to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. CANTOR. I do.

TESTIMONY OF ESTHER CANTOR, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL,
SAMUEL A. NEUBURGER

Mr. ARENS. Please identify yourself by name, residence, and occupation.

Mrs. CANTOR. My name is Esther Cantor. I live at 809 West 177th Street, in Manhattan, New York City, and I am a housewife.

Mr. ARENS. You are appearing today in response to a subpoena which was served upon you by this committee?

Mrs. CANTOR. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. You are represented by counsel?

Mrs. CANTOR. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Counsel, kindly identify yourself on this record.

Mr. NEUBURGER. Samuel A. Neuburger, 225 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. ARENS. Where were you born?

Mrs. CANTOR. New York City.

Mr. ARENS. Give us a word about your education, please.

(The witness conferred with her counsel.)

Mrs. CANTOR. My formal education was I am a graduate of Bluefield High School, in West Virginia, and I completed three and one-half years at Hunter College, New York City.

Mr. ARENS. When did you complete your work at Hunter College?

Mrs. CANTOR. About 1935.

Mr. ARENS. Give us, if you please, the principal employments you have had since you completed your formal education.

(The witness conferred with her counsel.)

Mrs. CANTOR. I decline to answer that question under the protection of the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Do you honestly apprehend that if you told this committee truthfully while you are under oath the employments you have had since completion of your formal education you would be supplying information which might be used against you in a criminal proceeding?

Mrs. CANTOR. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. You discussed a moment ago your formal education. Do you distinguish that from some other type of education, informal education or training which you have had?

Mrs. CANTOR. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us about that, if you please, ma'am.

Mrs. CANTOR. I decline to answer that question.

Mr. ARENS. Have you received training in Communist training schools?

Mrs. CANTOR. I decline to answer that question.

Mr. ARENS. Are you an instructor at the Faculty of Social Science at 80 East 11th Street, New York City?

Mrs. CANTOR. The same.

Mr. ARENS. I beg your pardon?

The CHAIRMAN. You have stated that you declined to answer the question. For what reason do you decline to answer the question?

(The witness conferred with her counsel.)

Mrs. CANTOR. Well, first, because I believe I have an absolute right to do whatever I am doing, and secondly, because the answer may incriminate me, and I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. So when you said or answered by refusing to answer, you mean that you refuse to answer because of the fifth amendment?

Mrs. CANTOR. I understood that; yes.

Mr. ARENS. May I display to you a thermofax reproduction of an article appearing in The Worker of June 21, 1959, listing a number of persons as instructors; and a number of courses being taught at the new school, the Faculty of Social Science in New York City, including Esther Cantor, as one of the instructors.

Kindly look at that document and tell this committee whether or not you are truthfully and accurately described as one of the instructors.

Mrs. CANTOR. I decline to answer. The same.

(Document marked "Cantor Exhibit No. 1," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Have you been the State legislative director of the Communist Party in New York State?

(The witness conferred with her counsel.)

Mrs. CANTOR. I decline to answer under the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you—

Mrs. CANTOR. Of course, everything is out in the open, but I still decline to answer under the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. What do you mean "everything is out in the open"?

(The witness conferred with her counsel.)

Mrs. CANTOR. Well, actually, my life is an open book, as you gentlemen well know, but under the needs of a situation imposed by a committee such as this, and prosecutions which have been taking place, I decline to answer that on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. ARENS. When you speak of your life being an open book, is part of the open book a chapter in which you are, or were, the State legislative director of the Communist Party for New York State?

Mrs. CANTOR. The fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you, if you please, ma'am, a thermofax reproduction of an article in The Worker of November 23, 1958, entitled, "National and State Legislative Activity Mapped By CP Leaders," in which Esther Cantor is described as "State legislative director," who is presenting a program of the Communist legislative objectives.

Kindly look at this document which I now display to you and tell this committee whether or not you are truthfully and accurately described as the State legislative director for New York State of the Communist Party.

Mrs. CANTOR. I decline to answer, sir. I decline to answer.
(Document marked "Cantor Exhibit No. 2," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Are you now, this instant, a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. CANTOR. I decline to answer that question.

Mr. ARENS. Do you at this instant have knowledge of the machinations and operations of this conspiratorial operation known as the Communist Party, operating presently, and do you have present information respecting persons who, to your certain knowledge, are members of this conspiratorial organization, known as the Communist Party?

Mrs. CANTOR. The only conspiracy that I can recognize in this country is one directed against the school integration issue and labor. I know of no other conspiracy and, therefore, decline to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that will conclude the staff interrogation of this witness.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

The witness is excused.

Call your next witness.

Mr. ARENS. Sidney Finkelstein, please come forward. Remain standing while the chairman administers an oath.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your hand, Mr. Finkelstein?

You do solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. I do.

TESTIMONY OF SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL, DAVID REIN

Mr. ARENS. Please identify yourself by name, residence, and occupation.

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. My name is Sidney Finkelstein. I live at 522 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, New York City. My occupation—I call myself an esthetician—

Mr. ARENS. I beg your pardon?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. I am a writer on theory, philosophy of the arts, esthetics, philosophy of arts and music. I write on that subject. I have written books on it.

Mr. ARENS. Is that your sole occupation?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. It is my sole occupation, though I can say that on the basis of my writings I have been asked to give lectures.

Mr. ARENS. Where have you lectured?

Mr. REIN. May I raise a point, Mr. Chairman?

I understand that this witness was before the committee just two years ago. I wonder if we could have a ruling of the chairman, as the chairman has made in other occasions, that we are not going to go over stuff that has been gone over before.

Mr. ARENS. We don't propose to do so. The witness at that time was here in connection with another school.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead, Mr. Arens.

Mr. ARENS. Kindly answer the question. You told us about your lectures. I am asking you where you lectured.

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. Well, I decline to answer that question for two reasons. One is that—well, one is that the effect of an investigation like this, it seems to me to be one that would intimidate the free exploration of controversial ideas that are necessary for a good education and for our country's progress, and since the first amendment of the Constitution prohibits laws that would abridge freedom of speech, I think that an investigation that would have this intimidating effect would not serve a constitutional, legislative objective. That is one reason for declining.

The other is that since there is a process of associations which might link me with certain activities that might involve other problems, I invoke the privilege of the fifth amendment to the Constitution that a witness cannot be compelled to testify against himself.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, the witness volunteered the statement that he was a lecturer. I believe he has opened the door.

I respectfully suggest that he be ordered and directed to answer the question.

The CHAIRMAN. You are directed to answer the question. You have opened the door for this answer.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. I decline to answer for the reasons given that to name places might set up some kind of associations and, therefore, I feel I have the privilege of declining, and declining for the reasons given.

Mr. ARENS. You are appearing today in response to a subpoena which was served upon you by this committee?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARENS. You are represented by counsel?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Counsel, kindly identify yourself.

Mr. REIN. David Rein, 711 Fourteenth Street Northwest, Washington, D.C.

Mr. ARENS. When and where were you born?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. In New York City; July 4, 1909.

Mr. ARENS. Give us a brief summary of your education.

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. The New York City public schools and high schools, College of the City of New York, Columbia University, and New York University.

Mr. ARENS. What degrees do you hold, please, sir?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. I hold a bachelor of arts degree; I have a master of arts degree in literature; a master of arts degree in the history of our country.

Mr. ARENS. Did that complete your formal education?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. Yes; that does.

Mr. ARENS. Did you have any other education of an informal variety?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. I am not quibbling, sir, when I say that all reading, that is, all serious reading, is education. I am not trying to quibble on this.

Mr. ARENS. Aside from the reading which we all do, have you attended any training courses of any variety other than the training which you received in your formal education?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. Again, I am not quibbling, but there have been training courses as part of the United States Army. To be factual—

Mr. ARENS. Any training courses other than those that you received in the United States Army?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. No, not to my knowledge.

Mr. ARENS. Have you attended any Communist training courses?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. Well, I decline to answer any question with that name in it for the reasons given, on the basis of the fifth amendment, and any possible associations that would be set up by those questions.

Mr. ARENS. Are you an instructor in this newly formed organization known as the Faculty of Social Science in New York City?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. I decline to answer that for the reasons given.

Mr. ARENS. Can you tell us what "Socialist realism" is? What is "Socialist realism"?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. I have read a good deal about it, and I have been thinking about it. I could say what I think it is, but I must say I don't know of any dictionary definition which says this is so. All I could give is my opinion.

Mr. ARENS. Do you teach or have you taught any courses on Socialist realism?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. I decline to answer any questions—that question, for the reasons given.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you, if you please, sir, a thermofax reproduction of The Worker of April 19, 1959, listing a number of courses being taught at the Faculty of Social Science in New York City, and the instructors.

This article carries the name Sidney Finkelstein as the instructor on Socialist realism.

Kindly look at this article and tell this committee whether or not you are truthfully and accurately described there as the instructor at the Faculty of Social Science on Socialist realism.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. I want to say briefly that all my ideas on any topic—I would be very glad to discuss them. They represent my own thinking, solely, and my own investigations, but on this question as to my relationship to an institution, I must decline to answer for the reasons given previously.

(Document marked "Finkelstein Exhibit No. 1," and retained in committee files.)

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand you correctly that you fear if you would answer this question concerning your connection with this school you might give testimony that could be used in a criminal case?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. Yes. There have been criminal cases. Personally—

The CHAIRMAN. What is there criminal about this school that you are disturbed about?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. Sir, with all respect, I don't know, I haven't thought, of anything criminal about any school. I base my remarks or answers on the basis that there have been, in a matter of history,

certain criminal cases, and these involve matters of ideas and a whole chain involving ideas; and ideas, perhaps, can lead to being called conspiracies or crimes.

I personally believe that this kind of thing the American people will, with good sense, repudiate. But that is aside from the point. It is for that reason of this existing situation that I decline to answer the question.

Mr. ARENS. Do you want to express yourself as to whether or not, in your judgment, the American people will repudiate Communists and communism?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. I can only say that the American people will, in the long run, always do what they feel to be best for them and what the majority feels to be best to do.

Mr. ARENS. Have you taught at the Jefferson School of Social Science?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. I decline to answer that for the reasons previously given.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you, if you please, sir, a thermofax reproduction of a bulletin announcing the courses and the instructors at the Jefferson School of Social Science. One of the courses listed, "How To Listen to Music," is under the instructorship of Sidney Finkelstein.

Kindly look at that document and tell this committee whether or not you are truthfully and accurately described there as the instructor of that course.

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. It is a course in how to listen to music. I decline to answer this on the basis of the reasons previously given.

(Document marked "Finkelstein Exhibit No. 2" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Have you taught courses in the Marxist theory at Academy Hall?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. I decline to answer that for the reasons previously given.)

Mr. ARENS. I display to you, if you please, sir, a bulletin entitled, "Introducing Ten New Classes in Marxist Theory and Its Applications." October-December 1957, to be held at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York, in which, among other instructors, Sidney Finkelstein is listed as the instructor on Social Philosophy of Art.

Kindly look at this document and tell this committee whether or not you are truthfully and accurately described there as the instructor in social philosophy.

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. Excuse me, sir. It says social philosophy of art.

Mr. ARENS. Excuse me. Social philosophy of art. Is that the course you taught there?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. I decline to answer that for the reasons previously given.

(Document marked "Finkelstein Exhibit No. 3", and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Have you likewise instructed at the Metropolitan Music School?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. I decline to answer that question for the reasons previously given.

Mr. ARENS. Are you now, this moment, a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. I decline to answer that for the reasons previously given.

Mr. ARENS. Do you, this moment, have information which you could give your Government, via this committee, respecting the machinations and operations of that conspiratorial force in the United States known as the Communist Party and the identification of persons who presently are, to your certain knowledge, members of the Communist Party?

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. Well, I would like to register a personal objection to what I think is the kind of subjective and emotional adjectives in that question, but I decline to answer that for the reasons previously given.

Mr. ARENS. I respectfully suggest that will conclude the staff interrogation of this witness, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

Mr. JACKSON. The witness referred to the emotional adjectives. I should like to ask the witness if he knows whether or not the Communist Party is a conspiratorial apparatus.

Mr. FINKELSTEIN. Sir, what I meant by emotional adjectives, things like machinations, conspiratorial, what I simply meant is that these are not factual. They refer to—they are the kind of words that arouse very violent feelings which tend to cloud looking at facts, what are facts and not facts, and that is why I made that remark.

And furthermore, they are subject to so many different interpretations. A thought to somebody else could be a conspiracy, just the advancement of a thought and purpose. That is just on the question of vagueness that I made that remark.

But I do decline to answer your questions, sir, with all respect, because of the reasons I have previously given.

Mr. JACKSON. I am trying to get it out of the realm of emotion, into the realm of fact. But you are not helping a great deal in that regard. I have no further questions.

The CHAIRMAN. The witness is excused.

Call the next witness.

Mr. ARENS. The next witness will be Susan Warren. Please come forward and remain standing while the chairman administers an oath.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Miss WARREN. I do.

TESTIMONY OF SUSAN WARREN, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL, DAVID REIN

Mr. ARENS. Please identify yourself by name, residence, and occupation.

Miss WARREN. My name is Susan Warren. I live at 110 Christopher Street, New York City. I am a free-lance writer.

Mr. ARENS. You are appearing today in response to subpoena which was served upon you by this committee?

Miss WARREN. I am.

Mr. ARENS. And you are represented by counsel?

Miss WARREN. I am.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Counsel, please identify yourself.

Mr. REIN. David Rein, 711 Fourteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

Mr. ARENS. For the purpose of identification, is it Miss Warren or Mrs. Warren?

Miss WARREN. Miss Warren.

Mr. REIN. May I make the same comment with respect to this witness as with regard to the previous witness? This witness has also been before the committee quite recently, and I assume the interrogation will not go into matters which were already covered.

Mr. ARENS. Where were you born, Miss Warren?

Miss WARREN. I was born in New York City.

Mr. ARENS. Give us a word about your formal education.

Miss WARREN. I went to the regular grammar school and high school, and I am a graduate of Rutgers University with an A.B. degree. I have taken postgraduate courses at Columbia University.

Mr. ARENS. What were your postgraduate courses in, please?

Miss WARREN. The history of Chinese history and civilization and the Chinese language.

Mr. ARENS. Have you sort of specialized in Chinese culture and Chinese civilization?

Miss WARREN. Yes, I have.

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever visited China?

Miss WARREN. No, I have not.

Mr. ARENS. Have you lectured and written on that subject?

Miss WARREN. I must decline to answer that since my feeling is that this committee is interested largely or, I would say, mostly, in exposure and punishment and, therefore, I am going to take advantage of my privileges under the fifth amendment and decline to answer that.

The CHAIRMAN. Maybe I can get you on the right track. We are not interested in exposure for exposure's sake, in order that somebody might be punished. What we are interested in is developing facts that will enable the Congress of the United States to enact legislation that will protect our Republic from the new phases of this international conspiracy. We are not interested in exposing anything except insofar as it might relate to that purpose.

Mr. ARENS. Now, ma'am, if you please, may I display several thermofax reproductions of articles respecting some of your lectures on China.

The first is an advertisement appearing in The Worker of March 22, 1959, in which you are listed as one of the instructors at the Faculty of Social Science in New York City, and it states your lecture there is on "Chinese Communes."

Kindly look at that article and tell this committee whether or not you are truthfully and accurately described as one of the instructors at the Faculty of Social Science in New York City who lectured on Chinese communes?

Miss WARREN. With all due respect to the chairman of the committee and what he said, I have been following the activities of this committee in the papers for many years, and I have noticed a singular lack of interest in facts and a great deal of exposure and punishment. Therefore, I must continue to decline under my rights under the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Warren Exhibit No. 1," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. There appeared before this committee several months ago, five clergymen who had escaped from the Communist regime in Red China. They testified about the commune system there; how families are broken up; and about the wholesale murder of an estimated 20 million people in Red China.

They also testified about the tortures inflicted upon the people; about incidents in which the Red Chinese Communists would actually pull people apart by horses, and about the murder of old people so that their bodies could be used for fertilizer.

Have you, in any of your lectures on the situation in Red China, touched upon that subject matter?

(The witness conferred with her counsel.)

Miss WARREN. Mr. Arens, I haven't said that I gave any lectures on China.

Mr. ARENS. Have you lectured on China?

Miss WARREN. I decline to answer that for the reasons stated previously.

Mr. ARENS. Have you been editor of the Far East Spotlight?

Miss WARREN. I decline to answer that for the same reasons.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you a thermofax reproduction of an article in The Worker of February 2, 1958, in which the following article appears:

Lecture on China

"China—From Liberation to Socialist Transformation"—will be the theme of a lecture Monday evening Feb. 3, at 8:30 P.M. in the new class in "The World of Socialism Today" at the Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue. Sue Warren, formerly editor of the publication, "The Far East Spotlight," will be the speaker. Admission is \$1.

Kindly look at that article and tell the committee whether or not the facts recited are, to your knowledge, true and correct.

Miss WARREN. I decline to answer that on the basis of the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Warren Exhibit No. 2," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Have you been an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science?

Miss WARREN. I decline to answer that for the same reasons.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you now a thermofax reproduction of a bulletin of the Jefferson School of Social Science in which the instructors are listed, including Sue Warren, B.A., Rutgers, formerly educational director, New York County Committee, Communist Party.

Kindly look at this document and tell this committee whether or not the facts recited there are, to your knowledge, true and correct.

Miss WARREN. I decline to answer that for the reasons previously given.

(Document marked "Warren Exhibit No. 3," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Have you, in your lectures and in articles you have written, made it clear to your listeners and readers that you have never been to Red China?

Miss WARREN. I have never said that I have written any articles.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you, ma'am, a photostatic reproduction of an article appearing in The Worker of November 13, 1949, entitled "No Place for the Chinese People?" by Susan M. Warren, in which the Chinese Communist regime is lauded, and in which great complaint is registered because the Chinese people, not the Communist regime, but the Chinese people, are precluded from admission to the United Nations.

Kindly look at this document and tell this committee whether or not you are truthfully and accurately described there as the author of that article.

Miss WARREN. I decline to answer this for the reasons previously given.

(Document marked "Warren Exhibit No. 4," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Do they have a real democracy in Red China now?

(The witness conferred with her counsel.)

Miss WARREN. I might say this, Mr. Arens: that in my studies of China, I would very much like to go to China and study its social system, have contact with its people, but I am afraid that the policy that we follow, which a good part of the people in this country and many spokesmen have said is an ostrich-like policy, of sticking our heads in the sands, not allowing us to go, et cetera, keeps me from that. So I couldn't discuss anything. I wouldn't want to discuss anything without having seen.

Mr. ARENS. You did discuss it—

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps if you stood where I did in Hong Kong and talked to intelligent people who had just gotten out, somehow or other, from behind the Iron Curtain, you would get an understanding of the starvation, of the misery, and the things that the people are subjected to. That is a very easy place to find out about that.

Mr. ARENS. But Ma'am, you just said that you would like to go there so you could discuss it. You did discuss it, nonetheless, did you not, because I have here a photostatic reproduction from the Communist Daily Worker of April 8, 1949, in which a forum series is listed. The title of the forum series is, China, New People's Democracy, and the speaker is listed as Susan Warren.

Kindly look at this document and tell this committee whether or not you did give the lecture on that subject.

(The witness conferred with her counsel.)

Miss WARREN. I decline to to answer this for the reasons previously given.

(Document marked "Warren Exhibit No. 5," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Are you now, this instant, a member of the Communist Party?

Miss WARREN. I decline to answer that for the same reason.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have information respecting present operations of the Communist Party in the United States, and do you presently

have knowledge of persons who, to your certain knowledge, are members of the Communist Party now?

Miss WARREN. I decline to answer that on the basis of my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that will conclude the staff interrogation of this witness.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moulder?

Mr. MOULDER. You made the statement that this committee was not interested in the facts. You based that statement upon an opinion you formed from reading the newspapers.

Could you be more specific in that respect as to what facts you believe we are not interested in?

Miss WARREN. Well, let me just say this: that I noted that Justice Black, in his dissent in the Barenblatt case, stated very specifically that the purpose of this committee was exposure, and its reason for existence was punishment.

Mr. MOULDER. That is not what I am referring to. What facts do you possess or have knowledge of which you believe we are not interested in?

(The witness conferred with her counsel.)

Miss WARREN. I must say that I find this a very confusing question. I don't understand it.

Mr. MOULDER. You made the charge—

Miss WARREN. I don't think that you are really interested in the facts.

Mr. MOULDER. What facts?

Miss WARREN. In any facts that I or any other witness may give at this committee. The facts are actually the least part of this. What you are interested in is making an exposure, and your minds are made up before we ever come in here.

Mr. MOULDER. You certainly haven't cooperated in giving us any facts.

Miss WARREN. I haven't for the reasons I stated.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

Call your next witness.

Mr. ARENS. Louis Weinstock.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you swear that the evidence you are about to give before this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I do.

TESTIMONY OF LOUIS WEINSTOCK, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL, DAVID REIN

Mr. ARENS. Please identify yourself for the record by giving your full name, address, and occupation or profession.

Mr. WEINSTOCK. Louis Weinstock, and I live at 24 Metropolitan Oval, New York City.

Mr. ARENS. And your occupation?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. My occupation is a house painter, a house painter—

Mr. ARENS. I beg your pardon?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. In a painter's language, I am a smearer and I smear walls, not people.

Mr. ARENS. You are appearing today in response to a subpoena which was served upon you by this committee?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I do.

Mr. ARENS. And you are represented by counsel?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I am.

Mr. ARENS. Counsel, will you please identify yourself on this record?

Mr. REIN. David Rein, 711 Fourteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

Mr. ARENS. Where and when were you born?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. At Satoraljaújhely, Hungary.

Mr. ARENS. When?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. May 14, 1903.

Mr. ARENS. When did you come to the United States for permanent residence?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. April 1924.

Mr. ARENS. Are you a citizen of the United States?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I am.

Mr. ARENS. Where and when did you become a citizen?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. Sometime in October 1930, in New York City.

Mr. ARENS. By naturalization?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. That is correct.

Mr. ARENS. Were you a member of the Communist Party as of the time you were naturalized as a citizen?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I decline to answer this question based on the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Are you employed as an instructor at the Faculty of Social Science in New York City?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. Your previous question was what is my occupation. I said I am a house painter and I am employed as a house painter.

Mr. ARENS. Is that your sole and exclusive employment?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. That is correct.

Mr. ARENS. Do you also teach at the Faculty of Social Science in New York City?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I decline to answer that question based on the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Now, sir, I display to you, if you please, a thermofax reproduction of an article in the Communist Worker of January 4, 1959, in which a number of persons are listed and a number of courses to be given. There is a course to be given by Louis Weinstock, of the Faculty of Social Science, according to this article.

Kindly look at this article and tell the committee whether or not the facts recited there are, to your knowledge, true and correct.

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I decline to answer this question on the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Weinstock Exhibit No. 1," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. How long have you been employed in your present occupation?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. On and off I have been a painter since I finished my apprenticeship. That was 1924 or 1925.

Mr. ARENS. Have you, on and off, likewise been an instructor in various institutions, various schools?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I decline to answer this question on the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Were you an instructor in the Workers School in New York City as early as 1943?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I believe that the first amendment of the Constitution and the fifth amendment of the Constitution protect me from answering this question.

Mr. ARENS. Do you honestly apprehend that if you told this committee whether or not you were an instructor in the Workers School in New York City, you would be supplying information that could be used against you in a criminal proceeding?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I guess I answered the question, sir.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest the witness now be ordered and directed to answer the question.

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I answered the question.

The CHAIRMAN. You are directed to answer the question.

Mr. WEINSTOCK. Yes, I do feel that way.

Mr. ARENS. Now, I display to you a photostatic reproduction of an article in the Daily Worker of December 3, 1943, in which Louis Weinstock is described as one of the instructors at the Workers School in New York City.

Kindly look at that article and tell this committee whether or not the facts recited there are, to your certain knowledge, true and correct.

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I would like to answer this question with the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Weinstock Exhibit No. 2," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Have you likewise been an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I decline to answer the question on the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you now, if you please, sir, a thermofax reproduction of a bulletin of the Jefferson School of Social Science, in which Louis Weinstock, among others, is listed as one of the instructors in that institution.

Kindly look at that document and tell this committee whether or not the facts recited there are, to your knowledge, true and correct?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I decline to answer on the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Weinstock Exhibit No. 3," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever used any name other than the name pursuant to which you are appearing today, Louis Weinstock?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I decline to answer this based on the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever traveled abroad on a United States passport?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I decline to answer this question on the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. I display to you, if you please, a photostatic reproduction of a passport application made in August 1958. According to the passport application, the applicant is Louis Weinstock.

Kindly look at this document and tell this committee whether or not this is a true and correct reproduction of the passport application filed by yourself with the Department of State for a passport to go to Hungary.

Mr. WEINSTOCK. What did you say the date of this was?

Mr. ARENS. 1958.

Mr. WEINSTOCK. Would you look at it again, please?

Mr. ARENS. To go to France and Belgium; I beg your pardon.

Kindly look at this document and tell this committee whether or not that is a true and correct reproduction of a document filed by yourself with the Department of State.

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I decline to answer this question on the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Weinstock Exhibit No. 4," and retained in committee files.)

Mr. ARENS. Did you go to Europe on a passport in 1958?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I decline to answer this question on the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Were you a member of the Communist Party as of the time you filed your passport application to go to Europe?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I decline to answer this question based on the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Are you now, this instant, a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I likewise decline to answer this question on the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Do you personally have information respecting certain persons who, to your knowledge, are members of the Communist Party and information respecting the activities of the Communist Party in the New York area?

Mr. WEINSTOCK. I decline to answer this question based on the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. I respectfully suggest, Mr. Chairman, that will conclude the staff interrogation of this witness.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

If not, the witness is excused.

Mr. ARENS. The next witness will be Mr. Richard Wilson Reichard.

Please come forward and remain standing while the chairman administers an oath to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you swear that the testimony you are about to give before this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. REICHARD. I do.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD WILSON REICHARD

Mr. REICHARD. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question? Is my interrogation a repetition of the previous interrogations under the same heading?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I do not know, frankly. Is it, Mr. Arens?

Mr. ARENS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it related to the Faculty?

Mr. ARENS. Not to the Faculty, to the scope of the inquiry.

Mr. REICHARD. It is related, then, and will appear in print under the general heading of "Communist Training Operations"?

Mr. ARENS. Have you taken the oath?

Mr. REICHARD. Yes, I have.

Mr. ARENS. Would you kindly take a seat?

Mr. REICHARD. Would you answer me whether it is going to appear—

Mr. ARENS. That is a matter to be determined by the committee.

Will you tell the committee your full name, address, and occupation?

Mr. REICHARD. My name is Richard Wilson Reichard. I live at 305 Greenbrier in Arlington, Virginia. I am a teacher.

Mr. ARENS. Where are you employed?

Mr. REICHARD. I am this year not employed, by my own volition.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have arrangements for employment?

Mr. REICHARD. I do. I have a two-year contract as associate professor of European History at George Washington University.

Mr. ARENS. To begin when?

Mr. REICHARD. At the beginning of the fall term.

Mr. ARENS. Where were you last employed?

Mr. REICHARD. I was last employed at Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, for two years.

Mr. ARENS. Please tell us where and when you were born.

Mr. REICHARD. I was born on August 26, 1923, at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Mr. ARENS. And give us a word, please, sir, about your formal education.

Mr. REICHARD. I was educated in the schools of Allentown, Pennsylvania. I did my undergraduate work at Lafayette College, in Easton, Pennsylvania, in the good State of Pennsylvania.

I did my graduate work after the war, taking both an M.A. and Ph.D. in European History at Harvard University.

Mr. ARENS. Did that complete your formal education?

Mr. REICHARD. That indeed completed my formal education.

Mr. ARENS. During your tenure as a student at Harvard University, did you have any connection with any organizations there, other than regular student classes and the like?

Mr. REICHARD. Mr. Arens, you will permit me to think for a moment. If I had counsel here with me, I would be able to consult with him.

Mr. Arens, this question comes upon me suddenly. I am anxious to give what testimony I can before this committee—

Mr. ARENS. Were you connected with the Young Communist League at Harvard?

Mr. REICHARD. I will—

The CHAIRMAN. What was the answer?

Mr. REICHARD. I don't think I was finished answering the question, as a matter of fact, and I am a little confused as to which one I am answering.

The CHAIRMAN. You were asked if you were a member of the Young Communist League and answered something. What was your answer?

Mr. REICHARD. Mr. Chairman, I was making a general—

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, may I raise this question, please?

I do not think that it has been stated yet that this witness is entitled to have counsel with him. It occurs to me, from his hesitancy and attitude when the last question was asked him, that it may be that he should be instructed that he has the right of counsel.

The CHAIRMAN. He knows it, because he just volunteered a moment ago——

Mr. DOYLE. I know he volunteered that, but I would submit that if he is in a mental attitude where he wants counsel before he proceeds, he should have it.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Witness, you have, since you have been subpoenaed——

Mr. DOYLE. I think counsel should make it abundantly clear that if he wants counsel, he may have it.

Mr. ARENS. I think that can be made clear.

Mr. Witness, since you have been subpoenaed, have you contacted counsel?

Mr. REICHARD. Yes, I have contacted counsel.

Mr. ARENS. And you knew all the time that you had the privilege of counsel?

Mr. REICHARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARENS. Kindly answer the question: During your tenure as a student at Harvard University, were you connected with the Young Communist League?

Mr. DOYLE. May I make this question clear in view of the fact that I raised the point?

Are you satisfied now to proceed and answer questions without the presence of counsel by your side?

Mr. REICHARD. I prefer to proceed by myself.

Mr. DOYLE. All right, sir.

Mr. REICHARD. I prefer to proceed by myself, but I humbly request the right to think at moments.

Mr. DOYLE. All right.

Mr. ARENS. Go ahead and think, but the question is: Were you a member of the Young Communist League at Harvard while you were there?

Mr. REICHARD. As a free United States citizen, I will join what organizations I want to join; and under duress before a congressional committee, I will not report any of those organizations; and, therefore, I take the fifth amendment since it is my understanding that this is the only way that I can proceed on this course.

Mr. ARENS. I put it to you as a fact, sir, that you were, from 1946 to 1949, the leader of the student unit of the Communist Party at Harvard University and that you were branch organizer for the Second Harvard College Undergraduate Branch of the Communist Party from 1948 until 1949.

Mr. REICHARD. Undergraduate?

Mr. ARENS. Yes, sir.

Mr. REICHARD. Well, this follows along the same line of proceeding. I heard this interchange previously about opening doors. I am not anxious to open any doors, so I am taking the fifth amendment.

I will join what organizations, what associations, I wish. I will not report these activities to a congressional committee.

Mr. ARENS. Did you join the Communist Party while you were at Harvard?

Mr. REICHARD. I decline to answer because this indicates whether I was or was not a Communist.

Mr. ARENS. After you completed your formal education, tell us your first principal employment.

Mr. REICHARD. I was an instructor at Stanford University in the glorious State of California.

Mr. ARENS. Over what period of time, please, sir?

Mr. REICHARD. Between 1950 and 1953.

Mr. ARENS. Did you have some type of a teaching fellowship in the interim at Radcliffe?

Mr. REICHARD. No. If I can clear that up, I believe that, to the best of my knowledge, my first teaching was a teaching fellow at Radcliffe from—it would be 1940 to 1949, and then Harvard, 1949 to 1950—it is the same thing, then Stanford 1950 to 1953.

Mr. ARENS. Where did you live when you were teaching at Stanford, please, sir?

Mr. REICHARD. I lived at an address in Menlo Park, which I am not able to recall. I lived subsequently the major part of time at a Greer Road address in Palo Alto, which would be difficult for me to remember.

Mr. ARENS. Were you transferred from the Communist operation in Harvard to the Communist Party at Palo Alto when you were teaching there?

Mr. REICHARD. Gentlemen, if I answer that question, then I am telling you what my politics are. This is what I am resisting and, therefore, I am taking the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not under the impression that communism is politics, are you?

Mr. REICHARD. Are you asking me this question as to personal knowledge or as to just a citizen's opinion?

The CHAIRMAN. Just as to your own feeling about it.

Mr. REICHARD. If you are not asking me a question of personal knowledge, I feel very strongly on this point.

The CHAIRMAN. I would not ask you about your personal knowledge at all. I would just like to know whether you are proceeding on a false premise.

Go ahead.

Just forget about the question.

Mr. REICHARD. I am proceeding on a false premise, if I can say that to Mr. Walter.

Mr. ARENS. May I inquire?

What was your next employment after your disassociation from Stanford—in 1953, I believe?

Mr. REICHARD. Subsequent to that, I did research in Holland and in Italy for a period of about 18 months.

Mr. ARENS. Under what auspices did you do that research?

Mr. REICHARD. My primary—primarily I sold my automobile, sold some other assets, and lived for less than \$100 a month in Europe. It can be done.

Mr. ARENS. And your next employment?

Mr. REICHARD. My next employment—if I can ask your indulgence on this point—I was next employed in a business capacity with a non-profit organization in New York City. This organization is controlled under servitive auspices, and I would humbly request that I not be directed to name that organization.

Mr. ARENS. Were you connected with any educational institutions?

Mr. REICHARD. I was not connected with an educational institution between the time that I was at Stanford in 1953 and the time that I was employed by Washington College in the fall of 1956.

Mr. ARENS. And where is Washington College, please, sir?

Mr. REICHARD. Washington College is at Chestertown, in Kent County, Maryland.

Mr. ARENS. In what capacity were you employed at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland?

Mr. REICHARD. I was employed as an assistant professor of History.

Mr. ARENS. Were you a member of the Communist Party during your employment as an assistant professor of History at Washington College?

Mr. REICHARD. That is the same old question. As a free citizen, I will join what parties I want and I will not report to congressional committees on them, and I take the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Do you honestly apprehend that if you told this committee whether or not you were a member of the Communist Party during your professorship at Chestertown, Maryland, at Washington College, you would be supplying information which might be used against you in criminal proceeding?

Mr. REICHARD. I do so honestly apprehend.

Mr. ARENS. And your next employment?

Mr. REICHARD. Subsequent to that, I did what I had done before, and I sold some things and I lived as best I could, as I have during the past year, because I am writing a work on the history of German social democracy, which is the opposition to Chancellor Adenauer in Germany.

I am writing a work on the history of this party, and I wish to finish it, since I have been doing it for ten years.

Mr. ARENS. Are you now, this instant, a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. REICHARD. That is the same old question. To this I give the same old answer, adding the fifth amendment.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that will conclude the staff interrogation of this witness.

Mr. REICHARD. May I make just a few sentences?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, of course.

Mr. REICHARD. I would like to say that I have been brought down here, as best I can see, from the Washington Post, and from the testimony of witnesses yesterday, which I heard from the beginning until the end, and today the entire subject of this testimony, to the knowledge of the people in this audience, has been Communist training schools.

I would like to state that I have never been in any way connected with Communist training schools; that I do not know the individuals who were brought up here to the stand, although I saw everyone give their testimony.

I further suggest that the reason why I was brought up here in this inquiry is solely the fact that this committee does not have evidence against me and, therefore, it has brought me in under this lurid title of Communist training schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a moment.

You were not brought here under any lurid title at all. You were brought here because we felt that you were sufficiently interested in the preservation of our form of government to assist us in the inquiry that we are undertaking.

Now that you have made this statement so freely and have said everything that you have felt like saying, maybe you would be willing to answer a question that I would like to ask you.

Are you now a Communist?

Mr. REICHARD. I will not answer that question on the basis of the other. I was making a general disclaimer.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, in the chairman's opening statement, the chairman made it clear that this inquiry was not exclusively the Faculty of Social Science. The chairman made it clear that in the process of Communist indoctrination, Communist professors sometimes subtly do indoctrinate students.

The CHAIRMAN. Call the next witness.

Mr. ARENS. The next witness will be in executive session, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a witness subpoenaed who will be heard in executive session this afternoon at two o'clock in the committee room.

The committee is now recessed.

(Present at time of recess: Representatives Walter, Doyle, and Miller.)

(Thereupon, at 11:30 a.m., Wednesday, July 22, 1959, the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., same day.)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-07-2015
E21M98K34

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 9/15/59

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b7D

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Re Houston letter to Director dated 8/7/59,
requesting the San Antonio Office at Austin, Texas, to
conduct necessary investigation to identify [REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

A review of the San Antonio Files reflects [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] mentioned on page three of referenced letter, is
probably identical with [REDACTED]
(Bureau File [REDACTED])

In view of the fact that the Bureau is in
possession of background information concerning former
[REDACTED] no further information is being submitted to
the Bureau unless instructed to the contrary.

On 9/11/59, [REDACTED] Agent in Charge,
Intelligence Section, Texas Department of Public Safety,
Austin, Texas, informed SA GEORGE W. H. CARLSON, that
[REDACTED] the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Arlington, Texas. [REDACTED] also advised
that the hearing scheduled by the House Committee on Un-
American Activities in Houston, Texas, has been called
off due to a conference between [REDACTED] and RAYMOND
COLLINS of the House Committee on Un-American Activities
approximately three or four weeks ago.

b6
b7C

In view of the confidential information furnished
to the Bureau by the San Antonio Office concerning secret
testimony of former [REDACTED] it is not
believed that former [REDACTED] would be willing to testify
in such a proceeding as conducted by the House Committee
on Un-American Activities in the event that he was subpoenaed.

b7D

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Houston (Info) (RM)
1 - San Antonio

GWHC:elb

EX 109

REC-9

7 SEP 16 1959

62 SEP 21 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBV. CONTROL

61-7582-4270

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM 11.1.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/10/82

b6
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[REDACTED]
In view of the above, no further action is being taken by the San Antonio Office.

A copy of this letter is being furnished to the Houston Office for information in view of the fact that the Houston Office requested identification of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- RUC -

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-402693)

9/10/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-44325)

JOHN W. DICKINSON
SM - C
(OO: LA)

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau 9/3/59.

This is to advise that these cases are being handled per Bureau instructions. Bureau will be kept advised.

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
(1 - 61-7582) (HQA)
2 - Los Angeles
1 - 100-44325
1 - 62-1634 (HQA)

REH:CEA
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/80 BY SP6 bja

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
158 SEP 14 1959

85
62 SEP 21 1959

A. H. Belmont

9-10-59

J. F. Bland

SECURITY MATTER - C

Attached is House of Representatives Report No. 1136, 86th Congress, 1st Session, concerning the citation of subject for contempt of Congress. [redacted] is on the Security Index, Chicago Division. He allegedly left the Communist Party (CP) as result of the Hungarian crisis. He refused to be interviewed by Bureau Agents in 5-57. He was subpoenaed before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) at Chicago, Illinois, on [redacted] during hearing regarding CP infiltration of International Association of Machinists. He was expected to be an "unfriendly witness." However, he related his activity in the CP from approximately 1931 to 1956 but refused to furnish information on CP associates on grounds of "conscience." When directed to do so, he invoked all constitutional grounds except that section of the 5th Amendment relating to self-incrimination. Attached report indicates he was cited for refusal to answer questions propounded by HCUA. House of Representatives Resolution 375 dated 9-3-59 reflects House of Representatives Report No. 1136 was certified and sent to the United States Attorney, Northern District of Illinois, in order that [redacted] may be proceeded against in the manner and form provided by law.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is to be noted that [redacted] was cited as [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The prosecutive action in this matter will be closely followed.

Enclosure
100-12642

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. [redacted]

1 - Mr. Bland

1 - Mr. Evans

1 - 61-7582

Belmont

DeLoach

McGuire

Mohr

Parsons

Rosen

Tamm

Trotter

W.C. Sullivan

Tele. Room

Holloman

Gandy

161-7822
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1959

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

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SEP 18 1959

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-424226)

September 9, 1959

SAC, CHICAGO (100-18422)

FRANCIS WILLIAM MC BAIN
SM - C

OO: CHICAGO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/82 BY SP6 BJA/gt

Re Chicago letter, 4/23/59, in captioned matter and likewise Bureau letter of November 20, 1958, to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (Subversive Control)", which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

The scheduled public hearings, mentioned in referenced letter of April 23, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959, by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Referenced letter of April 23, 1959, was submitted as being the necessary communication prior to the hearings, whereas instant letter is being submitted as the necessary communication subsequent to said hearings.

The HCUA during the course of its said hearings, used [redacted]

[redacted] (an individual who formerly served Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses". [redacted] according to the HCUA Transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949, whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA.

The above named three "friendly witnesses", however, it should be noted, were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO, and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose.

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
 - (1 - 100-424153) (IAM)
 - (1 - 61-7582) (HCUA)
- 3 - Chicago
 - (1 - 100-32125) (IAM)
 - (1 - 100-28823) (HCUA)

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
193 SEP 15 1959

GCT:ntb
62 SEP 21 1959

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b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The transcript of said HCUA hearings revealed that FRANCIS WILLIAM MC BAIN, an "unfriendly IAM witness", appeared in response to a subpoena and testified before the Committee. He was represented by Attorney [redacted] of Chicago. MC BAIN identified himself, but was a somewhat argumentative witness even as to the answering of questions with respect to his background. The portion of the transcript reflecting his answers to questions relating to his CP membership is as follows:

b6
b7c

"Mr. Arens. Are you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. McBain. First I would like to raise some things.

Mr. Arens. Would you kindly answer the question? Are you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. McBain. I just want to raise the point first. I have no idea of what this committee has in mind. I have nothing to do with the packing workers. I understand your position on the packing workers.

Mr. Arens. I would be glad to explain that to you.

Mr. McBain. I would like to know.

Mr. Arens. I would very gladly explain it to you. You are going to answer the question, I take it. The basis, the reason I am going into this question is this, sir: The Committee on Un-American Activities has a double mandate from the Congress of the United States. One is to maintain a surveillance, a supervision as it were, over the administration and operation of the Internal Security Act, the Communist Control Act, and all security laws within the purview of this committee. In order for this committee to do that it must find out who are the Communists, what are the Communists doing, where are the Communists engaged, what are the Communist techniques, what are their strategies, what are their tactics.

The second general jurisdiction of this committee is to constantly develop recommendations, proposals to amend and change the existing security laws so that we can cope with this conspiracy so far as it is legislatively possible.

We have summoned you before this committee because on the basis of confidential information we believe that you have current information respecting the techniques, the strategies, the tactics, the operation of this conspiratorial force which is sweeping the world and which threatens security and liberty everywhere, known as the Communist Party.

Now, with that as a point of departure in our discussion, kindly tell us, are you now a member of the Communist Party?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. McBain. First, I would like to know if this question - I think that I understand your position, I have heard that before. That hasn't specificity to my notion clear enough if I am going to answer this question --

Mr. Arens. If I may go one step further, while you are under oath tell us --

Mr. McBain. Let me finish my sentence.

Mr. Arens. I solicit from you now, as to whether or not you are a member of the Communist Party, and if you tell us, 'Yes, I am now a member of the Communist Party,' then I intend to pursue that and ask you about present techniques, present strategies, present tactics of the Communist Party, so that this subcommittee can return to Washington with this information and appraise it along with other information which we are gathering from the four corners of this Nation, with the end in view of appraising proposed changes in the security laws in order to cope with this conspiratorial force, known as the Communist Party.

Now for the third time, sir, would you kindly tell this committee, while you are under oath, are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. McBain. My answers to questions certainly should be based in general on things now --

Mr. Arens. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest the witness now be ordered and directed to answer the last outstanding principal question, namely, are you now a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. Willis. Yes. I direct you to answer the question.
(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. McBain. I have answered that.

Mr. Arens. Sir, you are reading from a prepared statement?

Mr. McBain. That is correct.

Mr. Arens. Tell us who prepared that statement.

Mr. McBain. This was prepared --

Mr. Arens. Was that statement prepared by any person known by you to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. McBain. Look, I have no way to know whether my lawyer is a member of the Communist Party or not, and I am not going to be intimidated trying to Red-bait my lawyer. I asked my lawyer, 'Wait a minute. I don't like getting pushed around here.' I have a right to have my lawyer tell me the standard answers. I am not a lawyer, I don't --

Mr. Arens. You are reading standard answers I take it.

Mr. McBain. That is correct.

Mr. Arens. That was prepared by your lawyer.

Mr. McBain. That is correct.

Mr. Arens. Go right ahead and read it.

(The witness conferred with his lawyer.)

Mr. McBain. These are constitutional answers. Now this I think that I --

Mr. Arens. Go ahead and read, if you please.

Mr. McBain. Read this. I want it for the record.

Mr. Arens. Go right ahead and read them, please.

Mr. McBain. What I stated before, I answered these questions before in 1952. So that the requirement to answer the same again now can serve no useful purpose, and I regard it merely as an effort on the part of the committee to expose me for the purpose of exposure. I therefore refuse to answer the questions for the following constitutional reasons:

(a) I am unenlightened as to the subject to which this question is pertinent. I therefore am unable to answer it because it is not pertinent to any issue which your committee has been directed to inquire into.

I also decline to answer on the grounds of the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States which guarantees me the freedom of speech that I can talk to who I want, it wasn't meant that I talk to myself; the freedom of press, to read what I want and what should be printed; and so assemble and meet people without being pried into. That is my personal affair guaranteed by this first amendment. Now I resent this committee overriding the first amendment.

(c) For the reason that the inquiry infers an encroachment upon the judicial power of the United States.

And for the reason that the question constitutes an unreasonable search under the fourth amendment. You have me out in public probing into my brain. I don't think you have the authority to dig into what I am thinking about.

(e) For the further reason that the question denies me due process under the fifth amendment to the Constitution in that it deprives me of property without due process of law. I lost a day's pay to come down here. I have been blacklisted, blackballed by this committee, and this is my living. This sort of thing is depriving me of my property, my paycheck, the right to make a living, support my family.

For the further reason that under the fifth amendment to the Constitution I have been twice placed in jeopardy, by reason of the fact that I appeared before this committee resulting in the loss of my jobs over and over again, directly tied up with the blacklisting of me; my picture all over the newspapers so I can be blackballed and blacklisted, that I have a problem to support my family.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. McBain. And last and finally, the further reason is that under the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States this unauthorized committee has absolutely no power to make me or to force me to testify in any way against myself.

Mr. Arens. Do you honestly apprehend, sir, that if you gave us a truthful answer while you are now under oath as to whether or not you are this instant a member of the Communist Party, you would be supplying information which might be used against you in a criminal proceeding?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. McBain. I think I made my statement.

Mr. Arens. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest the witness be ordered and directed to answer that question.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. Willis. That is a perfectly good request because it is a test of your sincerity in the invocation of the plea, so I order you to answer the question.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. McBain. I would like to have him repeat that question, please.

Mr. Arens. Do you honestly apprehend, sir, that if you told this committee truthfully while you are under oath whether or not you are this instant a member of the Communist Party, you would be supplying information which might be used against you in a criminal proceeding?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. McBain. I don't believe this committee has the right to make such a test against me but in answering this I use the same answer I have before. If you want me to read this or if you want to show it in the record that this is my answer, either way it is the best, but I challenge the committee the right to make any test on me, the authority.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. McBain. And I am refusing to answer for the same reasons as I heretofore --

Mr. Arens. Do you presently have knowledge respecting the current operation of the conspiratorial force, known as the Communist Party, in the Chicago area?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. Arens. Would you kindly answer the question?

Mr. McBain. This committee is again trying to probe into my mind, what is in my mind, and so forth, which as I stated before --

Mr. Arens. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that will conclude the staff interrogation of this witness.

Mr. Willis. You are excused. And you may claim your voucher, and you are so reminded."

CG 100-18422

The substance of the testimony of this subject will be incorporated in the next report submitted in captioned matter by Chicago.

MC BAIN has not been interviewed and no interview with him is contemplated at the present time.

For info.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-10441)

9/10/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-47457)

THEODORE JOSEPH VINCENT

SM - C

(OO: LA)

OH CUA

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau 9/3/59.

This is to advise that these cases are being handled per Bureau instructions. Bureau will be kept advised.

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
 - (1 - 61-7582)(HCUA)
- 2 - Los Angeles
 - 1 - 100-47457
 - 1 - 62-1664

RPM:CEA
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 Rpt

61-7582-

NOT RECORDED
158 SEP 14 1959

CONFIDENTIAL FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: September 14, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

SUBJECT: HCIA CHICAGO HEARINGS
MAY 5-7, 1959.

Re Chicago letter dated 9/8/59.

As the Bureau is aware, a number of letters under the individual case caption have been submitted and more will be submitted from time to time until the project is completed. Said project will be completed as expeditiously as possible by the Agent to whom the matter is assigned.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Chicago
GCT:BMC
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 b7A

7

61-7582-4271

REC-12 11 SEP 16 1959

26-51 9-22-59
RECEIVED
FBI

85
50 SEP 21 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

U. S. Drops Red Conspiracy Suit

CLEVELAND, Aug. 20 (AP).

—The Government yesterday dropped conspiracy charges against six Ohioans, convicted three years ago of Smith Act violations.

Their conviction after a lengthy trial in Cleveland was reversed by the United States District Court of Appeals and a retrial was ordered. The Government identified all of them as members of the Communist Party.

They were Frank Hashmall, 39, former youth director of the Ohio section of the party; Anthony Krcmarek, 61, former Ohio party chief; George Watt, 49, once the party's national labor secretary; Mrs. Lucille Bethencourt, 31, former Lorain, Ohio, party leader, and Joseph Brandt, 49, and Martin Chancey, 51.

Charges against the six were "reluctantly dropped," said Russell E. Ake, district attorney, because "we can't meet the requirements set down by the Supreme Court in the Yates case."

The Supreme Court held that the Government, in prosecuting under the Smith Act, must show that persons were inciting immediate action to overthrow the Government.

In reversing the 1956 conviction of the six, the Court of Appeals held on May 24, 1958, that "the record does not contain evidence enough to support conviction on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government."

The trial before Federal Judge Charles J. McNamee took three months to complete, during which more than a million words of testimony were taken.

The men were sentenced to

five-year terms and the woman received 2½-year sentence.

Charges against them were dropped formally yesterday when Judge McNamee granted a motion by the Government to dismiss the case.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Barry

Ready

Harold

Farb
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY 3026/AF

The Washington Post and _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star 14-17 _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date _____

AUG 20 1959

61-7582-4272

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA) HEARINGS
(CLEVELAND AREA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6B/1/82

DATE September 8, 1959
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Dick Arens of the HCUA has talked to Wick concerning the August 19 proceeding in Cleveland wherein the Government dropped its conspiracy charges against six Ohioans convicted three years ago of Smith Act violations. Arens said the Committee is considering the holding of hearings sometime next year in the Cleveland area in this matter.

Arens asked specifically whether we might be able to put him in touch with friendly witnesses' names and addresses who figured in the trial and also put him in touch with the United States Attorney who handled the matter.

The Domestic Intelligence Division did considerable checking into the matter and determined that eight witnesses who testified for the Government at the Cleveland trial are believed to be available for a HCUA hearing, namely:

Ohio *Smith Act* *Ohio*

[redacted] Lorain, Ohio
Mrs. Grace Balogh, 811 North Central Drive, Lorain, Ohio
John Janowitz, 1256 East 85th Street, Cleveland, Ohio
William Garfield Cummings, 1225 Ironwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio
Arthur Paul Strunk, 903 Wayne Avenue, Dayton, Ohio
Ohio [redacted] Bridgeport, Connecticut
Barbara Hartle, Route 1, Box 2, Evans, Washington
[redacted] Allentown, Pennsylvania.

The addresses are old but are the latest we have.

EX-156 REC-91 61-7582-4272

The Domestic Intelligence Division also advised that a factor in this matter might considerably be that the Cleveland Smith Act trial took place in 1955 and most of the testimony dealt with the activities of the defendants during the statutory period which ran from November, 1950, to November, 1953.

1 - Mr. Belmont

24 SEP 16 1959

REW:geg

(3)

62 SEP 21 1959

DeLoach to Tolson memo

Undoubtedly, the Cleveland Office has discontinued informants who did testify to Communist Party activities in Cleveland subsequent to that period. An additional fact is that the defendants have scattered and no longer reside in Cleveland.

For instance, [redacted] is now in New York City; [redacted] is now in New York City and is with the [redacted] [redacted] is in Chicago; [redacted] is in Newark and [redacted] is in New York City. [redacted] no longer resides in Cleveland.

b6
b7C
b7D

ACTION TAKEN:

Wick pointed out to Arens the defendants have not lived in Cleveland for several years, and it would be necessary to bring them back from their scattered addresses for testimony in Cleveland and that the witnesses could in all probability only testify to the period from November, 1950, to 1953.

Wick told Arens he was bringing this to his attention since it might alter his views to hold hearings in the Cleveland area in this matter. Arens said this would not make much difference, that while he could not put the defendants in jail, he certainly could cause them trouble, and he would like to try it. He said furthermore he would still like to have the names of any friendly witnesses so that Committee investigators could go to them and just see what they do know and then a determination could be made as to whether a hearing would be held.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the names of the above-named eight friendly witnesses with addresses be furnished to Arens for the purpose stated above.

9/14/59
- 2 -

ADDENDUM

ECK:cag

9/14/59

Above witnesses and their addresses were made available to Arens by Kemper on September 14, 1959.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 9/15/59

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6340)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Remylet dated 7/23/59.

Contacts with U. S. Customs Service, San Juan, and with INS, Santurce, discloses no additional information concerning the plans of the House Committee to hold hearings in San Juan. Nothing is known concerning the plans of GEORGE WILLIAMS, HCUA Investigator, to return to Puerto Rico.

The Bureau will be kept advised of pertinent developments in this matter.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - San Juan

TPG/bgd
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/82 BY SP6 bja/Lot

EX 103

REC- 11

61-7582-4273
25 SEP 17 1959

Records

Place cc

in 62-7721

TC

SEP 22 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

62-7721-Sec. 192

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-7721-

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7532)
(100-31976)

9/11/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-36855)
(62-1664)

HCUA;

SAMPSON ISAAC SKOLNICK;
SI - C.

Re Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated 8/21/59 and Los Angeles letter to the Bureau 9/4/59.

The review of the files opened in connection with this matter is progressing, and Los Angeles will continue to advise the Bureau.

4 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
2 - Los Angeles

DVG:bla
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6/BJP

112
SEP 22 1959

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
174 SEP 16 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 391768-19

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

DATE: 9/16/59

SUBJECT: HCUA,

Remylet, 9/9/59.

Since the submission of relet, individual letters have been submitted to the Bureau concerning the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Pittsburgh file</u>
Bessie Chosky	100-415034	100-10191
Rae Cooper	100-49508	100-1960
Ruth Kish	100-369865	100-8090
Joseph Frank Robinson	100-356138	100-8802
Miriam Rose Schultz	100-215102	100-1391

Out of a total of 59 letters concerning individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division, 54 have been submitted to date.

A letter concerning the status of this project will be submitted on 9/23/59.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

JWS/jep
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6/BJP

EX-109

REC-5

61-7582-4274

24 SEP 17 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

SEP 22 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 9/17/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

EX - 124

SUBJECT: HCUA,

CONSTANTIN VALCEANU, Domain Bellerive, Canada, testified before HCUA on 8/26/59, in Executive Session. Two copies of this transcript are enclosed for the Bureau.

In this testimony, VALCEANU, a self-admitted former member of the CP in Rumania, identifies [redacted] as a member of the CP [redacted] according to this testimony, is presently employed [redacted] for Radio Free Europe and is stationed in Munich, Germany.

b6
b7c

This testimony was obtained on a highly confidential basis and the fact that we have it should not be disclosed. If any information is reported therefrom it must be paraphrased and covered with a T symbol to protect the source (HCUA).

② Bureau (Encls-2)
1-WFO
JAC/sal
(3)

1 Xerox given to [redacted] Ottawa
by [redacted] 11-21-66
re Bufile 105-102181-Serial 14
re Denis Constantin Valceanu.
CSJ/maj

EX - 124

REC-47

61-7582-4275
20 SEP 18 1959

ENCLOSURE

57 OCT 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-102181-X

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 9/18/59

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-5762)

SUBJECT: HCUA, HEARINGS
ATLANTA DIVISION
(OO: ATLANTA)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY Sp6 b/Apt

This is to advise that the Bureau's instructions as it relates to the processing of testimony given at the HCUA Hearings held Atlanta, Ga., July 29, 30, and 31, 1958, have been followed. Of the fifteen individuals who testified, none resided in the Atlanta territory. Two of the fifteen were friendly witnesses, one being a former Bureau informant and the other was a U. S. Government official with the U. S. Customs Bureau.

As a result of the hearings and testimony received, 33 individuals were identified as Communists, all of whom were previously known to this Bureau.

The Bureau has been advised under individual caption of the information furnished by "friendly witnesses" and appropriate recommendations have been made regarding interviews with "friendly witnesses," it being noted one was a former Security Informant of the Bureau and the other is the Deputy Collector of Customs in New York City. Likewise, appropriate recommendations as to interview and investigation have been forwarded under individual captions by the auxiliary offices covering the various territories where persons reside who were identified in the testimony and those who appeared as witnesses.

No further action being taken by Atlanta regarding HCUA Hearings.

C.

② - Bureau (RM)

1 - Atlanta

AFM/sbb
(3)

03 SEP 22 1959

265 55 REC-40 61-7582-4276
31 6H 27 SEP 21 1959
DAEB21AE CONTROL
REC'D - FBI
EX-133
SUBV CONTROL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 9/17/59

FROM : SAC, San Juan (100-6340)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Remylet dated 9/15/59.

On 9/16/59 [redacted] U. S. Customs Service, San Juan, advised that he had received a letter from GEORGE WILLIAMS, Investigator, HCUA, and WILLIAMS said that the Committee still planned on holding hearings in San Juan in November or December, probably the latter. In addition, WILLIAMS said that the Committee planned on calling as a witness an expert on Communist matters in Latin America. The expert, according to WILLIAMS, is to be one [redacted]. WILLIAMS requested [redacted] to develop what information he could concerning [redacted] since the [redacted] was unknown to Williams.

b6
b7c

For the information of the Bureau, San Juan indices are negative on [redacted]. It appears that WILLIAMS has an incomplete name since [redacted] is ordinarily a given name. It is also more commonly used as a female name.

WILLIAMS indicated in his letter that he would try to be in Puerto Rico in about one month. The Bureau will be kept advised of any additional developments.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - San Juan

TG:mls

(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 [redacted]

REC-25

53 SEP 25 1959

EX-135

4 SEP 21 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

P.R.

61-7582-4277

Copy destroyed 9/23/59 TE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Return to <u>Coleman 1260</u>
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations

Subject

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

b6

b7C

Localities _____

R# _____

Date 9-23

Searcher

Initials CBM.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 BJA/ST

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/19/59

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
IS - CSENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUB-COMMITTEE
IS - Cb6
b7C
b7D

On 8/21/59 [redacted], and currently self-employed, advised confidentially that he had recently been in Washington where he had occasion to discuss matters with employees of the House Committee on un-American activities and the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee. He was unwilling to reveal the identities of the individuals involved. They were apparently anxious to determine whether he had information that might be useful to them. From the tenor of the discussion, he gathered that they had revived interest in the possible resurgence of Communist activity in Philadelphia, based upon the publicized appearance of EUGENE DENNIS at Philadelphia, where he held a publicly announced meeting at the China Village, a Chinese restaurant (on 5/8/59). [redacted] was of the opinion that one or the other Committee planned to come to Philadelphia to hold hearings regarding the "resurgence" of CP activity. Should he receive further information he will advise this office.

Should information come to the attention of the Bureau or WFO regarding any plans by a Congressional Committee to hold hearings at Philadelphia relative to the CP, please advise.

3 - Bu (RM)
2 - WFO (RM)
1 - Ph (100-38364)
1 - Ph (100-39427)
NSH:emc
(7)

EX - 124

REC- 59

61-7582-4278

11 SEP 21 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 DJS

F406
08 SEP 24 1959SUBV CONTROL
INTERNAL77 VAITY
CAME REWARDS

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-402693)

9/18/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-44325)

JOHN U. DICKINSON

SM - C

(OO: LA) HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau 5/10/59.

This is to advise that these cases are presently being handled per Bureau instructions. It is anticipated that these cases will be completed within three weeks. Bureau will be kept advised.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 BPT

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
(1 - 61-7582)(HCUA)
- 2 - Los Angeles
- 1 - 100-44325
- 1 - 62-1664 (HCUA)

WAS:CEA
(5)

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
150 SEP 22 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-402693-19

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-10441)

9/17/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-47457)

THEODORE JOSEPH VINCENT
SM - C
(OO: LA)

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau 9/10/59.

These cases are being handled per Bureau instructions.
It is anticipated that this project will be completed within
three weeks.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 BJA/gst

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
(1 - 61-7582) (HCUA)
- 2 - Los Angeles
1 - 100-47457
1 - 62-1664

REM:CEA
(5)

61-12572
NOT RECORDED
186 SEP 22 1959

53 SEP 25 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DATE: 8/25/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-7967)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES REPORT ENTITLED
"PATTERNS OF COMMUNIST ESPIONAGE"
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~ (U)ReBulet 7/10/59, requesting WFO to review WFO
files concerning [redacted]A review of the [redacted] case was made in order to
determine if the material enclosed with referenced letter
could be identified with any information in the [redacted] case.
These excerpts were also discussed with WFO agents familiar
with the [redacted] case and Czech Intelligence activities.Bearing in mind that names of persons involved
and some facts have been changed, this review and discussion
have failed to locate anything in the [redacted] case or bring
to mind to WFO agents familiar with Czech espionage cases
any facts which could be considered identical with the
circumstances in the case involving [redacted] as cited
by HCUA.It is possible that the excerpt cited by HCUA
concerning [redacted] could be identical with [redacted]
[redacted] is employed by [redacted]
[redacted], and was operated
by [redacted] from 1955 until 1957 and by [redacted] former
[redacted] prior to 1955. During
the operation [redacted] inquired of [redacted] about VOA personnel,
where they were assigned and their duties. This operation
was broken up by [redacted] in June, 1957, apparently due to
[redacted] reluctance to continue furnishing information
to [redacted]b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

CLASS. BY SPB D/A

REASON FOR 1-2

DATE OF REVIEW 8/10/92

②-Bureau
1-WFO
RFO;pam
(3)

REC-96

61-1582-4279

61-7582-371

18 AUG 26 1959

53 SEP 28 1959

62 SEP 3 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~FBI SEC. 14 p. 168
Gubner

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In connection with this matter, WFO would like to point out that if these two cases actually involve [] it is highly unlikely that he would advise his informants that the material they were furnishing was going to the Soviets, and, in fact, he would probably go to great lengths to avoid such an inference being made. [] in his contacts in the U. S. always placed them on a personal basis^{and} was never known to have told his informants that the information they furnished was being later sent to the Soviet Union. ~~C~~ (U)

b6
b7C

If [] is identical with [], WFO does not feel that this disclosure by HCUA caused any change in the [] case, especially since the [] operation was discontinued by [] prior to the publication of the material by HCUA. The Bureau is cognizant of the fact that [] departed the U. S. 5/20/59, on permanent recall to Czechoslovakia.

The cases entitled, "Unwitting Courier" and "Reciprocation" referred to WFO by Boston letter 7/22/59, and Baltimore letter 7/20/59, respectively, were also discussed with WFO agents familiar with espionage cases, however, none of the agents assigned to these type cases were able to identify either of the above cases. ~~C~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

DATE: 8/26/59

SUBJECT: HCUA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 BJA/pr

my Remylet, 8/19/59.

Since the submission of relet, individual letters have been submitted to the Bureau and appropriate offices concerning the following:

Pittsburgh Division

<u>Name</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Pittsburgh file</u>
Edward Lange	100-337437	100-8377
[redacted]	100-63027	100-6468
Herbert Nusser	100-49781	100-1965
[redacted]	100-361331	100-8890
Ted Wright	100-14735	100-1661

Other Divisions

<u>Name</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Origin</u>
[redacted]	100-359871	Chicago

b6
b7c

Out of a total of 55 letters concerning individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division, 33 have been submitted to date.

Out of a total of 38 letters to be submitted concerning individuals residing within other divisions, 34 have been submitted to date.

A letter concerning the status of this project will be submitted on 9/2/59.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

REC-92

61-7582-4280

61-7582-372

JWS/jep
(3)

Z AUG 27 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

50 SEP 28 1959

Mr. Rozamus

9-23-59

AIRTEL

To: Houston (100-9523)

From: Director, FBI (61-7582)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA)
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

ReBulet of 9-4-59.

Advise by airtel results of contacts with individuals
requested in reBulet.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/48 BY SP6 bpr

NOTE ON YELLOW:

In connection with HCUA hearings Houston was
instructed to contact five former security informants who
were potential witnesses and to ascertain whether they would
be willing to testify.

MJE:pab
(4)

REC-57

EX 100

14 SEP 24 1959

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SEP 29 1959

MAILED 10
SEP 23 1959
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



- 1 - Tolson
- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - Parsons
- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Tamm
- 1 - Trotter
- 1 - W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Tele. Room
- 1 - Holloman
- 1 - Gandy

SAC, San Diego (100-6029)

Mr. Ferris September 18, 1959

Director, FBI (100-356015-46)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

**POSSIBLE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA)
HEARINGS ON SECURITY MATTERS ALONG MEXICO-UNITED STATES
BORDER (SAN DIEGO DIVISION) BUOV**

Reurairtel 9-4-59 requesting information concerning the possibility that the HCUA might be holding hearings in your area in the future, which information was needed so that you could take necessary precautions with respect to your border coverage program.

According to information confidentially received from the HCUA, one of the members of that Committee is interested in having hearings in Texas. It appears that the Committee is having difficulty in obtaining information on which to base such hearings although it appears that it is intended to hold hearings on communist propaganda which flows through Texas and the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service has been contacted to see if they have anything which could be used. It was indicated that the Committee needs a friendly witness but has so far been unable to locate one.

No information was received concerning proposed hearings in California but in view of the proposed hearings in Texas, copies of this letter together with copies of the San Diego airtel of reference are being furnished to the San Antonio and El Paso Offices. If further information is received by the Bureau in this regard, the appropriate offices will be advised.

- 1 - San Antonio (Enclosure)
- 1 - El Paso (Enclosure)

61-7582
NOT RECORDED
145 SEP 22 1959

NOTE: Based on memorandum C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson 9-14-59.

- Tolson
- Belmont
- DeLoach
- McGuire
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

NLF:ef
(7)

SEP 1 10 23 AM '59

MAILED 5
SEP 18 1959
COMM-FBI

10 SEP 22 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FOR INFORMATION AS
TO DISSEMINATION
SEE FILE 100-356015-328

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/82 BY SP6 bja

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-356015-46

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: September 14, 1959

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST COVERAGE ALONG THE MEXICAN BORDER
(POSSIBLE HEARINGS BY HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES - BORDER AREA)

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
DeLoach	✓
McGuire	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Trotter	✓
W. C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

SA Kemper talked with [] today about the possibility of their having hearings in regard to security matters along the Mexican border.

[] advised confidentially that Representative Walter was "set" on having hearings in Texas. He said that apparently Walter had been talking with Rayburn and they wanted to show that everybody in Texas is against the communists. [] said frankly they were having a hard time getting anything to have a hearing over. He said that they were going to have the hearings on the communist propaganda which flows through Texas and that he is contacting Immigration and Naturalization to see if they have anything they could use. He said they very much need a friendly witness and don't seem to be able to get one. He said if they could dig anything up they would have hearings concerning security along the border but that they just don't have anything right at the moment.

b7D

RECOMMENDATION:

We will continue to follow with [] on this matter.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section

ECK:eag

(4)

61-7582
NOT RECORDED
145 SEP 22 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/68 BY 60874

SEP 21 1959
FBI

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-356015-46

9/4/59

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-356015-46)

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-6923)

POSSIBLE HCUA HEARINGS ON SECURITY MATTERS
ALONG MEXICO - U.S. BORDER (SAN DIEGO DIVISION)
BOCOV

ATTENTION: FOREIGN LIAISON DESK

On this date [redacted] San Ysidro, California, confidentially advised he had received information from the [redacted] at San Pedro, Calif., on 9/3/59 to the effect that representatives of the House Committee Un-American Activities had contacted the [redacted] and requested that agency furnish witness to testify at hearing to be held in near future regarding security matters along Mexican - U.S. Border. [redacted] was specifically asked whether the HCUA hearings were to be held regarding security matters or criminal matters inasmuch as some mention has been made in the past of another congressional committee hearing to be held regarding the narcotic traffic in Tijuana, B.C. and Baja California in general. [redacted] stated he was specifically instructed to attempt to provide some witnesses to testify in the field of security.

In order that this office may safeguard and take all necessary precautions with respect to the BOCOV program it is requested that the Bureau, if possible, attempt to ascertain through its liaison whether or not such a hearing is contemplated by the HCUA.

The Bureau will be kept advised of any additional information coming to the attention of this office regarding the above captioned matter.

3 - Bureau (AM REGISTERED)

2 - San Diego

ADO:wac

(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/10/82 BY [redacted]

100-7582-

NOT RECORDED

NOT RECORDED

SEP 22 1959

INSTRUCTIONS AS

FOR INFORMATION

FILE 100-7582-329

55 SEP 28 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

DATE 01-13-2015

F21M98K34

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DATE: September 8, 1959

TO : Mr. A. Belmont

FROM : [REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 BJA

REASON: M II, 1.2.1.2

DATE OF REVIEW 3/10/92

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST COVERAGE ALONG THE MEXICAN BORDER (POSSIBLE HEARINGS BY HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES - BORDER AREA)

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

By airtel 9-4-59. San Diego has advised that [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED], United States [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] San Ysidro, California, had confidentially stated that House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) representatives reportedly requested [REDACTED] to furnish witnesses to testify at a hearing on security matters to be held in the near future along the Mexican-United States border. San Diego specifically asked [REDACTED] whether the HCUA hearings would be held regarding security matters or criminal matters, in view of possible congressional interest regarding the narcotic traffic across the Baja California border. [REDACTED] stated, however, that he was specifically instructed to attempt to provide some witnesses to testify in the field of security.

San Diego has requested that if possible the Bureau ascertain through liaison channels whether such a hearing is contemplated by the HCUA in order that San Diego can take necessary precautions to safeguard its border coverage program.

The Bureau's border coverage program is confidential and other agencies have not been advised concerning it. The development and handling of informants, particularly by the San Diego Office, is extremely delicate at present and the handling of informants was recently made more difficult when the American Embassy in Mexico arranged for publicity concerning Central Intelligence Agency information relative to the proposed establishment of a branch of the Mexican-Russian Institute of Cultural Exchange in Tijuana. If HCUA hearings are to be held in California near the Mexican border, the San Diego Office should be warned so that any steps possible could be taken to protect their informants.

RECOMMENDATION:

NOT RECORDED

145 SEP 22 1959

10 SEP 21 1959

It is recommended that Mr. DeLoach be requested to discreetly ascertain whether HCUA hearings are being considered relative to security matters along the Mexican border.

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Liaison Section
 1 - Mr. Ferris

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-356015-

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 14, 1959

FROM : Mr. DeLoach

SUBJECT:

[REDACTED]
DRAMA CRITIC
"NEW YORKER" MAGAZINE~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

It is noted that [REDACTED] was in contact with Arnold Johnson who is legislative secretary to the Communist Party. It is further noted that Johnson stated he is taking part in the filming of a television movie entitled "DISSENT IN AMERICA." The film was being made by a British group which is in the United States at the present time. The film, however, will not be shown in this country but will be restricted to Britain. Johnson will take the part of the communist and [REDACTED] will appear as the Socialist. The movie will be 90 minutes long.

It is noted that [REDACTED] told Johnson that he would be "enormously welcome on the show" and made arrangements for a meeting between Johnson and [REDACTED].

Kemper talked with Arens of the House Committee on Un-American Activities about this today and he said that he is going to have Johnson down here next week to testify and he would ask him about the movie.

1 - Mr. Belmont

ECH:cag
(3)66-7582
NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 21 1959

Classified by SP7 MAC/VP
Declassify on: OADR
250,741
FIB
11-15-84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/84 BY 60619

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

53 SEP 24 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81-8798

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

SUBJECT: HCUA.

DATE: 9/23/59

Remylet, 9/16/59.

Since the submission of relet, individual letters have been submitted to the Bureau concerning the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Pittsburgh file</u>
Alexander Staber	100-124110	100-3443
	100-387220	100-10932

b6
b7c

Out of a total of 59 letters concerning individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division, 56 have been submitted to date.

A letter concerning the status of this project will be submitted on 9/30/59.

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

JWS/jep
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP2 b7d b7c

EX 109

REC- 11

61-7582-4283

12 SEP 28 1959

53 SEP 30 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

F B I

Date: 9/23/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL-REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

RE: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
PROPOSED HEARINGS 10/20-24/59

On 9/23/59 WILLIAM A. WHEELER, West Coast Representative, HCUA, advised arrangements are in process for a hearing to be held in Los Angeles, Room 229, Federal Building, to begin on 10/20/59 and end 10/24/59.

The committee contemplates subpoenaing approximately 40 individuals and will concern itself with an inquiry into the Western Division, SCDGP; the Wonderland Youth Center, Laurel Canyon, California and several miscellaneous matters.

WHEELER will call [redacted] all former FBI informants as friendly witnesses. He anticipates utilizing [redacted] current CP member, assigned to Compton Club, SCDGP, and former FBI informant.

Names of prospective witnesses are being obtained and will be furnished Bureau upon receipt.

This proposed hearing will be closely followed and Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments.

cc-1244 ③ - Bureau

1 - Los Angeles

JST:mpo

(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6

REC-65

61-7582-4282

SEP 25 1959

60 SEP 29 1959

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

b6
b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 bja/ps

61-7582-4284



ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

THE COMMUNIST PARCEL OPERATION

R E P O R T

BY THE

COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

FOR RELEASE

SEP 25 1959

PLEASE GUARD AGAINST
UNAUTHORIZED RELEASE



RELEASED SEPTEMBER 25, 1959
(INCLUDING INDEX)

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1959

46275°

61-7582-4284

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRANCIS E. WALTER, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

MORGAN M. MOULDER, Missouri

CLYDE DOYLE, California

EDWIN E. WILLIS, Louisiana

WILLIAM M. TUCK, Virginia

DONALD L. JACKSON, California

GORDON H. SCHERER, Ohio

WILLIAM E. MILLER, New York

AUGUST E. JOHANSEN, Michigan

RICHARD ARENS, *Staff Director*

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

18. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(g) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 86TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 7, January 7, 1959

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

18. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

26. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

FOREWORD

In determining whether or not to publish the accompanying report on the Communist parcel operation, the Committee on Un-American Activities was faced with the possibility that the resulting adverse public opinion in the free world might cause the Kremlin to ban the admission of relief parcels to its subjects. The committee is of the opinion, however, that the millions of dollars in blackmail which the Communist regimes are annually extracting in their parcel operation would weigh heavier in the minds of the masters of the Kremlin than adverse public opinion in the free world.

This report reveals additional information in the mountain of evidence establishing beyond the shadow of a doubt the inhumanity and cruelty of the enemy we face. At the same time, this report reminds us of the millions of human beings whom Eugene Lyons in his classic work characterizes as "Our Secret Allies."¹

FRANCIS E. WALTER, *Chairman.*

¹"Our Secret Allies: The Peoples of Russia," by Eugene Lyons.

THE COMMUNIST PARCEL OPERATION

INTRODUCTION

A parcel operation in the United States, under the direction and control of the Communist regimes of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union, is netting the international Communist movement millions of dollars every year as a tribute levied against the friends and relatives of the subjects of the Kremlin, investigations and executive hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities reveal. This operation again demonstrates the cynical coldness and indifference of the Kremlin to the hardship of its subjects. It is an operation designed to acquire the stable currencies needed by these regimes at the expense of residents of the United States and of other hard-currency countries of the free world. It is a blackmail operation which forces free country residents to contribute financially to the Communist regimes out of love for their relatives who, living under communism, are unable to acquire sufficient food and clothing which residents of the free world have in abundance.

Under date of April 3, 1958, Mr. Milan Jakubec, president of the Mutual Co-Operation League of Canada, stated in a consultation with the Committee on Un-American Activities that the sum of \$20 million to \$30 million yearly is collected by Soviet agents in Canada as customs duties on food and clothing parcels sent by Canadian citizens to the Soviet Union and is used to finance the activities of Communists in Canada.¹

Canada
D.C.

Only the Communist regimes of the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia have in the history of the world so capitalized on suffering citizens as a means of raising money to assist in financing themselves in the free markets of the world. This is in contrast to the billions of dollars expended by the United States to alleviate the plight of the world's needy. The masters of the Kremlin, as well as their puppets in the satellites of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, have taken the money derived from the operation and used it to finance Communist activities within the free world where the money was originally collected.

BACKGROUND

Nearly 30 years ago the Russian Communist masters conceived the idea of making the misery and hardships of their people pay dividends to the state. This was accomplished through the creation of a department within the Soviet Union known as Torgsin. The Torgsin Department maintained in principal cities of the Soviet Union branch stores which handled food and clothing, together with other personal and household items.

U.S.S.R.

¹ International Communism (Communist Propaganda Activities in Canada), Consultation with Milan Jakubec, President of the Executive Council of the Mutual Co-Operation League of Canada, April 3, 1958.

The Torgsin stores were established for the purpose of obtaining foreign currency needed by the Soviets for purchase of necessary imports. The stores stocked those items which were either rationed or otherwise unavailable to Soviet citizens. To make the stores more attractive to the Russians, as well as to foreign tourists, Torgsin stocked merchandise manufactured in the United States or other countries manufacturing quality merchandise.

Foreign currencies—dollars, pounds, and francs—were the negotiable currency at Torgsin stores. The ruble was as worthless in these stores as it was on foreign markets. To obtain the much-needed items carried by Torgsin, Soviet citizens began spending any stable currency which they had accumulated. In addition, they began requesting relatives residing in stable-currency countries for aid in the form of currency.

While the Torgsin Department was successful in raising stable currency, the amounts raised did not reach the expected yield. To increase the yield of stable currencies, the Soviets began advertising the Torgsin stores outside the Soviet Union, primarily as a part of its campaign to attract tourists. This advertising was carried out in free countries, such as the United States, by firms holding Soviet tourist contracts.

In the United States the principal company holding Soviet tourist contracts was World Tourists, Inc., a New York corporation. Created in June 1927, almost seven years before the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, World Tourists was a "legitimate" front for clandestine Communist operations. It was established as an organization principally interested in promoting travel to and within the Soviet Union.

~~World Tourists~~ was created as a result of a contract which it received from the ~~Soviet All-Union Joint Stock Company~~, known as Intourist, which controlled all travel and travel accommodations within the Soviet Union. Under the contract, World Tourists was made a general agent of Intourist for the purpose of arranging and facilitating the sale of tickets for travel in the U.S.S.R. and was authorized to appoint subagents.

USSR

In the early 1930's, World Tourists became an agent for Torgsin and accepted U.S. dollars for transmission to Torgsin. Torgsin, in turn, notified the Soviet citizen of the availability of the dollar credit which it held in the citizen's name. The citizen thereafter made purchases of the premium items stocked by Torgsin.

By 1935 rationing in the Soviet Union was coming to an end and the stable-currency yield of Torgsin was greatly diminished. Although early in 1936 Torgsin stores were closed, there remained a demand by the Soviet citizen for food and clothing not available in the Soviet Union. Some Soviet citizens began receiving parcels from relatives abroad, but the Communist regime practically stifled the flow by the duties assessed against the intended recipients, who in most cases could not pay and, therefore, could not receive the parcels.

Desiring to continue the system of profit from hardship of its subjects, the Soviets designated Intourist as the agency which would let contracts with established agents and subagents throughout the stable-currency countries of the free world. By this new method Intourist agents would accept for shipment to the Soviet Union parcels of food and clothing. Its agents at the time they accepted the

parcels for shipment would collect for the Soviet Government duties and fees, in addition to service charges which the Intourist agents would assess for packing and handling the materials to be shipped.

Thus a system was born which, over the years, would raise millions in stable currency to aid the Soviet Government in its investments and purchases on the foreign market and to assist the international Communist movement.

Prior to 1938, agents of foreign governments operating in the United States were not required to disclose their operations to any agency of the United States Government. Even with the enactment of the Foreign Agents Registration Act in 1938, most foreign agents failed to register. Only after conviction of violating the registration provisions in 1940 did World Tourists register. With the intervening of World War II, compliance with the registration provision of the Act was not insisted upon.

Prior to World Tourists' conviction under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, it became involved in false passport cases which were being investigated by the Passport Division of the Department of State. During this investigation it was determined that under Jacob Golos, secretary and manager, World Tourists was operating secret travel accounts for the Communist Party of the United States. With full knowledge of Golos, who was later identified as in charge of Soviet espionage in the United States, the Communist Party was moving its members throughout the world by means of falsified birth certificates, naturalization papers, or by means of authentic documents belonging to someone other than the traveling Communist. Upon examination of the A. Blake and George Primoff accounts—the concealed Communist Party accounts maintained by World Tourists—it was subsequently revealed that hundreds of Communist agents had been dispatched either to Moscow for instruction in Communist schools from its other enterprises. This fact is illustrated by World Tourists' or on other international assignments on behalf of the conspiracy. Earl Browder, chairman of the Communist Party of the United States, at that time, was convicted for using a fraudulent passport upon the evidence obtained in part from World Tourists' records. U.S.

The profits made by World Tourists from its Torgsin contract, supplemented by its profit from the sale of Soviet gold certificates and the profits from the travel and parcel contracts with Intourist, financed certain operations of the Communist Party in the United States and supported the Soviet espionage agent, Jacob Golos. The profits from the parcel business exceeded the profits which World Tourists received from its other enterprises. This fact is illustrated by World Tourists' declaration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act covering its operations for the period January 1 to March 31, 1947. Reporting total income of \$52,027.72, it reported income from parcel shipments alone of \$50,915.10. U.S.

The relief parcel business was necessarily curtailed during the war emergency period prior to World War II and during the war itself. With the end of the war, countries of both eastern and western Europe were ravaged and their people were in great need of food and clothing. To meet this need, the American people, with the assistance of the Government, created CARE. By April 1946, CARE was distributing food parcels in France. By the end of 1946, CARE parcels were distributed in Italy, Greece, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Norway, Finland, and the occupation territories of the three western 14

zones of Germany. In 1947, CARE parcels became available to the peoples of England, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary. In all these countries, CARE parcels distributed to relieve the hunger and poverty of the people left destitute by the war were admitted free of all duties or fees.

The Soviet Union did not permit its subjects to be assisted by CARE parcels. As Soviet control became absolute over its satellites, CARE was ordered out of those countries. CARE was accused of operating against the governments and was forced out, or else it was forced to withdraw when the satellite governments insisted that the program be handled through the Communist regimes. Poland canceled its contract with CARE by mid-1949. Czechoslovakia, after the coup d'etat in mid-1948, started its campaign against CARE, which resulted in CARE's liquidation in that country by July 1950. In its operation behind the Iron Curtain from May 1946 to July 1950, CARE had delivered 51,266 packages within Rumania; 15,716 within Bulgaria; 48,165 within Hungary; 204,819 within Poland; and 166,646 within Czechoslovakia.

PARCELS TO RUSSIA

The Kremlin has never permitted the hunger and poverty of its subjects to be alleviated through the receipt of duty-free gifts of food and clothing. The Communist regime of the Soviet Union needed financial relief which, to the Communist masters, was far more important than the relief of the sufferings of its subjects. Apparently the Kremlin knew, on the basis of its experience prior to World War II, when its subjects faced similar hardships, that its subjects' relatives living in the United States and other stable-currency free countries would send aid irrespective of the price the Communist regime would extract from them for the privilege of doing so.

The Kremlin's relief parcel business with the end of the war began to thrive. Some six companies in the United States, in addition to World Tourists, either possessed Intourist contracts or were permitted to ship parcels into the Soviet Union and some of the satellites. Under the terms of these contracts with Intourist, the companies not only received food and clothing for shipment but they acted as direct agents of the Soviet Government through the collection of Soviet duties and fees. These duties and fees prescribed in Intourist contracts were transmitted by the companies through banking channels to the State Bank of U.S.S.R., Moscow, for credit to the Intourist account:

Charges Collected for Soviet Union

Official Soviet Duties—See duty list, p. 7.

U.S.S.R. fee—cost of merchandise	10%
U.S.S.R. inspection charge up to 11 lbs.	\$1.40
U.S.S.R. inspection charge over 11 lbs.	\$1.90
U.S.S.R. fee	1%

The official Soviet duties collected by the American companies ranged from 4 cents per pound on barley grain to 91 cents per pound on cocoa. On clothing it ranged from 50 percent of the value or cost of used clothing and cotton or woolen yard goods, to 100 percent of retail cost of ready-made clothing. In miscellaneous items, the duties were: medicinal and pharmaceutical compounds, 25 percent; notions, 100 percent; blankets, 50 percent. The list of duties as printed by one company reads:

DUTY LIST OF MOST IMPORTANT ITEMS

	Amt. of duty		Amt. of duty
Blankets.....	50%	Medical accessories.....	50%
Clothing (ready made of all materials).....	100%	Medicinal & pharmaceutical compounds in doses.....	25%
Cosmetics.....	250%	Musical accessories and spare parts.....	150%
Cotton yard goods.....	50%	Musical instruments.....	100%
Cutlery:		Notions.....	100%
Blades for safety razors.....	100%	Paints, in cakes, tubes, capsules, etc.....	150%
Hair cutting machines.....	100%	Shoes.....	75%
Razors—all kinds.....	75%	Silk yard goods.....	50%
Razor sharpeners.....	100%	Slide rules.....	40%
Drawing instruments.....	50%	Socks and stockings.....	75%
Drawing sets.....	50%	Stationery supplies.....	10%
Flashlights.....	75%	Thermos & hot water bottles.....	50%
Fountain pens.....	50%	Toys.....	100%
Haberdashery.....	100%	Underwear.....	75%
Hosiery.....	75%	Watches.....	100%
Knitted articles.....	75%	Woolen and worsted yard goods.....	50%
Linens—bed and table.....	75%	Yarn.....	100%
Leather.....	75%		
Manicuring accessories.....	100%		
Mechanical pencils.....	50%		

FOOD PRODUCTS

	Amt. of duty		Amt. of duty
Bacon.....	34¢ per lb.	Macaroni.....	6¢ per lb.
Barley.....	4¢ per lb.	Meats.....	40¢ per lb.
Buckwheat.....	6¢ per lb.	Meat, canned.....	36¢ per lb.
Butter.....	26¢ per lb.	Milk (condensed and evaporated).....	23¢ per lb.
Candy.....	68¢ per lb.	Milk powder.....	32¢ per lb.
Cheese (all kinds).....	32¢ per lb.	Noodles.....	6¢ per lb.
Chocolate.....	68¢ per lb.	Rice.....	10¢ per lb.
Cocoa.....	91¢ per lb.	Spaghetti.....	6¢ per lb.
Coffee.....	68¢ per lb.	Sugar pieces.....	7¢ per lb.
Farina.....	8¢ per lb.	Granulated.....	6¢ per lb.
Fats.....	34¢ per lb.	Spices.....	100% of cost.
Flour.....	6¢ per lb.	Tea.....	\$1.14 per lb.
Fruit, dried.....	75% of cost.	All other food commodities.....	45¢ per lb.
Ham.....	40¢ per lb.		
Lard.....	34¢ per lb.		

MISCELLANEOUS

	Amt. of duty		Amt. of duty
Soap (household).....	7¢ per lb.	Medicines.....	25% of cost.
Soap (toilet).....	1.99 per lb.	Saccharin.....	25% of cost.
Tobacco.....	60% of cost.	Vitamins.....	25% of cost.
Tobacco products.....	60% of cost.		

In addition to the exorbitant duties and fees which the Soviets extracted as the price of free world charity, the American companies could demand their share of the tribute. Instead of the sender packing and shipping his own parcel, this had to be done by the company which collected the Soviet duties and fees. The packaging charge, which differed slightly with companies, averaged \$3.50 for a parcel weighing up to 22 pounds, \$9 up to 25 pounds, \$10 up to 30 pounds, and \$12 over 30 pounds. In addition to these charges, there were imposed the U.S. parcel post rates which the sender would have paid even if permitted to transmit his parcel directly.

In reporting under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, most of the parcel companies report only the total dollars transmitted to the Intourist account in the State Bank of U.S.S.R., Moscow. One or

two, in the early reportings following World War II, merely reported the gross income which they retained. In attempting to obtain a full picture of this Kremlin operation, it was therefore necessary to start with a year when the system of reporting attained a degree of uniformity. The year 1950 was selected as the starting date and, unless otherwise designated, all reportings commence January 1, 1950.

To determine the amount which the American relatives and friends of the Kremlin's subjects were forced to pay, over and above U.S. postal charges, in order to relieve hardship in the Soviet empire, the Committee on Un-American Activities summoned before it the heads of companies with Intourist contracts. In response to committee subpoenas, they produced complete financial accounting for the years 1957 and 1958. The head of one company was excused from appearance due to illness. This report of Kremlin profiteering is, therefore, based on facts obtained either from the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice on figures prior to January 1, 1957, or from the records of the companies after that date.

According to this committee's investigation, funds collected for the Soviet Union, whether as customs duties or fees to Intourist, are transmitted by the foreign department of Chase Manhattan Bank to the Banque Commerciale de Paris, No. 7, Ronde-Point des Champs-Elysees, Paris 8, France. This bank operates as the clearinghouse for the Soviet Union, as well as for the satellite countries. An examination of orders drawn against the account of the Soviet Union reflects that, from the same account into which American parcel dollars are deposited, dollars are withdrawn for almost every need of the international Communist conspiracy. These needs vary from purchasing American publications, to paying the expenses of the Soviet embassy, consulate, or U.N. delegation, to the purchase of a shipload of sugar.

As of early 1959, when the subject matter was probed in committee executive sessions, there were five principal agents, each with a contractual relationship with Intourist relating to the handling of parcels. Three of these principal agents had from five to eight subagents who, in turn, had their agents in undetermined number. Two principal agents were new, although one had merely taken over the contract of an agent who had been in existence since 1950. The other was created in 1957.

The tribute which American citizens have paid in the past several years to the Communist regime in Moscow for the privilege of alleviating the suffering of its subjects has amounted to \$15 million. This amount is merely a portion of the price of charity which the Americans paid to assist a relative or friend in the Communist regime. In addition, there was paid to the Intourist-contracted companies authorized to accept parcels an additional \$8 million which these companies collected as handling charges. This \$23-million expenditure resulted solely from the Kremlin's disregard for the welfare of its subjects and its desire to use the wealth of "capitalist" relatives to assist in the financing of a system designed to destroy the source of the tribute.

The total cost to American citizens of sending parcels to residents of Communist Russia, according to the committee's most conservative estimate, has approximated \$70 million. That this total figure must be an approximation results from the method by which the Intourist agents and subagents conducted their business, a method which forced

the Kremlin, effective January 1, 1959, to change the duties and fees, a change which has been advertised as a reduction in these charges, but which has increased the Communist "take" by 31 percent.

To understand this operation, it is necessary to examine the statistics of certain of the parcel companies. During the year 1958, company A (a parcel company) collected from its customers for transmission to the Soviet Union \$1,481,738.20. This total was broken down as follows:

Import duties.....	\$1, 157, 749. 94
Customs inspection fees.....	120, 131. 80
Intourist commissions (10%).....	170, 595. 64
Intourist commissions (1%).....	31, 590. 27
Notification fees.....	1, 670. 55

The Intourist commission of 10 percent of the value of the parcels' contents would indicate that A's customers turned in for shipment food and/or clothing, etc., valued at \$1,705,956.40. However, this was not the case because, in order to attract this business, the company undervalued the parcel contents. The president of company A testified:

First of all, the things have to be appraised. The people who come and bring these things to us, they don't come in and say, "Look, here is a suit, I paid for it \$100." Nobody did it because it would be impossible to send back. They come and say, "Appraise the suit for us." They usually try to appraise it as cheaply as possible. You would be amazed at the prices at which they are appraised. Suits which cost \$50 to \$60 were appraised at \$5 and \$2, and at times even at 79 cents * * *.

With the Kremlin's personnel in the hundreds in the United States, the Communists could not permit themselves to be shortchanged in their quest for stable currency. They, therefore, took the action which proved that it was stable currency and not the welfare of their subjects which motivated their interest in parcels. However, the official of Intourist who traveled to the United States to attend the convention of the American Society of Travel Agents in November 1958 indicated that it was adverse publicity over the exorbitant charges which was prompting the reduction in duties and fees effective January 1, 1959. Testified the president of company B (a parcel company):

They [Intourist officials] came here to attend the convention of the American Society of Travel Agents which took place in New York which I attended and of which I am an officer. They advised us that they were somewhat perturbed by some unfavorable publicity that Russia got in connection with this parcel business and the Russians are very sensitive about public relations, or at least they have been lately. They suggested that we reduce our charges. We protested vigorously. * * * At last I told them that the dissatisfaction arises not from the little fees we get but from the duties that they charge and they said: "We have decided to reduce our duties." Then they brought us a draft, I don't remember whether it was written or oral, of the new system. Up until January 1, the duty on most of the items was computed ad

valorem at 50 percent, 75 percent and 100 percent, plus 10 percent.

The new system called for set or stated duties on certain items in accordance with the list I just turned in to you for the record. * * *

The companies reduced their service charges, which constituted the only saving the new system gave to the parcel sender. The Kremlin's reductions looked good on paper. Men's wool suits now carried a duty of \$9 instead of \$50 on a suit costing this amount. The 10 percent and 1 percent charges, plus the inspection charges, were now a flat \$2.50 per parcel.

One company advertised the new rates as follows:

In a concerted effort to reduce the cost of shipping gift parcels to the Soviet Union, the custom duties on most items have been reduced and our service charges have also been reduced. At the same time the very system or basis of computing the duties has been changed, the purpose being to simplify the procedure for both the sender and the recipient. In addition to the reduced rates, the 10 percent charge and 1 percent charge has now been abolished and substituted by a flat \$2.50 charge by Intourist for inspection, storage * * *.

The parcel sender did receive the advantage of the companies' reduced service charges, but the Kremlin, in its insistence that the parcel companies reduce their service charges, felt that the companies' profits were out of proportion to its own. While the committee does not possess the gross profits of the companies for the first six months of 1959 and is, therefore, unable to set forth the reduced revenues of the companies, a comparison between what the Kremlin received during 1958 with what it received during the first six months of 1959 from companies A and B documents the Kremlin's increased revenue.

During 1958, company A transmitted \$1,481,738.20 to the State Bank of U.S.S.R., Moscow. In addition, the company had a gross income of \$793,615.31. This company had been purchased from a former owner in 1957 for only \$75,000, with the approval of Intourist. The purchaser during his first year paid off over \$25,000 on the purchase price; paid himself a salary of \$25,000; and received, as the sole owner of the business, a net profit of \$58,878.21. The \$1,481,738.20 which was sent to the State Bank of U.S.S.R., Moscow, was collected on 65,939 parcels, or an average to the Communists of \$22.47 per parcel. During the first six months of 1959, under the alleged reduced system of duties and fees, the company transmitted to the State Bank of the U.S.S.R., Moscow, \$687,093.60. This amount was collected on 23,263 parcels, or an average of \$29.54 per parcel, being an increase to the Communists of \$7.07 per parcel.

Company B is one of the oldest Intourist agents currently operating in the United States. While acting as an Intourist agent prior to January 1, 1950, company B transmitted to the State Bank of the U.S.S.R., Moscow, \$4,405,462.78. During 1958 alone, company B transmitted to the same bank \$1,091,058.43. This sum was collected on 47,956 parcels, for an average to the Communists of \$22.77 per parcel. During the reduced-duty and fee period from January 1 to June 30, 1959, company B collected for the Kremlin on 18,300 parcels \$534,834.23, or an average of \$29.22 per parcel. This increase of

\$6.45 per parcel has cost the parcel sender an additional \$118,035 since January 1, 1959.

PARCELS WITHIN THE SATELLITES

Parcel operations within the satellites differ greatly from the parcel operation within Russia. Whereas parcels within the U.S.S.R. are mailed from stable-currency countries, parcels within the satellites of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary are delivered from warehouses stocked and maintained in the large cities of each country. While through the Soviet operation, its subjects receive food, clothing, and medicine, within the satellites, almost anything from food to automobiles, to building materials, to homes or apartments can be purchased for a citizen of these satellites. As a producer of stable currency, the satellite system of parcel operation has been far more successful than the Intourist operation of the Soviets.

CARE operated in these countries following World War II, at least until the countries went firmly Communist. Intimidation of CARE as an organization, together with a campaign of terror by the secret police against both its American and native employees, forced cessation of CARE's operation in all satellites by mid-1950. The Communist regime of Hungary forced CARE to halt its operation in that country in 1949, but CARE was permitted to return for a brief period following the October 1956 revolution. The Communist regime of Poland canceled its contract with CARE in 1949. While CARE had, prior to this cancellation, delivered 204,819 relief parcels valued at over \$2 million, it was unable to return to Poland until August 1957, at which time Poland was giving the appearance of independence from Moscow and was successfully obtaining financial assistance from the United States.

In Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, CARE was replaced with organizations of the state. Except for prices charged, each of the countries operated a similar system. In Hungary, IKKA was the government-owned corporation with jurisdiction in the parcel field. In Czechoslovakia, Darex was the first government corporation controlling parcels and was succeeded in 1958 by Tuzex. Poland's operation was under Bank Polska Kasa Opiski. Each of the government departments, such as IKKA in Hungary, appointed agents within stable-currency countries, including the United States. These agents receive commissions ranging from 10 to 20 percent and are authorized to sell the food, clothing, or materials from the warehouses maintained in the satellite country.

Under these systems, an American, desiring to assist a relative in one of these Kremlin satellites, pays to the agent a sum of money. The American then either selects from the agent's catalog the items which the recipient will receive, or else permits the recipient choice of selection directly from the warehouses in the satellite.

Hungary

Foreign relief in the form of food and clothing supplies came to the Hungarian citizen following World War II in three forms. The individual parcel mailed directly to the recipient by a friend or relative in the United States was the principal means of relief. In 1947, CARE became available to many Americans as a substitute. Also in 1947,

a Hungarian immigrant instituted a third method which was undoubtedly the forerunner of the system adopted after the Communists seized control of the government of Hungary and the system which is currently in operation.

The Hungarian immigrant had, prior to the rise of nazism and World War II, operated, along with his brother, a chain of grocery stores in many cities of Hungary. He fled Hungary and came to the United States as an escapee from Hitler's persecutions. Following World War II, this immigrant shipped to his stores in Hungary a substantial stock of coffee. Even though there was no other coffee available in Hungary, the stores were unable to sell the supply because the Hungarians were without funds. The immigrant, therefore, advertised the availability of this coffee through Hungarian media in the United States, offering direct delivery in Hungary for remittances made in the United States. He soon had a large number of American customers who purchased the coffee from him for delivery to friends and relatives in Hungary. With the success of the coffee venture clearly documented, the immigrant purchased additional items of food, all of which were in great demand in Hungary. These, like the coffee, were paid for in the United States and delivered from his stores in Hungary.

By late 1949, the Communists had captured Hungary. CARE refused to permit the Communist Hungarian Minister of Welfare to distribute its parcels and halted its operations. The Communist government confiscated the stores through which the coffee and other items of food were being sold in the United States. To capitalize upon this operation, the Hungarian Government placed the stores and control of the shipment of all relief materials under the government bureau known as IKKA. Under IKKA, the modest operation instituted to dispose of a shipment of coffee was expanded into an outlet of supply for food, clothing, radios, automobiles, and even building supplies such as brick, lumber, and cement.

With its warehouses stocked, IKKA needed agents in the free countries of the world to exploit its operation and to accept payment for the merchandise ordered. Thus, the immigrant who founded the system became an IKKA agent in the United States.

With the Communist regime of Hungary firmly in the parcel business, it became necessary to eliminate the private parcels which the Hungarian subjects were receiving from abroad. To accomplish this, in April 1950 the Communist government canceled the duty-free entry of parcels. With this action, thousands of parcels from the free world were seized by Hungarian customs officials.

Vigorous protests were made against this action, primarily because the order canceling the duty-free status of parcels was issued after many parcels had been mailed and, secondly, because the recipients could not afford to pay the duty imposed.

To ease these protests and at the same time capitalize upon them, the Communist regime in Hungary agreed to admit parcels held by its customs officials upon the purchase by the sender of duty-exempt certificates. These certificates, costing \$1.50 for each 5 pounds or fraction thereof, were to be purchased from IKKA agents in the free world. Thus parcels to needy Hungarians were abolished except through the facilities of IKKA. IKKA thereafter set its prices with-

out regard for any factor other than its need for stable currency. In one day it raised its prices by 100 percent.

Agents of IKKA received commissions of 20 percent of the parcel value for services to IKKA. These services consisted mainly of advertising the IKKA operation, preparing the orders, and collecting and transmitting to IKKA the charges assessed on each order, less the agent's commission. In time Monimpex, another agency of the Hungarian Government, succeeded IKKA; and thereafter the agents' commissions were sliced in half, from 20 to 10 percent. In the latter part of 1955, it added to the commission \$700 per month to defray advertising expenses.

Parcels from government warehouses were the only method for aiding a relative in Hungary until the October 1956 revolution. With the revolution, the Hungarian Government decreed that relief parcels would be admitted duty free until July 1, 1957. However, on March 2, 1957, a decree was issued, effective the end of February, which reestablished import duties on all parcel items except used clothing.

During the years 1950-58, \$9,996,386.13 was collected by Monimpex-IKKA agents in the United States and transmitted to the Communist government of Hungary. This amount was collected by its three agents in the United States until May 1957, when the original agent had his contract canceled. This cancellation resulted from his refusal to advance \$40,000 which the Hungarian Government deemed to be his share of an advance payment which the government was demanding of all agents so the government could purchase the necessary items with which to fill the anticipated Christmas orders.

Czechoslovakia

When CARE began its operations in Czechoslovakia in 1946, the country was not under Communist control. CARE's troubles began after the Communist coup in mid-1948. Its wires were tapped, its mail was opened, and its local employees began resigning for fear of reprisal from the Communist government. In the beginning of 1950, when Communist domination of the country was complete, open attacks on CARE started in the controlled press. In March 1950, the government gave CARE notice of the cancellation of its contract; and at the end of July 1950, CARE's operations in that country were liquidated. It had delivered 166,646 relief parcels to persons in Czechoslovakia.

Even before CARE operations were liquidated, the Communist Czechoslovakian regime established the ~~Darex~~ *Darex* Trading Company, Ltd., to take over control of relief parcels shipped to Czechoslovakia from outside the Iron Curtain. It appointed in the United States 16 firms, including one named ~~Centex~~ *Centex*, as its agents. On August 1, 1949, it made Centex its general agent and all the other firms subagents. Under this arrangement, only Centex had to register with the Department of Justice under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Technically, all the other firms were agents of the American corporation, Centex, doing business with it and not directly with any foreign principal.

Under its contract with Darex, Centex received a 10 percent commission on the first \$10,000 worth of business it did in each six-month period, and 5 percent on all business over and above that amount.

Czech.
U.S.

Its subagents received 8 to 11 percent commission on orders they took, and Centex 2 to 4 percent on those same orders. As general agent for Darex, Centex deposited all funds collected with the Zirnostenska Bank in Prague.

Centex did not comply with the Foreign Agents Registration Act and register with the Department of Justice until November 2, 1949. When it did so, it was revealed by the records of the overwhelming majority of its officers that Centex was largely a Communist operation. Attorney Harry M. Justiz, one of the directors of the firm, has been identified by former FBI undercover operator Matthew Cvetie as a member of the Nationality Commission of the Communist Party. Justiz was also one of the members of the executive board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee who refused to make available to this committee the records of that organization. He, along with the other directors, was convicted of contempt of Congress and on July 16, 1947, sentenced to three months in prison and a fine of \$500. In listing his organizational affiliations when Centex registered with the Department of Justice, Justiz named eight Communist fronts to which he belonged.

Peter Vukceovich, secretary and also a director of Centex, has also been identified as a member of the Nationality Commission of the Communist Party. He listed three known Communist fronts as among his organizational affiliations when Centex registered with the Department of Justice. U.S.

From November 1949, when it first registered with the Department of Justice, until the end of December 1952, when it was dissolved, Centex sold almost \$3½ million worth of gift certificates.

On January 1, 1953, Darex, a Czechoslovakian Government agency, signed an individual contract with John Fisher, making him general agent for parcel operations in the United States. On July 1 of that year, this contract was terminated. During the six months that he served as general agent for Darex in the United States, Fisher did a gross business of \$578,921.80, retaining as commissions for himself \$36,516.51.

When Fisher's contract as general agent for Darex in the United States was ended, the 80-odd subagents then became direct or prime agents of Darex. Some of the agents registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act under protest, claiming that they received no compensation from any foreign government, but that their profits were taken from certificates sold to U.S. citizens. Some of the agents continued doing business with Darex without a contract, and others simply failed to register with the Department of Justice. For these reasons, for the five-year period covering July 1953 to May 1958, there are no records available which give a complete picture of the amount of money collected by Darex in the United States.

Czech.
On May 1, 1958, Muzex, which had meanwhile succeeded Darex as the official Czechoslovakian Government agency for handling parcel shipments, signed a contract which created in the United States one general agent. The agents which had been operating since July 1953 became subagents to the general agent and were thereby relieved from registering under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Under this contract the general agent was to receive 1 percent on all business done by the 63 subagents assigned to it under the contract and 13 to 16 percent on its own sales. On food parcels there would be a 15

percent commission, plus a shipping fee. The 15 percent commission would go to the subagents and the shipping fee to the general agent. In cases of gift certificates, the general agent was to get 12 percent and the subagents 10 percent of that. The general agent was also to receive a \$1 service charge on each parcel. On free selection orders, which paid a 12 percent commission, the subagent would get 10 percent and the general agent 2 percent, plus the service charge.

Tuzex fixes the prices for the parcels and goods which are offered to customers by its agents. Dollar remittances can also be sent to persons in Czechoslovakia through Tuzex. These are converted into Czechoslovakian kronens at two times the official exchange rate. Tuzex also provides promotional literature and price lists for its U.S. agents. Tuzex offers a wide variety of products—wines, liquors, tobacco, toilet articles, electrical appliances, cameras, fur coats, china, furniture, carpet, automobiles, and building materials.

During the six-month period from May 1 to November 9, 1958, the general agent took in \$475,056.92 from its own business and that of its subagents, retaining a commission of \$18,707.69.

According to the statistics available to the committee, the Communist government of Czechoslovakia has collected over \$4,800,000 from the American people for parcels during the period November 1950 through 1958. As explained previously, there is a five-year period—1953–58—when all firms doing business with Czechoslovakia did not file with the Department of Justice. For this reason, the total sums actually received by the Communist Czechoslovakian Government far exceed the almost \$5 million computed by the committee on the basis of such figures as are available.

Poland

When the Communist regime of Poland began planning the elimination of CARE in 1948, it likewise planned for a successor organization operated by, and for the benefit of, the Communist state. Bank Polska Kasa Opiski, a banking and mercantile corporation, was commissioned by the government to assume and expand the operation which CARE managed prior to the cancellation of its contract in July 1949.

Prior to the cancellation of the CARE contract, Bank Polska Kasa Opiski had arranged, through Polish nationals residing in the United States, to incorporate a company in the State of Delaware. Thus, on April 14, 1948, Pekao Trading Corporation, with Polish Bank Polska Kasa Opiski as the only stockholder, was formed. On April 25, 1948, the Polish bank entered into a contract with the Pekao Trading Corporation. Pekao has, since April 25, 1948, been the principal agent for the sale of foodstuffs, clothing, livestock, machinery, building materials, and similar items which are delivered from warehouses in large cities of Poland.

To maintain a position of independence, one from the other, the Bank Polska Kasa Opiski and Pekao Trading Corporation have, from time to time, signed contracts which state that Pekao buys the items offered for sale at the Polish wholesale level, and sells for the prices which Pekao establishes. However, the investigation by the committee shows that the wholesale prices charged by the Polish bank and the prices charged by Pekao are always related to the commissions which Pekao makes on each item.

The method by which Pekao was incorporated and the wording of its contracts with the Polish bank were successfully used by Pekao until February 23, 1954, to evade registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. And it did not file under the Act until the Polish Government began collecting prohibitive taxes on all U.S. imports under the decree of December 23, 1953. These taxes, by way of illustration, ranged from \$15 on boys' shoes to \$37.50 on men's shoes. The registration record indicates a transmission to the Communist regime of Poland of over \$20 million from the year 1954 to the end of 1958, a period of five years.

Through Pekao, goods can be furnished by two methods, either by a preselected order in which the items to be delivered from PKO warehouse are decided upon in the transmitting country, or by allowing the recipient to select items of his choice not to exceed the dollar amount of the transmission. In recent years, Polish citizens have again been permitted to possess foreign currency. To encourage foreign-currency transmittal, a special rate of exchange was authorized by the Polish Communist Government. When this did not immediately produce the stable foreign currency which the Communist government needed, they instituted an even more favorable rate of exchange.

One of Pekao's agents in May 1957 sent a notice containing the following statement from the Narodowy Bank Polski in Warsaw to its subagents:

We would assure you that individual recipients of dollar bank notes may safely possess them. If they wish to sell them they may either offer them to the bank at a special rate of exchange* or receive goods from the Pekao Trading Corporation in Warsaw at the dollar prices according to their own choice instead of cash in Zlotys. This is very advantageous to them.

The agent then made this statement:

Therefore, it is absolutely legal in Poland, not only to receive dollar banknotes but also to possess them.

Three months later, this same firm sent another notice to subagents promoting the remittance of U.S. dollars to Poland. This notice read in part as follows:

The beneficiaries in Poland apparently prefer receiving dollar banknotes to packages which they have to sell in the open market to receive Zlotys. The Polish government allows both, the receipt through the mails of foreign currencies and the receipt of packages. It seems to be permissible to sell these packages in Poland, and we understand that Package Gift Certificates can be redeemed freely for cash with the result that the donor here can figure with a rate of Zlotys 95.—per dollar.

With charges ranging from \$5.80 to \$6.00 on a \$20.00 banknote transmittal, to \$8.50 on a transmittal of \$100.00, the Polish Communist Government, in its desire to obtain stable foreign currency,

* Zlotys 23.94 per dollar.

even permits its agents to advertise that American banknotes which are redeemable at the special 95 zlotys for each dollar may be sold privately for 180 zlotys per dollar. An advertisement to this effect which appeared in a Polish-language newspaper in the United States was translated as follows:

Through the Swiss bank we are putting into the hands of a receiver in every locality in Poland American dollar banknotes. Receiving dollars from abroad and possessing them is now allowed in Poland. Delivery lasts about 14 days and is fully guaranteed.

The receiver will get, if he wishes, the official 95 zloty for each dollar, which he can sell privately for 180 zloty. In your letters ask your relatives if they would not rather get dollars now instead of packages.

With the foreign departments of banks, in addition to hundreds of small agencies, handling parcel money transmittals, it has been impossible for the committee to determine the total dollars which the Polish Government has received from dollar transmittals to Polish citizens. Likewise, it has been impossible to determine the amount that Americans have paid in the form of service charges on the dollar transmittals. The committee has, however, determined that Pekao and its agents have collected during the years 1954 to 1958 over \$20 million. Of this amount, over \$18 million has been sent to the Polish Communist Government through transmittals to Bank Polska Kasa Opiski.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Sept. 22, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: Release, House Committee on
Un-American Activities

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 McGuire ☐
 Mohr ☐
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☐
 Trotter ☐
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐

There is attached a copy of a release to be issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on Friday, September 25, as well as a copy of the report "The Communist Parcel Operation" to which the release pertains.

ACTION: That these be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for information.

ECK:FML

(4)

Enclosures

- 1--Mr. Belmont (with 6 copies report & release)
 1--Mr. Jones (with copy report & release)

✓ ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 9/10/62 BY SP6

Brainigan to Belmont
 memo 10-7-59

Coffey (Re Hünigang)

2 ENCLOSURES

69 OCT 15 1959

REC- 92

EX 105

12 SEP 28 1959

ESP-SEC

61-7582-4284
 OCT 11 1959
 DIVISION - HVL
 cla-gmc

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1959

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A parcel operation in the United States, under the direction and control of the Communist regimes of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, is netting the international Communist movement millions of dollars every year as a tribute levied against the friends and relatives of the subjects of the Kremlin, the Committee on Un-American Activities stated in a report entitled "The Communist Parcel Operation," made public today.

Characterizing the parcel operation as blackmail, the committee pointed out that the Communist regimes do not permit CARE to operate within the Soviet Union or the satellite countries; that instead, the Communist governments maintain agents in the United States who collect exorbitant duties and fees ranging up to 250% of the value of the relief parcels sent behind the iron curtain by American citizens.

The report, which is based on several months' committee investigation and executive hearings, states that the millions of dollars thus collected on exorbitant duties and fees from American citizens for the privilege of sending relief parcels to friends and relatives behind the iron curtain are used to finance Communist activities within the free world.

A similar Communist operation is conducted in Canada, the report continues, where the sum of twenty to thirty million dollars yearly is collected by Soviet agents as customs duties on food and clothing parcels sent by Canadian citizens to the Soviet Union, and that this sum is used to finance the activities of Communists in Canada.

In a foreword to the report, Congressman Francis E. Walter (D, Pa.), chairman of the committee, stated:

"In determining whether or not to publish the accompanying report on the Communist parcel operation, the Committee on Un-American Activities was faced with the possibility that the resulting adverse public opinion in the free world might cause the Kremlin to ban the admission of relief parcels to its subjects. The committee is of the opinion, however, that the millions of dollars in blackmail which the Communist regimes are annually extracting in their parcel operation would weigh heavier in the minds of the masters of the Kremlin than adverse public opinion in the free world."

* * * * *

61-7582-4284

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Nemorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: HCUA
61-7582

HCUA hearings: [redacted] (the current informant), [redacted] (former female informant), and [redacted] (the potential security informant). At the same time Arens should be informed that we are unable to furnish the names of any individuals for his consideration in connection with possible hearings in Texas, in addition to those which are already in the possession of his representatives (Raymond Collins and William Wheeler) in Houston. ~~(U)~~

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*Arens
advised
9/25*

(2) That attached letter be sent to Houston advising HCUA is being requested not to utilize [redacted] Since HCUA may approach the remaining individuals; namely, [redacted] Houston is being directed to contact them and inform them that HCUA may contact or subpoena them for HCUA hearings. (It is not believed contact is necessary with [redacted] as he is working for the TDPS which has indicated it will not permit HCUA to use him.) These individuals should be informed we did not furnish their names to HCUA. Houston should determine what course of action they will take if called to testify and to clearly inform them that if they do decide to testify, they must be truthful and factual and not embellish any statements. Houston is also being instructed that the files should be reviewed of the individuals who plan to testify to determine if their testimony could jeopardize the current CP coverage in Houston and advise the Bureau. Houston is being instructed not to furnish any information to HCUA but to have HCUA refer any inquiries to Seat of Government. ~~(U)~~

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b7D

*WJR
b6*

John

A

*D
Arens
advised
9/25
WJR*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106512)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 2, 1959

SAC, CHICAGO (100-18235)

SM - C

Aka.

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP6 bJA*

DATE *3/18/82*

b6

b7C

OO: CHICAGO

Re Chicago letter, 4/23/59, in captioned matter and likewise Bureau letter of 11/20/58 to Houston, entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (Subversive Control)", which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

The scheduled public hearings, mentioned in referenced letter of April 23, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959, by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Referenced letter of April 23, 1959, was submitted as being the necessary communication prior to the hearings whereas instant letter is being submitted as the necessary communication subsequent to said hearings.

The HCUA during the course of its said hearings used

[redacted] (an individual who formerly served Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses". [redacted] according to the HCUA Transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949, whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA. (S)(u)

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It appears from the transcript of said HCUA hearings that [redacted] was the only one of the three "friendly witnesses" who testified regarding [redacted] and that, upon being asked if he had known "as a Communist a person by the name of [redacted]" he answered in the affirmative. He also

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
 - (1 - 100-35658) (UPWA)
 - (1 - 61-7582) (HCUA)
- 3 - Chicago
 - (1 - 100-8009) (UPWA)
 - (1 - 100-28823) (HCUA)

161-7582
NOT RECORDED
168 SEP 8 1959

GCT:ntb
(7)

SEP 11 1959

Classified by *6076* *WAH/RWS* *8-31-78*
Exempt from GDS Category *2*
Date of Declassification Indefinite
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
9-8-78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

testified [] attended "Trade Union Commission meetings of the Party", that he had "belonged" to the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and "had gone to Spain". Chicago's summary report dated April 28, 1954, in captioned matter, reveals that [] in October, 1951, furnished substantially the same information regarding [] Party activity; however, it does not appear therein that he furnished any information regarding the subject's being in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade nor about his going to Spain. (S) (U)

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[] himself, in response to a subpoena, testified at the hearings. The synopsis of the HCUA Transcript had the following to say regarding his testimony:

[] of Chicago, who had been identified by [] as a member of the Communist Party, appeared in response to a subpoena and testified that he was a field representative of the United Packinghouse Workers of America. He denied current membership in the Communist Party but refused to answer whether he resigned technical membership in the Communist Party but maintained himself in the Communist operation, basing his refusal on the ground that his answer might tend to incriminate him."

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With further respect to [] testimony, the HCUA Transcript reveals that the subject testified that the testimony of [] that he was "in Spain" was false. He was then asked if such was the only thing that was said about him ^{that} was false and to that question he invoked the Fifth Amendment.

The substance of the testimony of [] and of [] himself will be incorporated in the next report submitted in captioned matter by Chicago.

[] has been interviewed in the past and was uncooperative. Interview with him at this time is therefore not considered advisable for that reason, and because of the internal situation within the UPWA and for the further reason that something of a feud has been created between that union and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO, because of the UPWA's accusation that the HCUA hearings were in part inspired and prompted by the Amalgamated.

For info.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-359415)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 2, 1959

SAC, CHICAGO (100-18701)

CHARLES ARTHUR HAYES
SM - C

OO: CHICAGO

Re Chicago letter, 4/23/59, in captioned matter and likewise Bureau letter of 11/20/58 to Houston, entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (Subversive Control)", which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

The scheduled public hearings, mentioned in referenced letter of April 23, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959, by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Referenced letter of April 23, 1959, was submitted as being the necessary communication prior to the hearings whereas instant letter is being submitted as the necessary communication subsequent to said hearings.

The HCUA during the course of its said hearings used

[redacted] (an individual who formerly served Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses". [redacted] according to the HCUA Transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949, whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA. (S) (U)

A transcript of said HCUA hearings revealed the following:

[redacted] upon being asked the question, "Did you know as a Communist a man by the name of Charles Hayes", answered in the affirmative. [redacted] then testified that

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
 - (1 - 100-35658) (UPWA)
 - (1 - 61-7582) (HCUA)
- 3 - Chicago
 - (1 - 100-8009) (UPWA)
 - (1 - 100-28328) (HCUA)

NOT RECORDED

87 SEP 18 1959

GCT:ntb
(7)

08 SEP 11 1959

Classified by 6076 8-31-78
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP

ON 9-15-78

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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[redacted] testified he had known SAM PARKS as being a member of the Wilson Branch of the CP, a member of the "Section Committee of the Communist Party", that he had attended closed Party meetings with him and that the subject had been sent to Europe by the Chicago Star, "the Communist Party paper". Chicago summary report dated July 12, 1954, in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] in October, 1951, advised he had known PARKS as being a member of the CP from 1943 to 1948, but that it was his understanding at such time that the Party was easing the subject out of the Packinghouse Section with the ultimate objective of using him exclusively in CP front groups. It does not appear that [redacted] has previously advised as to the Chicago Star's sponsorship of the subject's trip to Europe. However, it is to be noted that the July 12, 1947 issue of the Chicago Star contained an article reflecting that PARKS had won a subscription drive for that paper and was being awarded a trip to Europe as his prize (S)(u)

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[redacted] testified that he had known SAM PARKS as being a leader in the Wilson Branch of the Packinghouse Section of the CP. Chicago's summary report dated July 12, 1954, in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] in January, 1953, furnished substantially the same information and more regarding the Party activity of PARKS (S)(u)

SAM PARKS himself, in response to a subpoena, testified at the hearings. The synopsis of the HCUA Transcript had the following to say regarding his testimony:

"Samuel J. Parks, Jr., of Chicago appeared in response to a subpoena and testified that for 3 years prior to April 1957 he was director of a department of the United Packinghouse Workers. He denied current membership in the Communist Party but refused to answer whether he resigned technical membership in the Communist Party so that he could deny under oath current membership while remaining in the Communist operation, basing his refusal on the ground that his answer might tend to incriminate him."

The substance of the testimony of these three "friendly witnesses" regarding PARKS and the substance of the testimony of PARKS himself will be incorporated in the next report submitted in captioned matter by Chicago.

HAYES had been one of the first secretaries of the "Packing-house Section", after which he added that HAYES had served "in the Communist Party ever since". Chicago's summary report dated July 9, 1954, in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] has in the past furnished a great deal of information regarding the Party activities of CHARLES HAYES and in much more detail than in his HCUA testimony.

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[redacted] upon being asked the question, "Did you know as a Communist Charles A. Hayes", answered in the affirmative. [redacted] then testified that he had attended "many, many meetings with Charles Hayes". He also testified that HAYES had attended a CP training school which was held, as he recalled, at 1628 West Division Street. Chicago's summary report dated July 9, 1954, in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] has in the past furnished substantially the same information to agent personnel of the Chicago Office. (S)(u)

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[redacted] upon being asked if he knew "as a Communist Charles Hayes", answered, "Yes, I knew Charles Hayes", after which he then said he had attended "meetings" with the subject, that at one "meeting" it had been announced that HAYES had been sent to a "leadership school" to be "educated". [redacted] then elaborated that by "educated", he meant HAYES had been trained in CP techniques. Chicago's summary report dated July 9, 1954, in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] in January, 1953, advised that he had known HAYES to be a member of the Packinghouse Section of the CP during the 1940's when he himself was a member; nothing, however, is contained therein that [redacted] knew through hearsay of the subject's attendance at a Party school. (S)(u)

HAYES himself, in response to a subpoena, testified at the hearings. The synopsis of the HCUA Transcript had the following to say regarding his testimony:

"Charles A. Hayes of Chicago, director of District 1 of the United Packinghouse Workers, appeared in response to a subpoena. Mr. Hayes denied current membership in the Communist Party but declined to answer whether he had been a member of the Communist Party since the passage of the law requiring a non-Communist affidavit of certain labor officials and whether he resigned technical membership in the Communist Party so that he could avoid the impact of that law, basing his declination on the ground that his answer might tend to incriminate him."

CG 100-18701

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
The substance of the testimony of these three "friendly witnesses" regarding HAYES and the substance of the testimony of HAYES himself will be incorporated in the next report submitted in captioned matter by Chicago.

HAYES has been interviewed in the past, but was uncooperative insofar as the furnishing of information was concerned. Interview with him at this time is not considered advisable for that reason, and because of the internal situation within the UPWA and for the further reason that something of a feud has been created between that union and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO, because of the UPWA's accusation that the HCUA hearings were in part inspired and prompted by the Amalgamated.

For info.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341654)

September 1, 1959

SAC, CHICAGO (100-17878)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAMUEL JOSEPH PARKS, Jr.
SM - C

OO: CHICAGO

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 3/10/80

Re Chicago letter, 4/23/59, in captioned matter, and likewise Bureau letter of 11/20/58 to Houston, entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (Subversive Control)", which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

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The HCUA during the course of its said hearings used

[redacted] (an individual who formerly served Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses". [redacted] according to the HCUA Transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949, whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA.

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings revealed the following:

[redacted] upon being asked if he had known, "as a Communist a man by the name of Sam Parks", answered in the affirmative. Chicago's summary report dated July 12, 1954, in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] has furnished a great deal of information regarding the Party activities of subject PARKS, and in much more detail than in his HCUA testimony.

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
 - (1 - 100-35658) (UPWA)
 - (1 - 61-7582) (HCUA)
- 3 - Chicago
 - (1 - 100-8009) (UPWA)
 - (1 - 100-28823) (HCUA)

GCT:ntb
(7)

NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 18 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECEIVED AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISE BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 9-1-59

Classified by 6026 WALKER
Exempt from GDS/Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SEP 11 1959

CG 100-17378

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PARKS has been interviewed in the past and was uncooperative insofar as the furnishing of information was concerned, and he has stated he preferred no further efforts be made to talk to him. No interview with him at this time is contemplated.

For info.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

August 27, 1959

MR. TOLSON:

RE: LEONARD BERNSTEIN
U. S. MUSICAL CONDUCTOR
NOW IN RUSSIA

Richard Arens of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) called Wick this morning and was literally "burning." He launched out against the Khrushchev visit stating that within a few days he would be feted, Soviet flags hung all over Constitution Avenue, he would be driven by Arlington Cemetery where the bodies of the very American boys he killed in Korea repose--and yet we honor Khrushchev. He said the most charitable thing he can say about "the guy in the White House" is that he is a "damn fool." As for Nixon, it is Arens's view that he knows better, he was on the same committee and Arens just doesn't understand Nixon's position.

Arens said that he notices in the press that Leonard Bernstein; the U. S. musical conductor, is now being heralded in Moscow. It is Arens's impression that Bernstein is a communist and if this is correct, Arens is considering writing a speech about him.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division so that we might determine whether we have information on Bernstein suitable for dissemination to Arens.

Respectfully,

23 SEP 21 1959

C. D. DeLoach

agree 9803RDD/LMB 9/20/93 #340,815
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY SP6 BJA/SP7

Mr. Belmont

REW:ajp
(3)

memo scattered by
to Belmont 8-31-59
w/links memo attached
8-31-59
6/1/82

file for
name check

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 9/21/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

SUBJECT: HCUA - CHICAGO HEARINGS
MAY 5-7, 1959

Re Chicago letter dated 9/14/59.

The preparing, dictating and typing of the letters under the individual case caption in connection with this project is continuing and more of said letters should reach Bureau within next few days.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/11/82 BY SP6 b/gt

② - Bureau
1 - Chicago
GCT/mab
(3)

REGISTERED

EX 100

REC-39

61-7582-4286

4 SEP 28 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

OCT 1 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 9/24/59

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, San Juan (100-6340)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~ (U)

Remylet 9/17/59.

HCUA Investigator GEORGE WILLIAMS contacted SJO on 9/24/59 and stated that he had resigned from HCUA effective 10/1/59. He was accompanied by [REDACTED] WILLIAMS as Investigator in connection with hearings in Puerto Rico.

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WILLIAMS said that the committee will hold hearings in New York City on November 16, 1959, and during the morning of November 17, 1959. Hearings will begin in San Juan on November 18, 1959 and extend through November 20, 1959. Hearings are scheduled to be held in the U.S. District Court in San Juan. Subpoenas for prospective witnesses will be served by the U.S. Marshal, San Juan, and it is anticipated that they will be served on or about October 15, 1959. At the present time the HCUA plans to subpoena the following individuals:

CLASS. & EXT. BY [REDACTED]
REASON [REDACTED]
DATE OF REVIEW [REDACTED]
PABLO M. GARCIA RODRIGUEZ

JUAN SANTOS RIVERA
MANUEL ARROYO ZEPPENFELDT

JUAN A. CORRETTIER
JUAN SAEZ CORALES
JUAN EMMANUELLI MORALES

CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS
MARTINIANO AYALA SEGARRA
CONSUELO BURGOS DE SAEZ CORALES
CRISTINO PEREZ MENDEZ

Bufile

100-263488
100-368571
100-124757
100-142835
100-4503
100-335202
100-26857
100-348666
100-125992
100-18642
100-117599
100-418879
100-370354

SJ File

100-5228
100-5235
100-388
100-226
100-401
100-943
100-422
100-5217
100-841
100-417
100-2163
100-4583
100-5241

CLASS. & EXT. BY [REDACTED]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/1/82

b6
b7c

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info.) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (Info.) (RM)
1 - San Juan

TPG: lmm
(5)

Bureau to ST cc Callescano
10/6/59
cc L: kmo

REC-39

61-7582-4287
11 SEP 28 1959

EX 100
CONFIDENTIAL CONTROL
SUBMIT (U)

Leton
Int. Sec

SJ2100-6340

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FRANK RUIZ
RAMON NEGRON

JUAN BATISTA PEREZ *
GERTRUDIS MELENDEZ PEREZ

JOHN PETER HAWES

Bufile

100-349411
100-230639
100-373278
100-377763
100-93178
100-373864
100-371874
100-356545
100-340992
105-69724

SS File

100-5047
100-3767
[REDACTED]
100-955
100-5260
100-5253
100-5167
100-5015
105-3212

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b7D

(U) b6
b7C

Confidential Informants

It is pointed out for the information of the Bureau that two active confidential informants are included in the above list. They are [REDACTED] (Bufile 100-373278; [REDACTED] (Bufile 100-377763; [REDACTED]. In addition, it is pointed out that [REDACTED] (Bufile 100-373210; [REDACTED] is not included in the list. The reason for this is not known. [REDACTED] is a currently active member of the PCP. The Bureau is requested to be alert to the possibility that this name may be added at a subsequent date and to take the necessary appropriate action. (U)

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Cases on the above individuals are being reopened for whatever action is necessary in accordance with Bureau instructions contained in Bulet to Houston dated 11/20/58.

One copy of this letter is being sent to New York to inform that office of the hearings scheduled for that city in November, 1959. One copy is being sent to Washington Field Office so that office can be alert to obtain transcripts of the hearings upon completion of same in Puerto Rico.

The Bureau will be kept advised of all pertinent developments.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-32371)

DATE: 8/25/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-1492)

SUBJECT: ~~PETER D. BROWN~~
~~SECURITY MATTER - C~~
~~O.O. CHICAGO~~

DECLASSIFIED BY *Syle bff at*
ON *3/11/82*

mz
Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES: INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used [redacted]

and [redacted] (an individual who formerly served

- ① - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-35053 (UPWA)
1 - 01-7532 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-3009 (UPWA)
1 - 100-23323 (HCUA)

cc: [redacted]
(7)

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 28 1959

Classified by *6576 WAA/RWS*
Exempt from GDS Category *2*
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OCT 2 1959

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b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-32871-37 handled

The said transcript revealed that [redacted] testified as follows regarding captioned individual (NOTE: Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the HCUA):

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Page 579

"Mr. Arens. Now, I should like, before we get into the identification of additional persons known by you to be Communists in the packinghouse industry, to ask you about certain phases of the activities in which the Communists were engaged, to your certain knowledge, while you were in the party assigned to the packinghouse industry. Do you have information respecting Communist Party activities in political campaigns?

[redacted] Very definitely. There is one that stands out very bold in my memory and that was the campaign to elect Pete Brown for alderman of the Second Ward. We had several meetings at 4343 Ashland and discussed the problem. When I said several meetings I don't mean meetings of the party itself, but I mean the top echelon. I was considered what you might call part of the top brass by virtue of me holding a chairmanship in the small house branch.

"The top officials of the party would meet on various occasions and discuss strategy and plans and this particular time we discussed the possibility of running one of our people as an alderman of the Second Ward.

"Pete Brown lived in the Second Ward. We had a meeting and discussed it at 4343 Ashland. We came to agreement there and left there and went to the South Side Branch of the Communist Party, with Claude Lightfoot and discussed it with him--

"Mr. Arens. Who was Claude Lightfoot?

[redacted] He was at that time the chairman of the South Side Branch of the Communist Party. We discussed it with him and reviewed the political work that took place in 1944 at which time we had a very effective ward organization and it was discussed that we should continue this ward organization because it was felt that we could use it for some political influence. We conducted a good campaign, showing progress.

"Mr. Arens. Were union funds utilized in the campaign?

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] Definitely. I would say it this way: I was a full-time paid organizer for the UPWA. Pete Brown was a full-time paid organizer for the UPWA. And Sam Parks was paid by his local union, full time. And when we met these are the people that attended that meeting and mapped the strategy out.

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"Yes, there were other funds raised for the campaign. People were asked to come out of the plant on temporary leave to poll watchers to do whatever assignment they had for them."

Chicago's summary report, dated August 17, 1953, in captioned matter reveals that in January, 1953, [redacted] advised that PETER BROWN during the early 1940s, was the Chairman of the Packinghouse Section of the CP and that he otherwise furnished substantially the same information as set forth above. (S) (M)

The substance of the testimony of [redacted] regarding BROWN will be incorporated in any future report prepared in captioned matter by Chicago.

PETER BROWN was deleted from the Revised Communist Index in February, 1959. No interview was had with him at that time for the reason that he is 74 years of age, is retired, and no information was available indicating current membership on his part in the Party. This case is carried in a closed status by Chicago.

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-337894) DATE: 9/25/59
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-16148)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

SECURITY MATTER - C
O.O. LOS ANGELES

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED] (an individual who formerly served

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- ① - 61-7582 (HCUA)
- 2 - Los Angeles (100-46200) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago
- 1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

GCT:fes
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/18/82 BY [REDACTED]

57 OCT 2 1959

61-7582 -
NOT RECORDED
178 SEP 30 1959

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-337894-16866

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Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose.

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding [redacted] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [redacted] instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

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[redacted] Chicago, Illinois, during the course of his testimony at said hearings, testified as follows with respect to captioned subject (NOTE: Mr. ARENS is Staff Director of the HCUA):

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Pages 522-23

"Mr. Arens. Would you kindly proceed with your career in the Communist operation?

[redacted] Well, in 1940, I was working at the [redacted] and [redacted] called me and told me to come down and see him. He was employed at that time with the Government employment service and he told me to go to work at [redacted] and he gave me a referral.

"Mr. Arens. Who was [redacted]

[redacted] He was a member of the party, a former [redacted] out in Cicero. He [redacted] of Cicero at one time. I believe it was in 1932.

"Mr. Arens. All right, sir. Did you at his direction go to [redacted]

[redacted] I did.

"Mr. Arens. What did you do there?

[redacted] Well, first meeting I had before I got into the [redacted] I had a meeting with Les Orear, Jane March, [redacted] at Forum Hall.

"Mr. Arens. Pause there for a moment. Do you here and now, while you are under oath, identify each and every one of those persons whose names you just called off, as persons who, to your certain knowledge, were members of the Communist Party?

[redacted] I do."

Chicago's summary report, dated March 18, 1953, in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] in October, 1951, furnished substantially the same information as set forth above to this office.

Inasmuch as captioned subject moved to Los Angeles, California, in 1955, and, insofar as is known to Chicago, still

CG 100-16148

resides in that city, a copy of this letter is being furnished the Los Angeles Office in accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958, a copy of which is in possession of that office.

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~INITIALS~~

[redacted] Chicago, Illinois, during the course of his testimony at said hearings, testified as follows with respect to captioned subject (NOTE: Mr. MOULDER is a member of the HCUA, whereas Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the Committee):

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"Mr. Arens. Would you kindly proceed to give us a word of description about other persons who, to your certain knowledge, were known by you to be members of the Communist Party activity in penetrating the meatpacking industry?

[redacted] Well, there was [redacted]

"Mr. Arens. Give us a word about him, please.

[redacted] He proclaimed to the world he was a Communist; attended hundreds of meetings with him.

"Mr. Moulder. Where were the meetings held that you referred to?

[redacted] The section committee meetings were held at the party headquarters at 4848 South Ashland Avenue. And other meetings that were held throughout the Chicago area, not necessarily section committee meetings, but they were party meetings, say, caucus meetings of delegates and party delegates going to the union conventions, and so forth."

Chicago's summary report, dated July 9, 1954, in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] in October, 1951, furnished substantially the same information as set forth above to this office. (S) (u)

Inasmuch as captioned subject moved to Los Angeles, California, in 1955, and, insofar as is known to Chicago, still resides in that city, a copy of this letter is being furnished the Los Angeles Office in accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1953, a copy of which is in possession of that office.

For information.

- 3 -

~~INITIALS~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-7512)

DATE: 9/25/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-1926)

SUBJECT: ~~HERBERT PAUL, aka Herbert Morgan~~
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
O.O. LOS ANGELES

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 b7A
ON 3/11/80

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used [redacted]

and [redacted] (an individual who formerly served

- ① - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - 100-35653 (UPWA)
 - ② - 61-7532 (HCUA)
- 2 - Los Angeles (100-42165) (RM)
- 3 - Chicago
 - 1 - 100-8009 (UPWA)
 - 1 - 100-28329 (HCUA)

GCT:2cc

(9)

161-7582-
NOT RECORDED

78 SEP 28 1959

Classified by 6076 WAH/RWS
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7C
b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-7512-117 handled

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 9-27-78

53 OCT 2 1959

Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose. (S)(u)

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding "HARRY HATCH" during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding ~~HAROLD FINE~~, also known as ~~HAROLD HATCH~~, instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (122-210)

DATE: 9/25/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (122-123)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka

WIRA, 1947
(SECURITY MATTER)
O.O. DETROIT

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 3/11/92

Sp6 bA not

b6
b7C

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED] (an individual who formerly served

- ① - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - 100-38353 (UPWA)
- ① - 61-7582 (HCUA)
- 2 - Detroit (122-13) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago
- 1 - 100-3009 (UPWA)
- 1 - 100-29323 (HCUA)

CCF:RCS
(9)

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 28 1959

b6
b7C
b7D

Classified by 6076 WAT/RS
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

58 OCT 7 1959

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 9/27/59

ORIGINAL FILED IN 122-210-137 handled

Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose. (S)(u)

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding [redacted] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [redacted] instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] Chicago, Illinois, during the course of his testimony at said hearings testified as follows with respect to captioned subject (NOTE: Mr. ARENS is the Staff Director of the HCUA):

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Page 535

"Mr. Arens. Kindly tell us did you know as a comrade, as a member of the Communist Party, [redacted]

[redacted] Yes; I met [redacted] in Detroit. I was assigned to work in District 7 and I was told when I got in District 7 to look up [redacted] and she could help me getting to the right people in Detroit.

"Mr. Arens. Did she do so?

[redacted] Yes.

"Mr. Arens. Did she identify herself in Communist Party techniques to you as a member of the conspiracy?

[redacted] Yes."

A review of Chicago's file in captioned matter has failed to reveal any record indicating that [redacted] has heretofore furnished the Chicago Office the above information regarding [redacted].

Inasmuch as Detroit is origin in captioned matter, and in accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter of November 20, 1956, a copy of this letter is being furnished that office. It does not appear that Detroit received a copy of this referenced letter; however, and for the information of that office, the herein quoted testimony of [redacted] should be incorporated in the next report submitted in the 100 SM-C matter maintained on the subject, if any, and the substance of the same should likewise be recorded in the next report submitted in captioned matter by that office.

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)
(100-31978)

9/21/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1634)
(100-33353)

RE:

SAMPSON ISAAC SKOLNICK;
SI - C.

Re Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated 9/21/59 and Los Angeles letters to the Bureau 9/4/59 and 9/13/59.

Review of the files opened on individuals in connection with SKOLNICK's testimony is continuing. The Bureau will be kept advised of the progress in this matter.

- 4 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
- 2 - Los Angeles

DVB:bla
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/11/82 BY SP 60189

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
136 SEP 29 1959

OCT 2 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-391768-100

57
I
DIRECTOR, FBI (100-10441)

9/24/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-47457)

THEODORE JOSEPH VINCENT
SM - C
OO: Los Angeles

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 9/17/59.

This is to advise that these cases continue to be handled per Bureau instructions. Bureau will be kept advised.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/11/88 BY SP6 bja

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - (1 - 61-7582) (HCUA)
 - (2 - 100-10441)
- 2 - Los Angeles
 - (1 - 62-1664) (1 - 100-47457)

REH: JPA
(5)

61-7582
NOT RECORDED
103 SEP 28 1959

3 OCT 7 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-10441-86

51
1
DIRECTOR, FBI (100-402693)

9/24/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-44325)

JOHN W. DICKINSON
SM - C
OO: Los Angeles

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 9/18/59.

This is to advise that these cases continue to be handled per Bureau instructions. Bureau will be kept advised.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/11/82 BY SP6 bja/gst

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - (1 - 61-7582) (ECUA)
 - (2 - 100-402693)
- 2 - Los Angeles
 - (1 - 62-1664) (1 - 100-44325)

RBH:JPA
(5)

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED

189 SEP 28 1959

58 OCT 1 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-402693-30

Lenz

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10-6-59

CODE

RADIOGRAM

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

DEFERRED

TO: SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6340)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

REC-5

4287

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/11/92

HCUA, INFORMATION CONCERNING PAREN INTERNAL SECURITY END PAREN.
REURLET SEPTEMBER TWO FOUR, ONE NINE FIVE NINE, INDICATING

[REDACTED] ARE INCLUDED ON

LIST OF POSSIBLE WITNESSES FOR HCUA HEARINGS AND THAT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], WHILE ALSO A CURRENT, ACTIVE MEMBER OF PCP IS NOT
INCLUDED FOR UNKNOWN REASONS. BUREAU CAN REQUEST HCUA TO REFRAIN
FROM SUBPOENAING PERTINENT INFORMANTS. IT IS NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT
MEMBERSHIP OF PCP IS SMALL AND TO EXCLUDE INFORMANTS AS WITNESSES
MAY DRAW SUSPICION UPON THEM. SUBMIT YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
APPROPRIATE ACTION THAT WILL BEST MEET CURRENT CONDITIONS PREVALENT
IN YOUR TERRITORY AND AT THE SAME TIME NOT JEOPARDIZE IDENTITY OF
INFORMANTS. IN THE PAST SOME INFORMANTS HAVE SUCCESSFULLY PLEADED
THE FIFTH AMENDMENT. IN OTHER INSTANCES, THE BUREAU HAS FELT IT
DESIRABLE TO REQUEST HCUA TO ELIMINATE OTHER CP MEMBERS FROM THOSE
TO BE SUBPOENAED FOR OBVIOUS REASONS. IF YOU FEEL INFORMANTS SHOULD
ACCEPT SUBPOENAS, ADVISE WHAT THEIR REACTION WOULD BE AND WHAT STAND

THEY WOULD TAKE UPON APPEARING BEFORE HCUA. SUBMIT REPLY WITHOUT

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DELAY

CCL:kmo

RADIO (3) SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

OCT 6 - 1959

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RADIOGRAM TO SAN JUAN
RE: HCUA, INFORMATION CONCERNING
61-7582

NOTE ON YELLOW:

All three informants, [REDACTED] are current active paid informants who are members of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico (PCP). Estimated membership of PCP as of 7-1-59 was 15. Hearings are expected to commence 11-18-59 in San Juan and extend through 11-20-59. San Juan letter indicated prospective witnesses would probably be served with subpoenas on or about 10-15-59. List of witnesses per San Juan letter totals 23 including [REDACTED]. If radio contact not made this date transmit next radio contact 10-7-59. ~~U~~

b7D

NR. 062143
ENC. CTT
CK. mm
APPROVED BY WED
TYPED BY _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

To: Director, FBI

Date: 9/25/59

From: SAC, Indianapolis (100-11702)

Subject: *LCR* *HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES*
HCUA HEARING, GARY, INDIANA
February 10, 1958
IS - C

On 9/4/59 [redacted] of the U. S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Indiana, at Hammond, advised that the U. S. Attorney's records reflected that Federal Judge LUTHER M. SWYGERT, for the Northern District of Indiana, advised the U. S. Attorney's office that the cases against EDWARD YELLIN, [redacted] VICTOR MALIS, and ALFRED SAMTER will not be set for trial prior to 11/1/59 and then only upon a ten-day notice to the Government.

[redacted] further advised that, according to the records of the U. S. Attorney's office, EDWARD YELLIN was arraigned on 8/17/59 before Judge LUTHER M. SWYGERT, at which time he pled not guilty. He was released upon his own recognizance. YELLIN was represented at the time with his co-counsel [redacted] of Gary, Indiana.

[redacted] stated that a brief in support of the defendant's motion to dismiss the indictment was filed on 8/31/59. A motion by the defendant for a bill of particulars was also filed on that date.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Chicago (100-34358 - [redacted])
2 - Springfield (100-9754 - EDWARD YELLIN) (RM)
6 - Indianapolis
 (1 - 100-9050 [redacted])
 (1 - 100-9442 EDWARD YELLIN)
 (1 - 100-8843 ALFRED SAMTER)
 (1 - 100-1623 VICTOR MALIS)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

(HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED)

DATE 3/11/82 BY 606/bja

REC-261-7782-4288

LAF-swm
(12)

25 SEP 28 1959

EX 102

08 OCT 6 1959

E. V. [signature]
R. [signature]

Sub [signature]
3 copies
10-25-59

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b6
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IP 100-11702

[] advised that VICTOR MALIS was arraigned on 8/3/59, at which time he pled not guilty. He was represented by his counsel, ARTHUR DARONATSY, of Gary, Indiana. A motion to dismiss the indictment against MALIS was filed on 8/14/59, and a motion by the defendant for a bill of particulars was filed on 8/24/59.

[] advised that the record revealed that a motion by the defendant to dismiss the indictment was filed on 8/14/59 by ARTHUR DARONATSY representing ALFRED SAMTER. A motion by the defendant for a bill of particulars was filed on 8/24/59.

[] stated that the file on [] revealed that a motion to dismiss the indictment was filed on 8/11/59.

On 9/8/59 [] of the U. S. District Clerk's Office for the Northern District of Indiana at Hammond advised that the records of the U. S. District Clerk's Office revealed that on 8/31/59 a motion to dismiss the indictment and a motion by the defendant for a bill of particulars was filed on behalf of EDWARD YELLIN. A motion to dismiss the indictment against VICTOR MALIS was filed on 8/31/59. A motion to dismiss the indictment against ALFRED SAMTER was filed on 8/31/59. A motion to dismiss the indictment against [] was filed on 8/28/59. [] pointed out that the dates appearing on the U. S. District Clerk's records were the actual dates in which these motions were filed before the U. S. District Clerk's Office.

The Bureau will be informed of any further developments in this matter.

b6
b7c

REC-4
REC-92
EX-104

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *Heine*

DATE: Sept. 24, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLoach *DeLoach*SUBJECT: Publication of House Committee on
Un-American Activities (HCUA)
"The Crimes of Khrushchev"
Consultation with Mr. Eugene Lyons
For release September 29, 1959

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

My memorandum of September 22, 1959, transmitted a copy of a release to be issued by the HCUA next Tuesday, September 29, 1959, referring to a publication to be issued by the Committee on that date entitled "The Crimes of Khrushchev." There are attached a copy of the release and of Part 1 of the publication to which it refers.

ACTION: That this be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for its information.

ECK:FML
(4)
Enclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/11/02 BY SP6 b/Apt

SP4 elw/alm 9/23/86

1--Mr. Belmont (with copy release & publication) comp. # 257049
1--Mr. Jones " " " "

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

2 ENCLOSURE

No action necessary
by Espionage Section

EX-135

REC-4

61-7582-4289

23 SEP 28 1959

CRIME REC.

67 OCT 8 - 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/11/82 BY SP4 elw/alw 9/23/86
comp. # 257049

4006 b) Rgt

61-1582-4287

ENCLOSURE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1959

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The visit of Khrushchev to the United States "amounts to a terrific victory for communism," Eugene Lyons, a senior editor of the Readers' Digest, former press correspondent stationed in Soviet Russia, student of international communism and biographer of Khrushchev, testified in the first of a series of consultations entitled "The Crimes of Khrushchev," made public by the Committee on Un-American Activities today.

Continuing, Mr. Lyons stated, (The visit) "amounts to an acknowledgement by the world's leading democracy of the Kremlin's power and permanence. Therefore it adds dimensions of prestige to every Communist group in every country.

"For years Khrushchev has maneuvered for just such an invitation. There were times when he would have paid a high price for it. Now we have given it to him gratis, because he has an ultimatum-gun pointed at our heads in Berlin. Even for that 1955 summit meeting, Moscow paid a price: the withdrawal from Austria. This time it is so cocky that, far from restraining its hordes, it allowed them to undertake aggressions even while the invitation was being negotiated and before Khrushchev reached our country.

"I am referring to the aggressions against Laos and India; to the stepped-up Communist activities in our own backyard, in the Caribbean; to the enlarged terror in Tibet; to the continuing pressures in the Middle East and in Berlin. While we kid ourselves with wishful thinking about "thaws" and "relaxed tensions", the Communists everywhere are intensifying their activities.

"It amounts to a body blow to the morale of the resistance in the Communist world. It's a betrayal of the hopes of the enemies of communism within that world, and their numbers can be counted by the hundred million.

"The announcement of the invitation was a day of gloom and despair for nearly the whole population of every satellite country and for tens of millions inside Russia itself. What has been under way in the Red orbit, ever since 1917, is a permanent civil war between the rulers and the ruled. Our duty and our opportunity - in both of which we have failed - is to take the side of the people against their oppressors. We have not merely been neutral in that civil war, but we have constantly by our policies sided with the Kremlin against its victims."

Mr. Lyons emphasized the duality of the Kremlin's role as follows:

" * * * the Kremlin and Khrushchev, as its current leader, at the same time represent a conventional government and a world revolutionary movement. What they do as a government is not binding on world communism. Every agreement with them, even if it were kept, is consequently a snare and a delusion.

"World communism, in fact, often uses such an agreement as a cover for stepped-up activity. When Khrushchev visits a foreign country or meets with our statesmen at summit meetings, he plays the role of a head of government. But he ignores - and we naively allow him to ignore - his more important role as the head of a revolutionary organization.

"He couldn't call off that organization even if he wished to do so, which he decidedly doesn't. World communism, with its open and underground Communist Parties, its network of false-front organizations, its infiltrated unions and governments, its para-military formations in many countries - the whole colossal machine of power - is too vast and too dynamic to be stopped in mid-course.

"If ever we recognize the meaning of this duality, we will also recognize the futility of trying 'to call off' the cold war and will begin to fight it in earnest, on a scale and with the resources for victory."

Commenting on the "peaceful intentions" which Khrushchev professes toward the free world, Mr. Lyons stated:

"They are worth no more than those of Hitler or Stalin. All three talked peace while making war. For a man like Khrushchev, made in the image of Leninist cynicism, 'peace' does not mean what it does to normal people. It means at most the absence of major military operation, while he uses all other methods of offensive short of shooting - blackmail, subversion, infiltration, civil disorder, guerilla operations - to conquer 'the enemy', meaning us.

61-1582-4289-19

"Of course he doesn't want a nuclear showdown. He's not mad. He is supremely confident of achieving his purposes by other means. But he continually rattles his missiles, exploiting our pacifism, our fears, our loss of nerve. The Kremlin, let us never forget, won its greatest victories without war, at a time when the free nations had overwhelming military superiority and a monopoly of nuclear power. Their real advantages are not military but political and psychological."

In response to the contention that Khrushchev's visit to the United States might cause him to slow down or abandon his designs for world conquest, Mr. Lyons observed:

"It's a childish fairy tale. The Communists in high places are perfectly well informed about our material prosperity and political freedom. Khrushchev is not coming here to confirm his knowledge of our strengths, but to feel out our weaknesses. The notion that he will be impressed by our wealth and liberty to the point of curbing Communist ambitions is political innocence carried to extremes."

"What disturbs me, and many other students of the Communist realities, is that such fairy tales reflect a dangerous ignorance of the nature of communism and its objectives. The premise of such nonsense is that the struggle between the two worlds is not really serious - just a misunderstanding that can be cleared up if we get the right people to meet in the right place and say the right words. It assumes that the cancer can be treated with mustard-plasters of good will."

Mr. Lyons, in enumerating the crimes of Khrushchev, stated:

"Khrushchev -

as the No. 1 Communist official in the Moscow area * * * sent thousands to their death, scores of thousands to hideous slave-labor camps;

was sent in 1937 as Stalin's trusted killer (to the Ukraine). His first move was to summon a conference of the entire Ukrainian government, staged as a social occasion. The gathering was surrounded by the secret police, arrested en masse, and most of his 'guests' died in the cellars of the Kiev and Moscow secret police. When his two-year Ukrainian purge was over, an estimated 400,000 had been killed and terror gripped the whole population;

assumed (in 1943) the task of punishing the Ukrainian people for their welcome to the Germans. This second or post-war purge, again under Khrushchev's command, was if anything more bloody and more horrifying than the first. Those liquidated, by exile or death, ran into hundreds of thousands;

(made) the final decision (as No. 1 in the Kremlin in 1956) to unleash the Red tanks that crushed Hungary's freedom and Hungary's freedom fighters. Our ambassador in Moscow at the time asked Khrushchev what he would do to stop the blood flowing in Hungary. To which the master of the Kremlin replied: 'We will put in more troops and more troops and more troops until we have finished them.';

(issued the) order that trapped the top freedom fighter, General Maleter, who was summoned to a fake conference under a flag of truce, then arrested, and in due time killed;

(issued the) order that lured Nagy, head of the short-lived anti-Communist government, out of the Yugoslav Embassy where he had found asylum. Though he had been assured immunity, Nagy was arrested and eventually executed."

Mr. Lyons summarizes his conclusions as follows:

"In the first place, the new Soviet boss, despite his homespun exterior, is one of the bloodiest tyrants extant. He has come to power over mountains of corpses. Those of us who roll out red carpets for him will soon have red faces.

"In the second place, the exchange of visits between the heads of the two governments, even if it brings a few seemingly positive results on the margins of the struggle, must prove deeply harmful to the core of that struggle. It comes close to an acknowledgement of the permanence of the Communist grabs and undermines the spirit of resistance inside the Communist world.

"In the third place, and perhaps most importantly, the great expectations aroused by the exchange reveal the tragic failure of Western statesmen to recognize the character and the magnitude of the Communist challenge."

*al Soviet
names to
Eugene Lyons*

THE CRIMES OF KHRUSHCHEV

PART 1

CONSULTATION WITH
Mr. EUGENE LYONS

SEPTEMBER 4, 1959

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION



FOR RELEASE

SEP 29 1959

(INCLUDING INDEX) GUARD AGAINST
PREMATURE RELEASE

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1959

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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MORGAN M. MOULDER, Missouri

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EDWIN E. WILLIS, Louisiana

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GORDON H. SCHERER, Ohio

WILLIAM E. MILLER, New York

AUGUST E. JOHANSEN, Michigan

RICHARD ARENS, *Staff Director*

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III

PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *
18. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

- * * * * *
- (q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.
(A) Un-American activities.
(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 86TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 7, January 7, 1959

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

* * * * *

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

18. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

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* * * * *

26. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

We must realize that we cannot coexist eternally, for a long time. One of us must go to his grave. We do not want to go to the grave. They [meaning Americans and the westerners] do not want to go to their grave, either. So what can be done? We must push them to their grave.

Statement by Nikita S. Khrushchev
in Warsaw, Poland, April 1955.

(See p. 12.)

Nikita S.

Born Kursh,

THE CRIMES OF KHRUSHCHEV

U.S.S.R.

SYNOPSIS

approx 1894

Nikita

~~Khrushchev~~

as the No. 1 Communist official in the Moscow area * * * sent thousands to their death, scores of thousands to hideous slave-labor camps;

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U.S.

Poland

Switzerland

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[made] the final decision [as No. 1 in the Kremlin in 1956] to unleash the Red tanks that crushed Hungary's freedom and Hungary's freedom fighters. Our ambassador in Moscow at the time asked Khrushchev what he would do to stop the blood flowing in Hungary. To which the master of the Kremlin replied: "We will put in more troops and more troops and more troops until we have finished them.";

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[issued the] order that lured Nagy, head of the short-lived anti-Communist government, out of the Yugoslav Embassy where he had found asylum. Though he had been assured immunity, Nagy was arrested and eventually executed.

So testified Mr. Eugene Lyons, a senior editor of The Reader's Digest, former press correspondent stationed in Soviet Russia, student of international communism and biographer of Khrushchev, in the accompanying consultation with the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Commenting on the "peaceful intentions" which Khrushchev professes toward the free world, Mr. Lyons stated:

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Of course he doesn’t want a nuclear showdown. He’s not mad. He is supremely confident of achieving his purposes by other means. But he continually rattles his missiles, exploiting our pacifism, our fears, our loss of nerve. The Kremlin, let us never forget, won its greatest victories without war, at a time when the free nations had overwhelming military superiority and a monopoly of nuclear power. Their real advantages are not military but political and psychological.

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He couldn’t call off that organization even if he wished to do so, which he decidedly doesn’t. World communism, with its open and underground Communist Parties, its network of false-front organizations, its infiltrated unions and governments, its para-military formations in many countries—the whole colossal machine of power—is too vast and too dynamic to be stopped in mid-course.

If ever we recognize the meaning of this duality, we will also recognize the futility of trying “to call off” the cold war and will begin to fight it in earnest, on a scale and with the resources for victory.

The invitation to Khrushchev to come to the United States “amounts to a terrific victory for communism,” Mr. Lyons stated:

It amounts to an acknowledgment by the world’s leading democracy of the Kremlin’s power and permanence. Therefore it adds dimensions of prestige to every Communist group in every country.

Being master propagandists, the Communists understand the value of symbols. That invitation will be taken by Communists, their fellow-travelers, their victims, as a symbol of our weakness. More, of our capitulation to Moscow threats.

For years Khrushchev has maneuvered for just such an invitation. There were times when he would have paid a high price for it. Now we have given it to him gratis, be-

cause he has an ultimatum-gun pointed at our heads in Berlin. Even for that 1955 summit meeting, Moscow paid a price: the withdrawal from Austria. This time it is so cocky that, far from restraining its hordes, it allowed them to undertake aggressions even while the invitation was being negotiated and before Khrushchev came to our country.

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* * * * *

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In the third place, and perhaps most importantly, the great expectations aroused by the exchange reveal the tragic failure of Western statesmen to recognize the character and the magnitude of the Communist challenge.

THE CRIMES OF KHRUSHCHEV

(Part 1)

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1959

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D.C.

CONSULTATION

The following consultation with Mr. Eugene Lyons, of Pleasantville, New York, a senior editor of The Reader's Digest, was held at 1:30 p.m. in Room 226, Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C., Hon. Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, presiding.

Staff member present: Richard Arens, staff director.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you, Mr. Lyons, solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. LYONS. I do.

Testimony STATEMENT OF EUGENE LYONS

Mr. ARENS. Kindly identify yourself by name, residence, and occupation.

Mr. LYONS. My name is Eugene Lyons. I live at 71 Bedford Road, Pleasantville, New York. I am a senior editor of The Reader's Digest.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Lyons, would you kindly give us a brief sketch of your personal background, perhaps a word of your education and some highlights of your career?

Mr. LYONS. I was brought up in New York City, went to City College and then to Columbia University for one year each. Like so many youngsters at the time, just after World War I, I was caught up in the radical movement. While I never joined the Communist Party, I got pretty close to it. By the middle of the 1920's I was working for the New York bureau of Tass, the official Soviet news agency. Former Employee

At the end of 1927 I went to Moscow as United Press correspondent, arriving there early in 1928. I remained for six years. That Soviet sojourn cured me very thoroughly of my imported pro-Soviet sentiments. I subsequently told the story of my Soviet years in a book, Assignment in Utopia, published at the end of 1937.

Back home, I did various types of journalistic work, and ended up by editing the American Mercury during the war years. After that I launched and edited a magazine, which is still going, Pageant. Then, around 1946, I joined the editorial staff of The Reader's Digest, with which I am still connected.

That, more or less, is the outline of my professional career.

Mr. ARENS. Now may I inquire respecting the study which you have made of Soviet Russia and international communism?

Mr. LYONS. I had, of course, been deeply interested in communism and Russia before I went to Moscow. There I learned enough Russian to help me in continuing study of the subject when I returned to the United States.

I have written a number of books on Soviet Russia and communism. Before *Assignment in Utopia*, I had published *Moscow Carrousel*. Subsequently I wrote a biography of Stalin under the title, *Stalin: Czar of all the Russias*; then a history of the American Communist movement, *The Red Decade*, which carried that story to the time of publication in mid-1941. My most recent book was *Our Secret Allies: The Peoples of Russia*.

In addition, of course, I have written literally hundreds of articles in this subject area and made a great many speeches and lectures on the subject. Insofar as one can do it while working for a living, I have tried to keep myself abreast of developments in this field.

Mr. ARENS. May I inquire now, have you made a study of the life and activities of Nikita Khrushchev?

Mr. LYONS. Yes. About the time when he was emerging as a possible successor to Stalin, I began to gather information about his personality and career, against my background of general knowledge of the Soviet scene.

One of the products of this fairly intensive study was a biographical article about the man which appeared in the September 1957 issue of *The Reader's Digest*. The title, which was intended to be literal, not just rhetoric, was: Khrushchev, The Killer in the Kremlin. Last month I published another in *The Digest*, of an interpretive nature: *The Many Faces of Nikita Khrushchev*.

Mr. ARENS. As a point of departure in our consultation today, would you kindly give us briefly an outline of Khrushchev's personal and political career?

Mr. LYONS. Khrushchev was born into a peasant-worker family 65 years ago, in the province of Kursk, in the village of Kalinovka, close to the Ukraine. He had virtually no schooling as a child, and began very early to shift for himself, as a shepherd and, when he got a little older, in various jobs in the mines and factories of the Donbas region.

There is no indication that he was in any sense a revolutionary. But in 1918, the first year of the Soviet regime, he joined the Communist Party and took part in the civil war then under way. He was 24 years old.

Like so many half-literate young workers in that period, he was caught up in a movement he did not and could not as yet understand. He did not become a Communist through study or soul-searching. It was an overnight, emotional conversion. His communism has remained primitive and unsophisticated ever since.

When the civil war was over, he went back to factory work but joined the classes of a Rab-Fak, or workers' school, where he got his first real schooling. When he graduated, around 1925, he had the equivalent of an elementary education.

But from the beginning he showed a talent for getting ahead in the new ruling group. He became the party secretary in the school and

before long he was holding similar posts in several districts, finally in a district in the capital of the Ukraine, Kiev. Here he caught the eye of the old Bolshevik who was then Moscow's consul in the Ukraine, Lazar Kaganovich. It was, in fact, through the patronage of Kaganovich that he began to move ahead fast as an "apparatchik," a job-holder in the party apparatus.

Mr. ARENS. When did he get to the center of power, that is, Moscow?

Mr. LYONS. That was in 1929. For a couple of years he attended a technical school. Meanwhile Kaganovich had returned to Moscow as secretary of the Moscow province. By 1932 Khrushchev was his second secretary or chief assistant; and in 1934, Kaganovich having become Commissar of Railroads, Khrushchev succeeded him as head of the Moscow city and soon thereafter the Moscow Province Party.

That meant he was really on the high-road to power—from a nobody in a technical school to boss of the most important province in the country in about three years! Stalin himself was watching Khrushchev with interest and approval. In 1934 Khrushchev became a member of the central committee of the party, which is to say one of the 70 most important Communists in the country; and four years later he was made an alternate member of the all-powerful Politburo.

Mr. ARENS. Were those the years which came to be known as the blood purges?

Mr. LYONS. They were, indeed. And we should never forget that as the No. 1 Communist official in the Moscow area Khrushchev of necessity was neck-deep in the blood-letting. He was responsible for the political "purity" of some 400,000 Communists and in direct charge of their purging. His was the task of liquidating the unworthy, which meant that he sent thousands to their death, scores of thousands to hideous slave-labor camps.

Moreover, his voice was among the loudest in justifying the blood-letting and in glorifying Stalin. In a speech after one of the major purge trials, he exclaimed, referring to the slaughtered victims:

By lifting their hand against Comrade Stalin, they lifted it against the best humanity possesses. For Stalin is our hope. He is the beacon which guides all progressive mankind. Stalin is our banner! Stalin is our will! Stalin is our victory!

It was as reward for his murderous zeal as a purger that in 1939 he was made a full member of the Politburo.

The bloodiest and cruelest of all the blood purges took place in the Ukraine, and here the "credit" goes to Khrushchev personally. He was sent there in 1937 as Stalin's trusted killer. His first move was to summon a conference of the entire Ukrainian Government, staged as a social occasion. The gathering was surrounded by the secret police, arrested en masse, and most of his "guests" died in the cellars of the Kiev and Moscow secret police.

When his two-year Ukrainian purge was over, an estimated 400,000 had been killed and terror gripped the whole population. Khrushchev had been made secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, but in the popular mind he won a more enduring title, the Hangman of the Ukraine.

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Then, in 1941, came the war. The Soviet peoples, as is by now generally known, for the most part welcomed the German invaders as liberators. But nowhere was their reception more universal and more joyous than in the Ukraine, as a reaction to the horrors its people had suffered at Khrushchev's hands.

When the Germans retreated, in 1943, Khrushchev returned to Kiev. He now assumed the task of punishing the Ukrainian people for their welcome to the Germans. This second or post-war purge, again under Khrushchev's command, was if anything more bloody and more horrifying than the first. Those liquidated, by exile or death, ran into hundreds of thousands.

In 1949 he was recalled to Moscow and resumed his old job as secretary or party-boss of the province. However, as a member of the Politburo he had a hand in all phases of government and policy. He was by this time one of the men closest to, and most trusted by, Stalin. It should be remembered, whatever Khrushchev may say now, that only the true-and-tried Stalinists, those who had no trace of squeamishness about mass murder, could have survived in a place of power. Khrushchev remained alive and prospered when nearly all others around him were being mowed down by terror.

In 1953, when Stalin died—or was murdered by his comrades—Khrushchev was in the small group that made up the so-called "collective leadership." Under that beguiling phrase, of course, there immediately developed a fratricidal struggle for power.

The older men in the group, like Molotov and Kaganovich, could be discounted. The real contenders were Beria, the head of the secret police, Malenkov and Khrushchev. The entire collective leadership ganged up on the man they feared most, Beria. They killed him, and several dozen of his henchmen, within months after Stalin died.

With Beria eliminated, Khrushchev assumed the post of first secretary, which had been held by Stalin. In 1957, at one fell swoop, he succeeded in expelling Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, and others from all positions of influence. To do this he needed, and got, the help of Marshal Georgy Zhukov, the head of the armed forces. A year later he rid himself of Zhukov as well. To all intents and purposes Soviet Russia was again under a one-man dictatorship.

It might be appropriate to note, now that we're about to receive this dictator as an honored guest of our President, that in his hunger for power Khrushchev did not spare the older man who had been his patron and protector for some 20 years, that is to say, Lazar Kaganovich. Gratitude has no place in the Communist code of conduct.

Nor did the fact that his long-time patron had been a Jew curb Khrushchev's notorious anti-Semitism. A German socialist who a year or two ago interviewed Khrushchev—Karl Schmid, vice-president of the West German Reichstag—has told how the Soviet boss ridiculed Kaganovich in shocking anti-Semitic language.

Mr. ARENS. How does Khrushchev compare as a person and as a leader with Stalin?

Mr. LYONS. Probably history has never seen two successive despots so different in their outward personalities. Stalin was wholly the introvert: reticent, inaccessible, shy with strangers, a man who worked unseen and ruled from the dark fastnesses of the Kremlin.

Khrushchev is a lusty extrovert, gregarious and garrulous, a mixer and a fixer. He likes crowds and basks in the spotlight. He is a

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consummate actor and sometimes plays the buffoon. He travels a lot. In the last two years he has received more foreign politicians, journalists, and just important tourists than Stalin had received in his whole lifetime.

But that contrast is entirely external and should not mislead us as to the Khrushchev under the surface. That basic Khrushchev has a genius for intrigue, betrayal, and mass homicide as large as Stalin's. He is a fanatic Communist, with a tightly closed mind on anything affecting Communist doctrine.

Mr. ARENS. How, then, do you account for his so-called secret speech in February 1956, in which he exposed Stalin's crimes and blunders?

Mr. LYONS. That speech, which incidentally is still secret inside the Soviet Union, is an extraordinary episode in Soviet history. Personally, I am convinced that it was forced upon the new bosses by the knowledge that Stalin and his deeds were deeply hated by the population. It was an attempt to divest themselves, so far as they could, of responsibility for the major crimes of the man they had long served and deified.

Even more, it was an attempt to reassure their own followers that their lives, at least, were safe—that murder would not be used as a political tool against top-echelon Communists.

Whatever the motivations, it had an unfortunate effect abroad, including our own country, in that it threw a false aura of moderation, almost of liberalism, around Khrushchev.

Mr. ARENS. You say "a false aura," but isn't Khrushchev more moderate than Stalin was?

Mr. LYONS. Only outwardly. Under the ebullient surface he is every bit as blood-thirsty and dictatorial as his dead master. Stalin, too, didn't begin to kill his closest associates until he had been in absolute power for seven or eight years. Should the need to kill arise, Khrushchev's hand, to use his own phrase in the matter, "will not tremble."

In that celebrated speech, bear in mind, he did not denounce terror as such, but only what he considered an unwise use of terror by Stalin—its use, that is, against "good" Communists. Khrushchev never mentioned, and thus condoned by silence, Stalin's larger crimes against the entire people, the horrors of enforced collectivization, the genocide visited upon captive peoples. He actually approved the slaughter of Trotskyites and other deviationists from the party-line.

Far from ruling out terror, Khrushchev in that speech reaffirmed its use—quoting Lenin to that effect—"when necessary." In the process of exposing Stalin he thus accepted the essence of Stalinism, which is inhumanity, deception, the readiness to kill and kill "when necessary."

Mr. ARENS. What is your judgment of Khrushchev's intellectual capacity and political ability?

Mr. LYONS. Khrushchev is only half-educated. Aside from party literature, he probably has never read a serious book. He has made no secret of his contempt for intellectuals. He rates the doer above the thinker, the practitioner above the theorist.

But that should not mislead us into underrating his intelligence. Khrushchev has a peasant-like shrewdness, a quick and sharp wit and is, in my opinion, more than a match for our Western statesmen in the

give-and-take of argument or negotiation. In a way he enjoys the advantage of ignorance, in that he can make the most outrageous statements without being self-conscious about it.

As for his political abilities, his career provides the obvious answer. He survived, and in the Stalin era that took consummate skill. Then he eliminated all competitors, though most of them had believed him lacking in the stature for the dictator's role.

Mr. ARENS. Is Khrushchev a dedicated Communist or an opportunist?

Mr. LYONS. It is hard to tell in any successful politician where self-interest ends and dedication begins, or vice versa. Obviously he is a great careerist and opportunist. From the day he joined the ruling party he labored resolutely to advance his own power, until finally he reached the top.

At the same time, however, he is a dedicated, know-nothing, fanatic Communist. He has no doubt that he and his cause are riding the wave of the future, that capitalism and all other non-Soviet ways of life are doomed to defeat and extinction. Though flexible enough on other things, his mind closes completely when these fundamentals of his ideology are involved.

Mr. ARENS. You have recounted Khrushchev's role in the Stalin purges, before and after the war. What part did he play in the crushing of the Hungarian revolution?

Mr. LYONS. By the fall of 1956, when the people of Hungary overthrew their hated puppet regime, Khrushchev was already No. 1 in the Kremlin. What happened must therefore be blamed on him. His was the final decision to unleash the Red tanks that crushed Hungary's freedom and Hungary's freedom fighters.

Our ambassador in Moscow at the time asked Khrushchev what he would do to stop the blood flowing in Hungary. To which the master of the Kremlin replied: "We will put in more troops and more troops and more troops until we have finished them."

A key figure in the Hungarian horrors was the Russian who carried out the punitive, secret-police phase. That was General Ivan Serov, a 100 percent Khrushchev man. For nearly two decades he had been Khrushchev's instrument of terror, the sadist who carried out the Ukrainian slaughters, then succeeded Beria as number one executioner. Serov it was who kidnapped thousands of Hungarian freedom fighters who, if they are still alive, are even now in Russian slave colonies.

It was Khrushchev's order that trapped the top freedom fighter, General Maleter, who was summoned to a fake conference under a flag of truce, then arrested, and in due time killed. It was Khrushchev's order that lured Nagy, head of the short-lived anti-Communist government, out of the Yugoslav Embassy where he had found asylum. Though he had been assured immunity, Nagy was arrested and eventually executed.

So let's have it clear for ourselves and for history: Major guilt for the Hungarian horrors must unquestionably be placed on Khrushchev's shoulders.

Mr. ARENS. What is your appraisal of the "peaceful intentions" which Khrushchev professes toward the free world?

Mr. LYONS. They are worth no more than those of Hitler or Stalin. All three talked peace while making war. For a man like Khrushchev,

made in the image of Leninist cynicism, "peace" does not mean what it does to normal people. It means at most the absence of major military operations, while he uses all other methods of offensive short of shooting—blackmail, subversion, infiltration, civil disorder, guerilla operations—to conquer "the enemy," meaning us.

Of course he doesn't want a nuclear showdown. He's not mad. He is supremely confident of achieving his purposes by other means. But he continually rattles his missiles, exploiting our pacifism, our fears, our loss of nerve. The Kremlin, let us never forget, won its greatest victories without war, at a time when the free nations had overwhelming military superiority and a monopoly of nuclear power. Their real advantages are not military but political and psychological.

Mr. ARENS. How was it possible for them to win so consistently despite our vastly greater strength?

Mr. LYONS. It was possible—and remains possible—because the non-Soviet world refuses to understand the nature of communism and its long-term strategy. The Communists are engaged in what Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupé of Pennsylvania University, who borrowed the phrase from Mao Tse-tung, has called "protracted conflict." It's the title of his new book on the Red master-plan.

Protracted conflict—what Lenin and Trotsky called "permanent revolution"—means relentless struggle, by any and all means, year after year. The weapons used may change, the tactics may change, but the objective, total victory for communism throughout the world, remains unchanging.

Under this concept there is no difference, except in the matter of weapons, between hot and cold wars. They are part of the same master-plan. The concept rules out genuine truce or genuine coexistence. Every so-called crisis and every episode of negotiation is a battle in the over-all war. Every beguiling slogan and promise is a tactic of deception or deployment.

Once we understand this, we will cease to delude ourselves with hopes of some magic formula or agreement that will, as we say, "end the cold war." We will realize that the cold war can't be "ended"—it can only be won or lost. The self-delusion reflected in double-talk about relaxing tensions, breaking the ice, and so forth, has enabled the Communists, even in times of their greatest weakness, to gain vast victories. Today that self-delusion is infinitely more dangerous than ever before. It gives Moscow the initiative and amounts to a guarantee of our defeat by default.

Mr. ARENS. Can the free world deal with Khrushchev as it might deal with the leader of a free society?

Mr. LYONS. Of course not. In dealing with Khrushchev we face a "firm Bolshevik," who by definition despises truth and morals, who rejects our code of ethics. He does not consider himself bound by his word to non-Soviet nations, because they are "the enemy," and it is merely good tactics to mislead, confuse, and lie to an enemy.

Mr. ARENS. That helps explain why Moscow has violated virtually every treaty or agreement it has ever entered into.

Mr. LYONS. We have before us the pertinent example of the summit conference in Geneva four years ago. The several important agreements reached there and solemnly announced to the world were repudiated by Moscow within months.

More than that. Even while Khrushchev and President Eisenhower were being photographed in chummy poses at Geneva, Communist agents were cooking up an arms deal with Egypt's Nasser that has been calamitous for mankind.

Mr. ARENS. Is peaceful coexistence with the Kremlin a realistic idea?

Mr. LYONS. Mr. Arens and gentlemen of the committee, no more cynical phrase has ever been coined. To *us* it means a true cessation of hostilities. To *them* it means a convenient method of disarming us psychologically, the better to pursue the protracted conflict.

Seweryn Bialer, a Polish Communist leader who defected to the West, testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee¹ to having heard Khrushchev say, in Warsaw in April 1955: " * * * we must realize that we cannot coexist eternally, for a long time. One of us must go to his grave. We do not want to go to the grave. They [meaning Americans and the westerners] do not want to go to their grave, either. So what can be done? We must push them to their grave."

If we allow ourselves to be trapped by the poison-bait of coexistence, they can "push us" more easily. We will drop our guard, while they intensify their depredations. Our memories are unhappily too short. We have forgotten that Stalin in the middle '30s gave us a period of peaceful existence, under the flag of united fronts and peoples fronts. But it was in those very years that Moscow industriously deployed its forces against our world.

Mr. ARENS. In something of yours that I've read you describe what you call the duality of the Kremlin's role. Would you care to explain it?

Mr. LYONS. I meant that the Kremlin and Khrushchev, as its current leader, at the same time represent a conventional government and a world revolutionary movement. What they do as a government is not binding on world communism. Every agreement with them, even if it were kept, is consequently a snare and a delusion.

World communism, in fact, often uses such an agreement as a cover for stepped-up activity. When Khrushchev visits a foreign country or meets with our statesmen at summit meetings, he plays the role of a head of government. But he ignores—and we naively allow him to ignore—his more important role as the head of a global revolutionary organization.

He couldn't call off that organization even if he wished to do so, which he decidedly doesn't. World communism, with its open and underground Communist Parties, its network of false-front organizations, its infiltrated unions and governments, its para-military formations in many countries—the whole colossal machine of power—is too vast and too dynamic to be stopped in mid-course.

If ever we recognize the meaning of this duality, we will also recognize the futility of trying "to call off" the cold war and will begin to fight it in earnest, on a scale and with the resources for victory.

Mr. ARENS. In the course of the next weeks Khrushchev will be on American soil at the invitation of our President. Based on your background and experience as a student of communism, please express yourself with respect to the impact that visit will have on the Communist drive for world domination.

¹ See hearings entitled "Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States—Part 29", June 8, 1956.

Mr. LYONS. The mere invitation, Mr. Arens, amounts to a terrific victory for communism. It amounts to an acknowledgment by the world's leading democracy of the Kremlin's power and permanence. Therefore it adds dimensions of prestige to every Communist group in every country.

Being master propagandists, the Communists understand the value of symbols. That invitation will be taken by Communists, their fellow-travelers, their victims, as a symbol of our weakness. More, of our capitulation to Moscow threats.

For years Khrushchev has maneuvered for just such an invitation. There were times when he would have paid a high price for it. Now we have given it to him gratis, because he has an ultimatum-gun pointed at our heads in Berlin. Even for that 1955 summit meeting, Moscow paid a price: the withdrawal from Austria. This time it is so cocky that, far from restraining its hordes, it allowed them to undertake aggressions even while the invitation was being negotiated and before Khrushchev came to our country.

I am referring to the aggressions against Laos and India; to the stepped-up Communist activities in our own backyard, in the Caribbean; to the enlarged terror in Tibet; to the continuing pressures in the Middle East and in Berlin. While we kid ourselves with wishful thinking about "thaws" and "relaxed tensions," the Communists everywhere are intensifying their activities.

Mr. ARENS. What will be the effect of Khrushchev's visit on the subjugated peoples behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains?

Mr. LYONS. It amounts to a body blow to the morale of the resistance in the Communist world. It's a betrayal of the hopes of the enemies of communism within that world, and their numbers can be counted by the hundred million.

The announcement of the invitation was a day of gloom and despair for nearly the whole population of every satellite country and for tens of millions inside Russia itself. What has been under way in the Red orbit, ever since 1917, is a permanent civil war between the rulers and the ruled. Our duty and our opportunity—in both of which we have failed—is to take the side of the people against their oppressors. We have not merely been neutral in that civil war, but we have constantly by our policies sided with the Kremlin against its victims.

A future historian will face a strange paradox when he comes to the year 1959: in July, he will note, our Congress and President called upon the American people to pray for the captive nations; in September those people were called upon to do honor to the head of the mob that holds those nations in captivity!

Try to see the Khrushchev visit through the eyes of Hungarians or Poles or East Germans or through the eyes of our secret allies inside Russia proper. To them, I repeat, it must look like a bewildering betrayal by the country to which their hopes are tied.

Mr. ARENS. Well now, Mr. Lyons, it is contended that when Khrushchev, after being dined and wined in the White House and elsewhere, sees our material wealth and industrial plants, he will change his mind and abandon designs for world conquest, or at least slow them down. What is your reaction to that contention?

Mr. LYONS. It's a childish fairy tale. The Communists in high places are perfectly well informed about our material prosperity and

political freedom. Khrushchev is not coming here to confirm his knowledge of our strengths, but to feel out our weaknesses. The notion that he will be impressed by our wealth and liberty to the point of curbing Communist ambitions is political innocence carried to extremes.

What disturbs me, and many other students of the Communist realities, is that such fairy tales reflect a dangerous ignorance of the nature of communism and its objectives. The premise of such nonsense is that the struggle between the two worlds is not really serious—just a misunderstanding that can be cleared up if we get the right people to meet in the right place and say the right words. It assumes that the cancer can be treated with mustard-plasters of good will.

But it happens, Mr. Arens and gentlemen of the committee, that the struggle is real, the issues too profound to yield to pleasant talk. Should some trifling Soviet gesture come from the visit, the kind of thing we will eagerly label as a concession, the results can be even more disastrous. In our great joy and relief, we will drop vigilance and open all roads to easy Communist conquests.

Mr. ARENS. I gather that you consider the invitation a mistake?

Mr. LYONS. It begins as a mistake. But if the American people turn Khrushchev's visit into a triumphal march across our continent, the mistake will become a catastrophe. For one thing, it would be a signal for all the neutralists so-called, for all the fence-sitters and doubters, to join the Communist side. For them and for millions of others, it will confirm the wave-of-the-future view of communism.

Moreover, even for our friends in the free world, it will seem to be proof of our political immaturity. They will see in it our failure to grasp the historical process of our times, our pathetic anxiety to find an easy answer and an alibi for inaction.

The Soviet empire—900 million strong, subjugated and led by some 33 million Communists—is totally and irrevocably committed to one Communist world. They are engaged in a war, whether there is shooting and bombing or not, which they could not abandon without ceasing to be Communists. A momentary retreat for purely tactical reasons is conceivable. But it would be utterly meaningless, since it would leave the larger struggle unresolved. In the final analysis it would boomerang against us by lulling us into a false sense of safety.

Mr. ARENS. What is your estimate of the phrase we hear so much these days, "reducing tensions"?

Mr. LYONS. The Communists don't want to reduce them. Since every one of those tensions is of their own manufacture, they could reduce or eliminate them at will. On the contrary, they need those tensions—that's why they create them in the first place.

And from our own angle, the illusion of reduced tensions could be fatal. What we need is a greater awareness of these tensions and their implications, to the point where we will have no alternative but to acknowledge them and to deal with them courageously. One can lessen pain by taking a sedative, but it leaves the disease itself untouched. Our present eagerness to find sedatives condemns us to suffering the unchecked ravages of the disease of world communism.

Mr. ARENS. Would you care to express yourself with respect to the other side of the coin, namely, the visits of free-world leaders to the Kremlin?

Mr. LYONS. My view is implicit in what I have said about the permanent civil war between the rulers and the ruled in the Communist world. The fact that a President of the United States or a Prime Minister of Great Britain makes the journey to Moscow can bring only heartbreak and despair to those who dream of freedom.

The spectacle of top leaders of the free world in the role of guests of despots and killers must shake the faith of our secret friends and allies in our professions of freedom and justice. In the present case, the very fact that the President has so long avoided this type of exchange, despite Moscow's urging, has placed a higher value on it. The fact that he has finally consented, despite the arrogance and intransigence of Khrushchev, gives it every appearance of an act of despair, of a capitulation.

Mr. ARENS. Based on your background and experience as a student of international communism, tell this committee, Mr. Lyons, how late it is now on the Communist timetable for world domination.

Mr. LYONS. Later, much later, than most people think. I recall talking to audiences before the last war. When I said that the Communists are aiming to dominate the world, I am sure my listeners thought I was exaggerating, indulging in rhetoric. Yet here we are, so soon after as history runs, with one-third of the human race already in the Communist straitjacket! With extensions of Communist power, through its parties and false-fronts and undergrounds, deep in the flesh of every other nation, whether free or neutral or uncommitted!

Only the blind can fail to see how fast Asia and Africa are being subverted, where they cannot be taken by frontal assault. Only the deluded can fail to see the contagion spreading in Latin America, in the Near East, in Indonesia, and nearly everywhere else.

Timetable? I doubt that the Kremlin has one in any literal sense. All that it is doing, however, was clearly planned and publicly announced in Communist documents these 40 years and more. They dared to make their plans public because they counted on our refusal to believe them. Even yet we kid ourselves with fantasies about live-and-let-live agreements, though our doom is clearly spelled out in Communist resolutions.

The Communists do not need physically to take over the world in order to control and exploit it. They merely need to isolate their main opponent, the United States, to the point where we have to take orders from Moscow—or else. They prefer to take over the industrial complex developed in freedom by free men *intact*, rather than in a heap of nuclear rubble.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Lyons, you have, in my humble judgment, diagnosed the disease and revealed our fallacies in our attempts to treat the disease. What remedy do you suggest?

Mr. LYONS. I wish I had an easy remedy to prescribe. Those I see are the opposite of easy. They call for a complete revision of our thinking on the subject and, then, a readiness for sacrifice and risk.

There can, as I view it, be no hope of saving our world until we have a clear-headed understanding of the character and the permanence of the Communist challenge. Then we will grasp that the struggle is not subject to compromise—that the Communists are right when they insist that one or the other of the contending worlds must be totally

defeated and, as Khrushchev put it, "buried." Only on the basis of such understanding can we begin to develop a strategy for protracted conflict of our own.

We will then cease to regard every new crisis as a separate challenge, but will deal with it as a part of the all-embracing struggle. What's more, we will confront *the enemy* with crises instead of waiting inertly until the next threat comes. We will carry the cold war to the Communist orbit and not, as now, limit it always to our side of the curtains.

Above all, we will then renounce the consolations of wishful thinking and patent-medicine cures. We will know at last that the contest between freedom and slavery is too big to be resolved with a little good will, some exchanges of visits, settlements that settle nothing because they leave the underlying struggle unaffected.

Mr. ARENS. Perhaps some other leader, coming after Khrushchev, will find what has been called a *modus vivendi*?

Mr. LYONS. I have never joined in the journalistic parlor game of musical chairs in the Kremlin, or "who will succeed whom?" The differences between Comrade X or Comrade Y may affect the trimmings of the permanent conflict but not its historical essence.

I believe that we would be essentially in the same position if Malenkov, Beria, or Molotov were dictator instead of Khrushchev. The Communist machine is by this time too strong to depend on the personality of its operator.

Our strange preoccupation with personalities has tended to obscure the reality of the continuing menace. It reflects a desperate hope of some miracle that will relieve us of the unpleasant necessity of facing up to the challenge. That soporific hope, indeed, explains our repeated orgies of illogical optimism.

We indulged in such an orgy in the middle 1930's. It takes an effort of memory to recall that nearly everyone then believed that Stalin was a moderate man, concerned only with industrializing his own country. He was through, we said, with the nonsense of world revolution. We gave that as our excuse for providing the machines and the know-how and the trained manpower without which the first Five-Year Plans would never have taken off the ground.

Mr. ARENS. And we had another such orgy, didn't we, in the war years, when Soviet Russia was listed among the freedom-loving and peace-loving nations?

Mr. LYONS. Quite so. It was on that assumption that, having saved the Soviets from defeat at Hitler's hands, we proceeded to turn over to Stalin all of Eastern Europe and large slices of Asia. Hadn't he joined the United Nations? Hadn't he gone along with our rhetoric of Four Freedoms? As compensation to Russia for remaining a good member of the family of nations, we handed over to Communist slavery more than a hundred million East Europeans, including some who had been our gallant allies.

After the death of Stalin there was another major orgy of optimism. Who can recall without blushing our excitement and joy over the supposed New Look and Smiling Diplomacy?

Today, alas, we are once more riding a tide of self-induced optimism. And now, as then, the only certainties are disappointment, frustration, defeat by default.

Mr. ARENS. You, I take it, are not among the optimists?

Mr. LYONS. I have said nothing today that I have not, in one form or another, said before or written in books and articles. In the nature of the case I have been branded a pessimist, lacking faith in our country and civilization. I suppose that the doctor who diagnoses cancer instead of calling it a pimple is likewise regarded as a pessimist.

But consider the facts. When I began, in my humble way, to try to alert my countrymen to the menace of communism about a quarter of a century ago, there were 170 million people under the iron heel of communism. Today there are close to a billion. I would say, in all conscience, that my pessimism has not been entirely unjustified.

Mr. ARENS. Are there not, Mr. Lyons, any encouraging elements in the otherwise gloomy picture?

Mr. LYONS. I believe there are.

Mr. ARENS. What, for instance?

Mr. LYONS. One, in my judgment, is that the American people do instinctively recognize the nature of the Communist threat. I have had occasion in the past year to address audiences in several parts of the country, people fairly close to the grassroots of their communities. They seemed to understand the Communist challenge more clearly, with less self-delusion, than those in positions of power in our own country and other free nations.

I believe, therefore, that if we are fortunate enough to find leaders with the courage and clear-headedness necessary to deal with the Communist challenge, the people will follow them.

Mr. ARENS. I, too, have met such audiences and agree with your judgment. What other element of hope do you see?

Mr. LYONS. The primary fact, if only we acknowledged it and used it, is that after 40 years of absolute power, during which the Soviet regime applied unlimited physical and mental terror, it has failed to achieve what the political scientists call "legitimacy." The regime, that is to say, cannot, like normal governments, count on the automatic allegiance and obedience of its subjects.

Those of our countrymen who announce, after a two- or four-week tour of Russia, that its people are firmly behind its dictatorship, have yet to explain why the Kremlin continues to depend on force and incessant propaganda, rather than on the free consent of the people. Why, if the people support the regime, is there need for maintaining history's largest and most ruthless secret-police establishment? Why does the Kremlin continue to make it a capital crime for its supposedly loyal citizens to try to leave the country without permission? Why, if the people are already sold on it, does the regime continue to train and support literally hundreds of thousands of full-time "agitators" to sell the system?

Even a totalitarian government does not assign major portions of its budget, manpower, brains, and energy to internal security unless it feels itself seriously insecure. One can judge an ailment from the medicine; and in Soviet Russia the medicine, in this the forty-second year of Soviet dictatorship, is still terror, intimidation, and unlimited thought control.

Mr. ARENS. Do I detect in what you've said some skepticism about the reports on Russia being brought home by American tourists to that country?

Mr. LYONS. Skepticism is a mild word for how I feel about it. Now and then, of course, the tourist does bring back some fragments

of truth, especially in relation to his own field of competence. But these morsels are few and far between. Besides, the home folks can hardly be expected to separate the rare grains of truth from the mountain of chaff.

In the forthcoming October issue of The Reader's Digest I have an article entitled "One Trip to Russia Doesn't Make an Expert." I express my judgment that the new surge of tourist traffic to the U.S.S.R. is confusing, rather than clarifying, our image of that country. The most mischievous of the findings of these quickie experts, as I see it, is to the effect that the Soviet peoples have come to love their chains.

Even if the finding were true, a few days or weeks in Russia would hardly suffice to prove it. I venture to say that the same people, had they visited Hungary and Poland in the year or two before the uprisings in those countries, would not have become aware of the coming events. In a police state the explosive stuff of popular discontent is always deep under the surface. I can testify from close-up experience that it takes years of living among the Kremlin's helpless subjects to begin to sense how they really feel.

Mr. ARENS. Would you sum up briefly your judgment of Khrushchev and his impending visit?

Mr. LYONS. I'll try. In the first place, the new Soviet boss, despite his homespun exterior, is one of the bloodiest tyrants extant. He has come to power over mountains of corpses. Those of us who roll out red carpets for him will soon have red faces.

In the second place, the exchange of visits between the heads of the two governments, even if it brings a few seemingly positive results on the margins of the struggle, must prove deeply harmful to the core of that struggle. It comes close to an acknowledgment of the permanence of the Communist grabs and undermines the spirit of resistance inside the Communist world.

In the third place, and perhaps most importantly, the great expectations aroused by the exchange reveal the tragic failure of Western statesmen to recognize the character and the magnitude of the Communist challenge.

Mr. WALTER. Thank you very much, Mr. Lyons.

(Thereupon, at 3:05 p.m., Friday, September 4, 1959, the consultation was concluded.)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 9/28/59

ATTENTION: RECORD SECTION

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

SUBJECT: HCUA

HCUA will release on 9/25/59, a publication entitled "The Communist Parcel Operation." Copies of this publication are being distributed as follows: three copies to the Bureau; one copy to Chicago; two copies to New York; and one copy to Philadelphia.

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURES ATTACHED

- ② - Bureau (Encls. 3)
- 1 - Chicago (Encls. 1) (RM)
- 2 - New York (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Encls. 1) (RM)
- 1 - WFO

JAC:ac
(7)

Names on last page
of publication being
indexed on copy
in Bufile 61-6790
concerning "Intourist"
See Branigan to Belmont
10-7-59

REC-34

16 SEP 29 1959

EX 104

SUBV. CONTROL

178
OCT 15 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-343281) DATE: 9/25/59
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-18013)

SUBJECT:
SECURITY MATTER - C
O.O. CHICAGO

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 BIA/BJ
ON 3/11/82

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Re Chicago airtel dated 3/16/59 in the matter entitled "COMINFIL UPWA, AFL-CIO; IS - C" wherein information was set forth regarding the hearings scheduled to be held during April, 1959 at Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) with respect to the Communist infiltration of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), AFL-CIO, and likewise the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), AFL-CIO. Re Bureau letter dated 11/20/58 to Houston entitled "HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)" which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

For informational purposes in captioned matter, the Committee's executive hearings, originally scheduled for April 7 and 8, 1959, were cancelled and the public hearings, originally scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959 by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Thirteen "unfriendly" UPWA witnesses, four "unfriendly" IAM witnesses and two additional "unfriendly" witnesses not affiliated with either the UPWA or the IAM testified in response to a subpoena. Their testimony generally was not enlightening. The Committee, however, during the course of its hearings used

and (an individual who formerly served WAH/RWS

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-35658 (UPWA)
① - 61-7582 (HCUA)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-8009 (UPWA)
1 - 100-28823 (HCUA)

GCT:fes

(7)

53 OCT 5 1959

Classified by 6076 8-30-78
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

NOT RECORDED
178 SEP 30 1959

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 9-1-59

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-343281-5

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Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses." [redacted] according to the HCUA transcript, was a Communist Party (CP) member from 1934 to 1949 whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA and their testimony in general related to the Communist infiltration of that union. They were not utilized for the purpose of testifying as to the Communist infiltration of the Die and Tool Makers Lodge Number 113 of the IAM and no other "friendly witness" was available nor used at the hearings for that purpose. (S)(u)

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The transcript of said HCUA hearings, the same being entitled "Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Ill., Area," reveals that testimony, as herein noted, was rendered regarding [redacted] during the course of the hearings. This individual was not one of the "unfriendly witnesses" herein before mentioned.

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Inasmuch as testimony was rendered at said hearings regarding [redacted] instant letter is being submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter dated November 20, 1958.

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[redacted] during the course of his testimony regarding [redacted] only indirectly testified concerning [redacted] and his testimony actually did not place captioned subject in the CP, although he may have meant to do so. The transcript on Page 533 reveals that [redacted] upon being asked to "give us a word about [redacted]", answered as follows:

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[redacted] was in the [redacted]. He was on the [redacted] until [redacted] of that local, who was [redacted] was pushed upstairs, given a job on the international payroll [redacted] the wage rate department, and [redacted] of that local union, the Armour Local 347."

Chicago's summary report, dated July 12, 1954, in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] on two occasions furnished information regarding the CP membership of [redacted] and his Party activities. (S) (u)

The substance of the testimony of [redacted] regarding [redacted] will be incorporated in any future report prepared in captioned matter by Chicago.

[redacted] has been interviewed on several occasions, was cooperative and furnished some limited information to this office, but he declined to testify or sign a statement as to his recollection of Party activity. He was deleted from the Revised Communist Index in April, 1959, and is carried in a closed status in this office.

For Information.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9/25/59

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-342433)

SAC, CHICAGO (100-17969)

CHARLES ALFRED PROCTOR, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C
O.O. CHICAGO

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 DIA/pt
ON 2/11/98

Re Chicago letter, dated 4/23/59, in captioned matter and likewise Bureau letter of 11/20/58, to Houston entitled "House Committee on Un-American Activities; Information Concerning (Subversive Control)", which contained instructions for the action to be taken by the office covering the locality of HCUA hearings, both before and after said hearings.

The scheduled public hearings, mentioned in referenced letter of April 23, 1959, were held at Chicago on May 5-7, 1959, by a Subcommittee of the HCUA. Referenced letter of April 23, 1959, was submitted as being the necessary communication prior to the hearings, whereas instant letter is being submitted as the necessary communication subsequent to said hearings.

The HCUA, during the course of its said hearings, used

[redacted] (an individual who formerly served Chicago as a confidential source on a limited basis) as "friendly witnesses". NELSON, according to the HCUA transcript, was a CP member from 1934 to 1949, whereas [redacted] was described as having been a Party member from approximately 1942 to 1948. [redacted] was a CP member from 1944 to about 1948. These three "friendly witnesses" were all at one time affiliated with and active in the UPWA.

The transcript of said HCUA hearings revealed the following:

[redacted] testified that he had known CHARLES PROCTOR as a member of the CP, a member of the Section Committee of his

- ④ - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - 100-35653 (UPWA)
 - ① - 61-7582 (HCUA)
- 3 - Chicago
 - 1 - 100-3009 (UPWA)
 - 1 - 100-23323 (HCUA)

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(7)

53 OCT 5 - 1959

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY 8-9-75
DATE

NOT RECORDED
178 SEP 30 1959

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CLASSIFIED BY SP6 DIA/pt
EXEMPT FROM GDS REGISTRY
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

Section, that he had attended numerous meetings with him, and that PROCTOR was sent to Russia by the Party. Chicago's summary report, dated March 29, 1954, in captioned matter reveals that [redacted] in October, 1951, furnished substantially the same information to the Chicago Office regarding the subject's Party membership. However, no record was found that he has heretofore advised that the CP sent PROCTOR to Russia. (S)(u)

[redacted] testified that he had known PROCTOR as being a Party member, and that he had himself recruited the subject into the Party. Chicago's summary report in captioned matter, above mentioned, reveals that [redacted] in May, 1952, advised that he had recruited the subject into the CP. (S)(u)

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PROCTOR himself, in response to a subpoena, testified at the hearings. The synopsis of the HCUA transcript had the following to say regarding his testimony: (S)(u)

"Charles Proctor of Covert, Mich., who had been identified as a member of the Communist Party in the instant hearings by [redacted], appeared in response to a subpoena and testified that he was manager of the Packinghouse Labor and Community Center; that he was one-time chairman of the grievance committee for Local 23 of the United Packinghouse Workers in Chicago. When a number of documents were exhibited to Mr. Proctor respecting his participation in certain Communist enterprises he refused to comment, basing his refusal on the ground that his answer might tend to incriminate him. Mr. Proctor denied that he had been a member of the Communist Party any time in the course of the preceding 5 years but refused to answer whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party on the ground that his answer might tend to incriminate him." (S)(u)

The substance of the testimony of these two "friendly witnesses" regarding PROCTOR and the substance of the testimony of PROCTOR himself will be incorporated in any future report submitted by Chicago in this matter. (S)(u)

PROCTOR has been interviewed in the past and was uncooperative. Interview with him at this time is not considered advisable in view of the internal situation within the UPWA and

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CG 100-17969

for the further reason that something of a feud has been created between that union and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO, because of the UPWA's accusation that the HCUA hearings were in part inspired and prompted by the Amalgamated. ~~(S)~~ (U)

For information.

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- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 9/26/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

RE: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA)
Proposed Hearings October, 1959

On 9/23/59

b7D

[redacted] House Committee On Un-American Activities (HCUA), advised the Committee contemplates holding hearings in Los Angeles, Room 229, Federal Building, beginning on 10/20/59 and ending 10/24/59. [redacted] whose identity must be concealed, if used in a report, advised the hearings will concern itself with the Western Division, Southern California District, Communist Party (SCDCP), the Wonderland Youth Center, Laurel Canyon, California, and several miscellaneous items. He advised that DONALD METZ, deceased, in an executive statement before the Committee advised he was assigned by the Communist Party (CP) as liaison between the CP Central Committee and a secret cell at Hollywood composed of prominent individuals of Jewish extraction. He stated ELEANOR MAAS, a school teacher in San Francisco who had been subpoenaed for the Education hearing but whose subpoena had been canceled, was among those identified by METZ. She is being considered as a witness for the October hearing.

- 3 - Bureau
2 - San Francisco
1 - Los Angeles

JST:1hm
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/11/62 BY SP6 bja/or

EX 100

REC-3

13 SEP 28 1959

OCT 1 1959

Approved: W. W. Burke
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M. _____

Per _____

LA 62-1664

This information is being furnished the San Francisco Division for information and appropriate action pursuant to Bureau instructions governing individuals who have been or are going to be subpoenaed as witnesses before the HCUA. [redacted] noted he anticipates serving all prospective witnesses on or about October 1 or 2, 1959.

b7D

DATE 01-20-2015

42F21M98K34

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664) **CONF**
SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES (HCUA)
IS-C

DATE: September 24, 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

On September 18, 1959, [] a live informant whose identity must be concealed, furnished SA JOHN S. TEMPLE with an exact copy of a letter dated September 15, 1959, which was written to FRANK WILKINSON, Executive Secretary of Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, 617 North Larchmont Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, by ROBERT W. KENNY. The letter was written on the letterhead of "KENNY, MORRIS & IBANEZ, 1557 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles 26."

The letter, which is being set forth herewith in its entirety, is being submitted to the Bureau as a matter of interest, since it contains an opinion on the part of KENNY concerning the LLOYD BARENBLATT case, which he believed served to shake the confidence of Chairman FRANCIS E. WALTERS and was a contributing factor to the Committee's willingness to retreat insofar as the September, 1959 teacher hearings was concerned.

ii (COPY)

"letterhead of
KENNY, MORRIS & IBANEZ
1557 Beverly Blvd.
Los Angeles 26.

"(dated) Sept. 15, 1959.

"Dear FRANK (WILKINSON)

"You recall the other day you and I were talking about the grand job your Committee did in halting the school teacher probe here in California. I remarked at the time I thought there was language in the BARENBLATT case which served to shake the confidence of Chairman WALTERS and contributed to the Committee's willingness to retreat. This language is to be found at page 1133 of 3L Ed 2nd, which reads as follows:

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles
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(3)

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5 SEP 29 1959

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"There is no indication in this record that the Subcommittee was attempting to pillory witnesses. Nor did petitioner's appearance as a witness follow from indiscriminate dragnet procedures, lacking in probable cause for belief that he possessed information which might be helpful to the Subcommittee'. (Emphasis supplied:)"

"34. See P.1128 and Note 24, supra."

"The language on page 1128 to which the court directed attention in footnote 34 is as follows:

"Just prior to petitioner's appearance before the Subcommittee, the scope of the day's hearings had been announced as 'in the main communism in education and the experiences and background in the party of [redacted]'. It will deal with activities in Michigan, Boston, and in some small degree, New York.' Petitioner had heard the Subcommittee interrogate the witness [redacted] along the same lines as he, petitioner, was evidently to be questioned, and had listened to [redacted] testimony identifying him as a former member of an alleged Communist student organization at the University of Michigan while they were both in attendance. Further, petitioner had stood mute in the face of the Chairman's statement as to why he had been called as a witness by the Subcommittee. 24"

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"24. The Chairman stated at the hearing, just before petitioner was excused, 'that the evidence or information contained in the files of this Committee, some of them in the nature of evidence, shows clearly that the witness has information about Communist activities in the United States of America, particularly while he attended the U. of Michigan.

"That information which the witness has would be very valuable to this Committee and its work."

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LA 62-1664

"It is my private theory that the Committee reads into BARENBLATT a requirement of 'probable cause' before they can call a witness before the Committee for questioning. In other words, BARENBLATT has been directly 'fingered' by [] the witness who immediately preceded him on the witness stand and the particular information that BARENBLATT could give 'which might be helpful to the Subcommittee' was outlined by [] testimony.

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"I doubt very much if the Committee's preparation for the hearings in California had included the production of a [] for each one of the hundred school teachers called. The BARENBLATT decision, therefore, caught them with their plans down.

"I am enclosing an extra copy of this letter for your convenience in consulting with the attorneys in your case. While, of course, I do not know the record in your case it may well be that there was never any [] for WILKINSON.

"With best regards, I am

"Sincerely yours

"(signed) ROBERT W. KENNY."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 9/28/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

SUBJECT: HCUA - CHICAGO HEARINGS
May 5-7, 1959

Re Chicago letter 9/21/59.

More letters under the individual case caption, in connection with this project, were submitted to Bureau during the past week, the same making a total of 20 such letters submitted to date.

2 - Bureau
1 - Chicago
GCT/mab
(3)

REGISTERED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/19/82 BY SP8 bja/rpt

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61-7582-4293

OCT 21 1959

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OCT 6 1959

EX-100

SUB CONTROL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 10/1/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

ATTENTION: RECORDS SECTION

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

HCUA has released Part I of a publication entitled "The Crimes of KHRUSHCHEV" - Consultation with Mr. EUGENE LYONS, September 4, 1959.

Four copies of this publication are enclosed for the Bureau and two copies are enclosed for the New York Office.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls - 4) *cc returned Rm 2260 ETT*
 1 - New York (Encls - 2) (RM) (Info)
 1 - WFO

JAC:sar
 (4)

ENCLOSURE

ENCL. ATTACHED

Booklet Indexed
 61-7582-4289

REC-42

6 OCT 1 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

33 OCT 26 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1/1/80 BY 100-22169

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 class

F B I

Date: 9/28/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)

RE: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
PROPOSED HEARINGS, OCTOBER 19, 1959
INFORMATION CONCERNING

④ - Bureau

- (1 - 100-54755)(HARRY APPLETON)
- (1 - LA 100-8043)
- (1 - 100-378911) [REDACTED]
- (1 - LA 100-25470)
- (1 - 100-236109)(LIBBY BERMAN)
- (1 - LA 100-19553)
- (1 - 100-212625)(HARRIETT BLUMENKRANTZ)
- (1 - LA 100-18578)
- (1 - 100-418648)(ROBERT BRENT)
- (1 - LA 100-31663)
- (1 - 100-366563)(MARLOWE BOOTH)
- (1 - LA 100-27509)
- (1 - 100-390788)(OSCAR E. BURREL)
- (1 - LA 100-28070)
- (1 - 100-365430) [REDACTED]
- (1 - LA 100-26534)
- (1 - 100-387410)(EDITH CARTER)
- (1 - LA 100-30179)
- (1 - 100-355962)(CHARLES CORMACK)
- (1 - LA 100-24902)
- (1 - 100-369033) [REDACTED]
- (1 - LA 100-24919)
- (1 - 100-381981) [REDACTED]
- (1 - LA 100-24671)
- (1 - 100-243306)(CHARLES ELLIS)
- (1 - LA 100-19497)
- (1 - 100-51562)(BESSIE FRIEDMAN)
- (1 - LA 100-24183)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/26/80 BY SP5 RSC/mmc

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b7cJST:dyv
(94)

33 OCT 5 1959

REC-31

12 SEP 30 1959

Approved: WBCG
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

LA 62-1664

(COPIES CONT'D)

(1 - 100-357493)(PAULINE GILBERT)
(1 - LA 100-25390)
(1 - 100-391087)(DR. MURRAY GOLDBERG)
(1 - LA 100-40073)
(1 - 101-6820) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-23486)
(1 - 100-428153) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-36454)
(1 - 100-183292)(SIDNEY MELINKOFF)
(1 - LA 100-17252)
(1 - 100-36018)(HARPER POULSON)
(1 - LA 100-23897)
(1 - 100-326016)(JOE SNIDERMAN)
(1 - LA 100-27011)
(1 - 100-263398)(JEAN RUBIN SPROUL)
(1 - LA 100-20240)
(1 - 100-211319)(JEREMIAH JEROME TANNENBAUM)
(1 - LA 100-26395)
(1 - 100-367742)(MICHAEL WASSERMAN)
(1 - LA 100-28479)
(1 - 100-370816)(LONA WELLS)
(1 - LA 100-27030)
(1 - 100-17666)(AARON K. COHEN)
(1 - LA 100-23496)
(1 - 100-171871)(DANIEL FRANCIS COHEN)
(1 - LA 100-42626)
(1 - 100-392208) [REDACTED]
(1 - LA 100-39279)
(1 - 100-408683)(MILTON SAMUEL KAGAN)
(1 - LA 100-42654)
(1 - 100-282773)(HARRY GOLDSTEIN)
(1 - LA 100-20490)
(1 - 100-414221)(LEONARD GREENBERG)
(1 - LA 100-36385)
(1 - 100-372560)(DAVID GREENWALD)
(1 - LA 100-31413)
(1 - ELEANOR MAAS)
(1 - LA 100-25139)
(1 - 100-422466)(DON ORNITZ)
(1 - LA 100-28185)
(1 - 100-334139)(GARRETT ECKBO)
(1 - LA 100-24375)

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LA 62-1664

(COPIES CONT'D)

(1 - 100-48450)(OSCAR FUSS)
(1 - LA 100-7575)
(1 - 100-344872)(HARRY TANNER)
(1 - LA 100-23555)
(1 - 100-259747)([REDACTED])
(1 - LA 100-20492)
(1 - 100-89179)(SIDNEY FOX)
(1 - LA 100-43288)
(1 - 100-146699)([REDACTED])
(1 - LA 100-7452)
(1 - 100-404466)(WILLIAM WALLACE NORTON, Jr.)
(1 - LA 100-34344)
(1 - 100-372506)([REDACTED])
(1 - 100-372593)([REDACTED])
(1 - 100-387606)([REDACTED])
(1 - 100-375582)([REDACTED])

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46 - Los Angeles

On September 23, 1959 [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], House Committee on Un-American Activities, Los Angeles, whose name should be concealed if used in a report, advised that HCUA will hold hearings in Room 229, Federal Building, Los Angeles, California, beginning on October 20, 1959 and ending on October 24, 1959. The hearing will concern itself with the Western Division, SDCDP, the Wonderland Youth Center, Laurel Canyon, California, and several miscellaneous matters.

[REDACTED] advised he contemplates issuing subpoenas for the following individuals. He advised there is a probability that after screening some of these individuals may be eliminated.

HARRY APPLETON

[REDACTED]

LIBBY BERMAN

HARRIETT BLUMENKRANTZ

ROBERT BRENT

MARLOWE BOOTH

OSCAR E. BURREL

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LA 62-1664

[REDACTED]
EDITH CARTER
CHARLES CORMACK
[REDACTED]

CHARLES ELLIS
BESSIE FRIEDMAN
PAULINE GILBERT
DR. MURRAY GOLDBERG
[REDACTED]

SIDNEY MELINKOFF
HARPER POULSON
JOE SNIDERMAN
JEAN RUBIN SPROUL
JEREMIAH JEROME TANNENBAUM
MICHAEL WASSERMAN
LONA WELLS
AARON K. COHEN
DANIEL FRANCIS COHEN
[REDACTED]

MILTON SAMUEL KAGAN
HARRY GOLDSTEIN
LEONARD GREENBERG
DAVID GREENWALD
ELEANOR MAAS
DON ORNITZ
GARRETT ECKBO
OSCAR FUSS
HARRY TANNER
[REDACTED]

SIDNEY FOX
[REDACTED]

WILLIAM WALLACE NORTON, Jr.

[REDACTED] advised that the following individuals will testify before the committee as cooperative witnesses:

b7D

[REDACTED]

*Letter sent LA 9/30/59
re. these possible
witnesses - JH*

It should be noted that [REDACTED] is a current member of the [REDACTED] are former FBI informants.

b6
b7C
b7D

LA 62-1664

The Los Angeles Division in order to insure compliance with Bureau instructions, will open cases on each of those individuals for whom a subpoena is contemplated. A deadline of 10/16/59 has been set and it is expected that report or letter under each individual case caption will be submitted to the Bureau by that date.

As previously mentioned, it is anticipated there will be additions and/or deletions to the foregoing list of names.

McNerney

SAC, Los Angeles (62-1664)

September 30, 1959

Director, FBI (61-7582)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
PROPOSED HEARINGS 10/20-24/59
SECURITY INFORMANT PROGRAM

Reurairtel 9-23-59 in this matter.

Advise immediately whether the testimony in proposed House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) hearings by [redacted] and [redacted] will jeopardize the security of any informants, PSIs or other sources currently furnishing security information to your office. Your attention is directed to Section 107 C, 15 dealing with interviews by the Special Agent in Charge of former informants who are expected to testify in any hearing. You should see that these instructions are followed. Also make certain the above individuals, should they testify, do not disclose any investigative techniques utilized in their operation as informants.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

[redacted] was informant 1942 to 1/58, discontinued at own request. Services satisfactory; testified before SACB re California Emergency Defense Committee. [redacted] informant 6-48 to 10-50; services satisfactory. Has testified at INS hearings and by series of articles in Honolulu "Star Bulletin" beginning [redacted] she exposed her activities as informant. [redacted] informant 2-51 to 3-55. She has testified publicly many times, has appeared on TV and radio, and has quite a speaking career as a former Bureau "undercover" agent. [redacted] volunteered services to [redacted] He was authorized [redacted] but proved unamenable to direction and was discontinued 4-56. He reoffered his services 3-57, indicating he would like ultimately to testify publicly. LA recommended against his reactivation. In 1958 was accepted in CP and LA requested his reactivation. Bureau declined request. He continues to volunteer information about CP activities to LA, and remains friendly. Reurairtel advises information about proposed hearings secured from [redacted] HCUA; contemplates subpoenaing approximately 40 individuals.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC- 98

61-7582-4296

EX-124

16 OCT 1 1959

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

DJM: [redacted] (8)
cc: 100-372506
100-372593

cc: 100-375582
100-387606

Office Memorandum •

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)
(100-31976)

DATE: 9/28/59

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-1664)
(100-30655)

SUBJECT: HCUA;

SAMPSON ISAAC SKOLNICK;
SM - C.

Re Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated 8/21/59 and Los Angeles letters to the Bureau 9/4/59, 9/11/59 and 9/21/59.

Review of available information on EDWARD BROMBERG reflects that New York is office of origin, and the New York Office has been requested to forward pertinent information in this matter to the Bureau.

Los Angeles will continue to advise the Bureau of progress made in this matter.

4 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
2 - Los Angeles

DVG:bla
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/82 BY 456

REC-25 61-7582-4297
EX 105

OCT 2 1959

SUBV CONTROL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-31976-

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 9/30/59

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

SUBJECT: HCUA

Remylet, 9/23/59.

Since the submission of relet, individual letters have been submitted to the Bureau concerning the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Pittsburgh file</u>
[REDACTED]	100-391805	100-8111
Alex Roth Rakosi	100-21374	100-10288

b6
b7c

Out of a total of 59 letters concerning individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division, 58 have been submitted to date.

A letter concerning the status of this project will be submitted on 10/7/59.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

JWS/jep
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/11/60 BY SP6 BT/AT

REC-25

EX 105

61-7582-4298

24 OCT 2 1959

SUBV. CONTROL

OCT 7 1959

RECEIVED, FBI (100-402593)

10/2/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-402593)

JOHN W. DISKINSON

SE - C

(CO: LA)

40677

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau 9/24/59.

This is to advise that these cases continue to be handled per Bureau instructions. Bureau will be kept advised.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/11/82 BY SP6 b1A/gpt

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

100-402593

61-7582
NOT RECORDED
140 OCT 9 1959

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
(1 - 61-7582) (HCTA)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 62-1664)

WAS:SEA
(5)

23

53 OCT 9 1959

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-376314)

10/1/59

SAC, LOS ANGELES [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
OO: Los Angeles

40678

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

b6
b7C
b7D

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 10/17/58.

On July 31, 1959 JOHN WEELEY DICKINSON, 10583 Wilkins Avenue, Los Angeles 24, California, furnished sworn testimony to WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Committee Investigator, House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), during an Executive Session of the HCUA at the Statler Hotel, Los Angeles. A copy of the transcript of his testimony has been received by this office from the Washington Field Office and is located in Los Angeles file 62-1664-1B42.

During DICKINSON's testimony, he admitted, under oath, that he had been a member of the Communist Party (CP) in Santa Barbara, California, during the period December, 1952 to approximately June, 1953, when he ceased attending CP meetings.

In the course of his testimony, he mentioned subject [REDACTED] as an individual known to him as having been a member of the CP in Santa Barbara, California, during the period of his own membership. DICKINSON informed that he did not believe [REDACTED] had a genuine political feeling for the CP, and would be the person most likely to be cooperative.

b6
b7C
b7D

The above information relating to [REDACTED] has previously been furnished the Bureau. [REDACTED] is former confidential informant of the Los Angeles office, [REDACTED]

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
 - (2 - 100-376314)
 - (1 - 62-7582 - HCUA)
- 2 - Los Angeles
 - (1 - 62-1664 - HCUA)

WAS: tgr
(5)

NOT RECORDED
140 OCT 5 1959

40573

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[REDACTED]

The Los Angeles office in connection with further
investigation in the matter concerning [REDACTED] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Office

um

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 14, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT:

PROFESSOR
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
DeLoach ☒
McGuire ☒
Mohr ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
W.C. Sullivan ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒ b6
b7C

Former Assistant Director Stanley Tracy dropped by on 9/11/59 and left the attached copies of the printed testimony of [redacted]

It will be recalled that this was [redacted] first year at George Washington University and, in view of his background, we were able to get Arens of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to call [redacted] to testify. [redacted] took the 5th Amendment when asked if he was a member of the Communist Party.

Tracy said that [redacted] is not going to teach at George Washington University and the only thing left now is to work out with [redacted] attorneys how they will terminate his contract.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached be forwarded to Domestic Intelligence Division for their attention.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Belmont

ECK:cag
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/11/82 BY [redacted]

EX 100

REC-7

OCT 6 1959

Internal

attached copies contain additional pertinent information
over

1 auto copy
10-9-59

Office

UNIT

GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-7582)

DATE: October 5, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28828)

SUBJECT: ECUA - CHICAGO HEARINGS
May 5-7, 1959

40676

Re Chicago letter 9/28/59.

More letters under the individual case captioned, in connection with this project, have been prepared and dictated and same should reach the Bureau within the next few days.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/11/82 BY SP6 BAP

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago

GCT:mam
(3)

REC- 22

EX- 105

61-7582-4300
5 OCT 7 1959

EST
OCT 8 2 03 PM '59

RECEIVED

73
119
OCT 13 1959